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CALENDAR

OF THE

CLARENDON STATE PAPERS

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VOL. V

1660–1726

WITH INDEX TO VOLUMES IV AND V

EDITED BY

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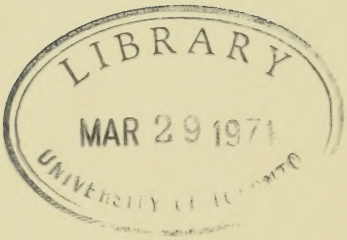

PREFACE

THE long delay in publishing this final volume of the Calendar of Clarendon State Papers has been due to causes very similar to those that delayed volume iv: a world war, the editor's other commitments and post-war conditions affecting the Press. It is hoped that the lapse of time has removed some errors and enabled some useful references to be added.

This volume begins with the Restoration and ends with the accession of the House of Hanover, but by far the greater bulk of the papers (vols. 72–85, *Calendar*, pp. 1–629) consists of Clarendon's correspondence when he was Lord Chancellor, and for a great part of the period, the King's chief minister. A second group (vols. 87–90, *Calendar*, pp. 650–91) is mainly concerned with Irish affairs from about 1682 to the signature of the broken treaty of Limerick. Apart from papers relating to the farming of the royal revenues in Ireland, there are many papers for the second Earl of Clarendon's administration and the overthrow of the Anglican ascendancy by his successor Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell. These four volumes have rarely been consulted and have been little used by historians of Ireland.

An approximate chronological order was observed in binding the manuscript volumes except for two volumes of undated papers (vols. 92, 93, formerly vol. 86). In the calendar an attempt has been made to achieve a strict chronological order, and in consequence volume and folio references are, as in volume iv, given in the text. Addenda at the end of the volume contain undated papers not included in the main series and papers omitted from volumes i–iv of the *Calendar*. The general principles of calendaring and arrangement are the same as those adopted in the present editor's earlier volume. Though every effort has been made to avoid the pitfalls of new and old style dating, it should be noted that the country of origin of a letter is no sure criterion, and confusion is made worse by the inconsistencies of individual letter writers. For instance, Dutch and Venetian ambassadors in London dated their letters in the new style and English ambassadors in Sweden and Denmark used the old style for the day of the month but observed local usage for the commencement of the year. Sir George Downing, however, when he first went to The Hague, appears to have used the new style and was certainly using it in letters to Clarendon at the beginning of 1662 as their mutual acknowledgements show

(e.g. pp. 180 and 181, 179 and 184), but from Feb. 28 [/March 10] he began to date his letters in the old style. There can moreover be no certainty about the dating of copies of intercepted letters nor about letters from the German states.

Besides the groups of manuscripts already mentioned are the Downing Papers (vols. 104–8) and the American Papers (vol. 102). The Downing Papers include only part of the correspondence between the ambassador and Clarendon, with drafts of some of the latter's replies, copies of Downing's memorials and other communications to the States General and their officials. Many of the letters and papers relating to his embassies to The Hague (June 1661–September 1662 and September 1665) are scattered through the general series (vols. 74–78, 80–82) but most of Downing's later letters are to be found in vol. 108. Downing's letters to Clarendon during the last few months of his embassy are mainly duplicates of letters to Arlington from which many excerpts have been printed by Colenbrander from originals in the Public Record Office.[1]

Among the Downing papers are many manuscripts which are not strictly Clarendon papers and these have only been summarily noted unless of special importance.[2] They include detailed reports and copies of documents dealing with affairs of the Orange principality and with the tutorship of the young prince, but since a number of them carry Clarendon's endorsement, they evidently passed through his hands. Downing, after he went to The Hague, took over this affair among other matters affecting Charles II's relations with the States General and so it came to be more directly Clarendon's responsibility. More remarkable, however, are the many copies and translations from the Dutch archives: letters from ambassadors, from De Witt and Dutch officials, secret resolutions of the States General, proceedings of the provincial estates, extracts from their registers, &c., which Downing obtained by adroit bribery. He complained bitterly to Clarendon on many occasions that for this indispensable service he needed more money.

Similarly, the volume of American papers does not contain all the material relating to the post-Restoration government in the American colonies and the West Indies: other papers are dispersed through vols. 74–90.[3] A large number refer to New England and Samuel Maverick's dealings with Clarendon and

[1] H. T. Colenbrander, *Bescheiden uit vreemde archieven omtrent de groote zeeoorlogen, 1652–76*, 2 vols. 1919.

[2] See, for instance, the long report about the tutorship of the Prince of Orange (*Calendar*, p. 82).

[3] For details see Andrews and Davenport, *Guide to MSS. for American History in British Archives*, pp. 410–21.

the Council Committee for Trade and the Plantations. Other papers deal with Endicott's resistance to the special commission, of which Maverick was an important member, set up in 1664 to secure in Massachusetts observance of the oath of allegiance to Charles II and toleration of the Book of Common Prayer. It was especially important that disaffection in New England and the West Indies should be crushed after the outbreak of naval war against the Dutch. Another small group of American papers belongs to the years when Edward, the third Earl of Clarendon, was governor of New York. They chiefly refer to Indian affairs and the attempts of colonial agents to detach the frontier 'nations' from the influence of the French in Canada during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Of particular interest and importance is the new detail in these papers about foreign policy during the first part of Clarendon's tenure of the Lord Chancellorship; about the difficulties of the Irish administration during Ormonde's Lord Lieutenancy 1662–9; and about Ireland in the reign of James II. These subjects call for some further comment.

A large part of the calendar relates to negotiations with European powers in which at first Clarendon played a major part. Much of this material is already known from the selections printed in the appendix to the *Clarendon State Papers* (fol. Oxford, 1767–86) and in the third volume of T. H. Lister's *Life of Clarendon* (London, 1837). Where documents have already been printed *in extenso* they are summarized very briefly, but when extracts only have been printed the omitted portions are given in greater detail. Three major questions confronted Charles II and his Council: whether Cromwell's French alliance should be maintained and perhaps made closer and more personal; what measures should be taken in the face of the Dutch maritime and commercial challenge; and whether the King could make a politically advantageous marriage. Much additional material may be found in this volume on all these matters, and this new material clearly reveals the close connexion between Louis XIV's sponsoring of the Braganza marriage; his designs, even at this early date, of aggression against the Spanish Netherlands; and his hopes of evading his obligations under the treaty of the Pyrenees not to give aid to Portugal.[1] It is not possible to make adequate comment here on the various important events with which Clarendon's

[1] See pp. 55–56, 58, 61, 64, 72, 78–79; for Philip IV's reactions see pp. 83–84, 88, 97, 109; for the Portuguese and Dutch treaty, see, e.g. pp. 103–4, 108 and other references in the index. Clarendon was aware of French designs on Flanders at least as early as Dec. 1661 (p. 167).

correspondence was concerned during these years, yet a few passing references may be of value. Commercial concessions and the surrender of Bombay by the Braganza marriage treaty were inevitably tied up with the settlement of commercial and colonial disputes between the Dutch and the Portuguese. Downing, that provocative ex-Cromwellian ambassador, still believing that he could coerce De Witt, offered to mediate, but under this guise tried to delay agreement until the marriage treaty was concluded. He even forged instructions from the King of Portugal to the Conde de Miranda to refuse ratification until the English treaty had been signed. Philip IV was also estranged from Charles II by the terms of the marriage treaty, not only because his counter-proposals had been unceremoniously rejected but also because the cession of Tangier might enable English naval forces to menace the passage of Spanish West Indian treasure to Cadiz.[1] As a safeguard and as a way to a closer French alliance, a secret correspondence arranged between Clarendon and Fouquet through a shadowy agent called La Bastide, was designed to extract assurances of French support, including the defence of Dunkirk, in case the agreed English military aid to Portugal involved Charles II in a war with Spain. Louis XIV had promised money and goodwill but avoided more explicit guarantees. The fall of Fouquet closed this underground route.[2] Charles II was left the sole open defender of Portuguese independence though he had some surreptitious French military and financial help. The fortunes of the Anglo-Irish regiments under Lord Insiquin, fighting valiantly on the frontiers for an ungrateful and jealous ally, are described with asperity in the letters of Sir Richard Fanshaw, ambassador at Lisbon, Thomas Maynard the consul, Insiquin and his officers.[3]

Meanwhile another secret approach was being made to the French Court by Clarendon through Richard Bellings, the Abbé Montagu, Le Tellier and the Comte d'Estrades who, amid much speculation by the Dutch, visited London on his way to The Hague. These were the preliminaries to the sale of Dunkirk. The Clarendon MSS. contain some additional material, including an early reference to Dutch suspicions being aroused about Dunkirk being for sale to the French. Clarendon's disingenuous denial to Downing probably did not remove them.[4] Yet in

[1] pp. 92, 99, and note, 108 sqq.

[2] pp. 86–87, 92–93, 96–97, 103, 110 sqq., 134, 138. Most but not all of the Bastide letters are printed in the appendix to *Cl. S.P.* vol. iii.

[3] pp. 226, 247, 278, 325, 356, 367–8, 396, 403, 408, 410, 450, 457, 467; *Heathcote MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com., 1899), pp. 36 sqq.

[4] See pp. 193, 195, 236–8, 241–2, 251, 254, 258–9, 262, 266.

spite of the Portuguese treaty and the receipt of five million livres for Dunkirk, Charles II failed to achieve his real objective, a close union with Louis XIV, who instead signed a defensive alliance with the States General which effectively neutralized Downing's painstaking chicanery. The general impression given by these letters is that Charles II and Clarendon and their agents were outwitted by Louis XIV's highly professional diplomats.

War in Europe between the English and Dutch fleets broke out in March 1665, and Louis in the following January joined the enemy and half-heartedly honoured his obligations under the 1662 treaty by attacking Charles II's ally the Bishop of Münster now precariously isolated. But this was merely a screen behind which his further plans were being developed, for Philip IV had died in the previous September. The English King had had to seek other allies of whom the most important was Charles XI of Sweden. Early in 1664 the Lord Chancellor had approached the Swedish ambassador in London and his overtures were favourably received by the Swedish king. Henry Coventry, the able elder brother of the secretary to the Navy Board and a trusted friend of Clarendon's, was sent to Stockholm with a political as well as a commercial treaty in view. The Earl of Carlisle, returning from a fruitless trade mission to Moscow, was to visit Stockholm on his way home and there to join with Downing to give Coventry their advice on the Baltic trade and Northern European affairs. On various pleas Downing found it inconvenient to make the journey, but he was ready enough to give advice about Dutch relations with Denmark.[1] Sir Gilbert Talbot, with whom Frederick III of Denmark was on terms of friendship, and later Sir Thomas Clifford, one of Arlington's confidants, were sent as envoys to Copenhagen. Dutch influence and Danish jealousy of the Swedes prevented any understanding with the Danes, and French pressure on Sweden reduced Coventry's success to a modest commercial treaty. The Talbot and Clifford letters have hitherto been neglected except for the extracts printed by Lister, and though he has printed more of Coventry's correspondence, both series may be supplemented from the present volume.[2]

Diplomatic relations with the northern kings were ultimately dependent upon the politics of northern Germany and upon the Emperor's desire to maintain peace in Germany because the

[1] pp. 379, 382–3, 387–8.

[2] For Talbot see pp. 431, 440, 460, 464, 469, 473, 476–7, 486, 488–9, 538; Clifford, pp. 507–8, 517. Coventry's letters are numerous from Oct. 1/11, 1664 (pp. 427, 528 sqq.) but many are missing from this collection.

Turks were again menacing Hungary and Vienna. French intrigue exploited these conflicting interests and made Clarendon's diplomatic adventures as ineffective as indeed they were ill-informed. For example, he assured Henry Coventry in Stockholm that the belligerent Bishop of Münster would only lay down his arms when advised to do so by Charles II but in fact the Bishop had already made a separate peace with the Dutch without the King's knowledge. Personal dislike and mutual suspicion between Coventry and the Secretary of State Sir William Morrice added to the confusion, but the increasing weight of Arlington in the Committee for Foreign Affairs was a more serious hazard to Clarendon's position. He also suffered from his supposed zeal for France, and in the eyes of the King he had failed to secure Louis XIV's alliance. Arlington knew Spain well and was less insular in his outlook. Clarendon was unwilling to converse in Latin, French, or Spanish, though he understood them when spoken. Since he had to use interpreters, here again Arlington had an advantage.[1] As his influence grew a change of policy became possible and indeed more likely.

After the outbreak of the Dutch War both Spain and England had need of allies. Efforts by Charles II's ministers in 1662 to mediate in the Portuguese conflict had failed and had been followed by a vigorous renewal of frontier hostilities. At the beginning of June 1663 Don Juan and his army were defeated and Luis de Haro's son was captured at Evora.[2] This was a new opportunity for the offer of peace proposals since the prospect of a French alliance was fading from Charles II's immediate vision. Arlington had replaced Clarendon's staunch friend Nicholas as Secretary of State for southern affairs, though Clarendon retained his general control of foreign policy. Louis XIV had nearly completed his preparations for the invasion of Flanders before the Dutch War had ended. In January 1667 the English King renewed his efforts to end the war between Spain and Portugal, but the Portuguese ministers still hoped that French self interest would force the full recognition by the Queen Mother of Spain and her Council of State of the independent regal status of Alfonso VI. These expectations were encouraged when Charles II sent St. Albans to Paris with secret instructions to sound Louis XIV's inclinations for a separate peace.[3] He seems to have bungled his mission and exceeded his limited powers. This weakened Clarendon's position at the very time that Arlington, through his protégé Sir William Temple at

[1] p. 568.

[2] *Heathcote MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Com), 36 sqq., 103 sqq.; *Calendar*, pp. 252, 278, 318, 325.

[3] p. 581.

Brussels, was dabbling with a more ambitious plan of a league including Spain, Holland, Portugal, and England to curb French threatened aggression. An Imperial envoy came to London in December 1666 to help to unite England and Spain in the common interests of the Habsburg house.[1] A treaty, signed by Sandwich in Madrid in the following May, carried much further agreements under a commercial treaty of the previous year and prepared the way for the virtual independence of Portugal. Many of the papers in this calendar, in particular the Clarendon–St. Albans letters from January to July 1667, provide new detail for the complex diplomatic manœuvres which preceded the Conference at Breda and the formation of the Triple Alliance. Clarendon's letter of March 2 is of special importance as an explanation of English policy.[2] Clarendon was understandably trying to keep St. Albans out of the peace negotiations, but he and Henrietta Maria were hoping to hasten peace with France to forestall a possible understanding with Spain and the Emperor. It is also clear that the triple alliance treaties which followed Clarendon's fall were not a sudden *tour de force* but rather a development of ideas envisaged before the Peace of Breda.[3] Clarendon's fall and Arlington's rise helped and was helped by the change of policy. But the new policy rested on insecure foundations and failed to survive the conflicting factions in the new Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Loosely connected with the politics of the Dutch War period is an interesting series of letters from Sir John Finch, English Resident in Florence. His chief tasks were to secure from the Grand Duke of Tuscany the rights and privileges of the English Merchants' factory at Livorno; to send to London intelligence about trade in the Near East; to counteract Dutch propaganda; and to help to maintain English naval prestige in the Mediterranean. Finch's letters suggest that a subject worth further study is the relations of the English Court with Tuscany and other Italian states at this period.[4]

The replacement of Clarendon's old friend Sir Edward Nicholas by Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Earl of Arlington, on October 20, 1662 as Secretary of State, is well known to have been a significant event in Clarendon's career, though its effects were at first concealed. In a letter to Ormonde he said

[1] pp. 561, 568, 572 and *Arlington's letters to Sir William Temple*, London, 1701, pp. 98 sqq.

[2] p. 586. The St. Albans letters agree closely with Clarendon's own account, see *Life*, ii. § 1034 sqq.

[3] pp. 590, 596, 607, 609–10.

[4] pp. 541–2, 545–6, 548, 553, 557, &c.

that his credit with the King was not diminished,[1] but the contrary inference may be drawn from the fact that, excepting a personal letter from Louis XIV and one or two from D'Estrades, no diplomatic letters are to be found in this calendar between October 1662 and the end of August 1663.[2] Richard Bellings, who went on a secret mission to Rome in 1662–3 concerned with the affairs of the Sieur d'Aubigny, wrote to Cornbury and D'Estrades,[3] but Clarendon was no doubt aware of the mission and was also used by Charles II to keep open a way to continue his private policy of friendship with the French Court unknown to Arlington.

Clarendon's fall and banishment was caused by his enemies gaining the King's favour, but this was only in part a personal matter. The contending factions at Court go back to the years spent in exile. Neither France nor Spain had in the end brought about the Restoration, and the temporary union of republicans and Presbyterians who had fought for the Parliament, with Anglicans and Catholics who had fought for the King, created a situation that Clarendon had managed with masterly skill. But it could not last and the old factions with some new ones reasserted themselves. In 1663 Bristol rashly attempted to impeach the Chancellor on false charges about the Portuguese marriage which he had tried but failed to prevent. In support of his indictment he produced the lying evidence of a Portuguese financial agent, Sir Augustine Coronel, but the whole affair was a dismal fiasco and Clarendon seemed to have regained his old position.[4] At last in 1667 with the ignominy of the Dutch raid on the Medway and the Peace of Breda, the opportunity for revenge came and was taken, though Arlington not Bristol was the immediate beneficiary. Others who for differing reasons or envy or dislike of his proud rectitude—courtiers and courtesans —joined with disgruntled cavaliers in Parliament led by Sir William Coventry and with the egregious adventurers Buckingham and Ashley, for the moment ready to help the King to relax religious oppression. These cabals are not directly recorded in the Clarendon MSS., but some evidence may be deduced from the St. Albans letters of the extent to which Clarendon was committed to France at the very moment the royal policy was apparently veering towards Spain.[5]

Among the many papers relating to Ireland are the Annesley or Anglesey papers to which reference was made in the preface

p. 277. [2] pp. 281, 285, 307, 321, 328, 330.

[3] pp. 294, 304–8, 316, 321, 324, 329.

[4] pp. 317, 319–23.

[5] See the St. Albans letters (pp. 583 sqq.) with pp. 622–3, 627.

to volume iv of this calendar, but it is still uncertain why they are in this collection. Conjecture is easier than proof. His management of the revenue as Vice-Treasurer had been the cause of many complaints, growing more insistent during the Dutch War of 1665–7 when Orrery the energetic if sychophantic President of Munster was preparing to resist an expected French invasion. The arrears of pay of the Munster army were indeed scandalous, at one time reaching twenty-three months. Anglesey exchanged offices with Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy in July 1667, without the consent or even the knowledge of the Lord Lieutenant. 'I wish', wrote Orrery to Ormonde, 'such hasty bargains may be for the good of both treasuries. I am sure ours cannot be worse than it is'.[1] When it was reported that Carteret was likely to sell his office, Orrery thought that the King should buy it and appoint some honest person. Anglesey's own improprieties continued and he lost the Navy treasurership in November 1668.[2] Proceedings were begun against him in August and commissioners appointed to examine his Irish accounts.[3]

Meanwhile proposals had been made for farming various branches of the Irish revenues, in particular the butlerage and the hearth money. From Christmas 1670 a grant for five years of the farm of the general Irish revenue, apart from subsidies, was made to Richard Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, and partners. Charles II had already granted to John Forth and others the farm of certain revenues arising from the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the excise, hearth money, and from certain royal prerogatives—frequently referred to as the 'casual revenue'—by indentures of July 1669, modified by a patent of August 3, for a period of seven years from December 25 of that year. This was superseded by the Ranelagh contract of August 4 1671. An important paper of 74 pages 'The Establishment for Ireland 1672' examines in detail these transactions and is invaluable for their full elucidation.[4] Ranelagh (who was Orrery's brother-in-law) and his partners now had complete control over the collection of the revenues of Ireland and for the last year of the farm Ranelagh was also Vice-Treasurer. The possibilities of abuse were very attractive. By Christmas 1675 unpaid arrears were estimated at £134,254. 15*s*. 6*d*. These arrears were apparently never paid off.[5] This confused and

[1] *Orrery State Letters*, Dublin 1743, ii. 44, 68, 71, 97, 224–5, 241–2, 261.
[2] Pepys *Diary*, Nov. 3–5, 1668.
[3] Below, p. 632; Pepys, Nov. 13.
[4] Below, p. 638; R. Bagwell, *Ireland under the Stuarts*, London 1916, iii. 119.
[5] Below, pp. 644, 647. Bagwell says the King forgave Ranelagh's arrears, op. cit., 121 & n.

shady business was taken over by Sir James Shaen and partners on the expiry of the Ranelagh patent and their arrears at the end of 1682 amounted to £160,000; but they continued to hold the farm until March 31, 1683, when they were replaced by Treasury Commissioners headed by the Earl of Longford and the Lord Chief Justice Keating who was knowledgeable about accounts. They were still trying to unravel the mysteries of Irish finance and had not completed their scrutiny when the second Earl of Clarendon was removed from the Government of Ireland. The commissioners made many searching criticisms of the accounting methods and commented on the fact that successive farmers had become insolvent through their debts to the King and lack of capital. They recommended that the revenues be collected by the King's own officers. Ranelagh's irregularities, however, continued in other spheres and in 1702 he was expelled from Parliament for defalcations as Paymaster-General.

The affair of the farms was connected with Anglesey and the Hydes in an indirect way. Anglesey's dubious conduct as Vice-Treasurer was the occasion for the revenues to be farmed, but the appointment of commissioners in 1683 was the result of Laurence Hyde, as First Lord of the Treasury, discovering on a cursory view of the records, the extent of the arrears. The investigations he set on foot were intensified when his brother was made Lord Privy Seal shortly after James II's succession, and a few months later was appointed Lord Lieutenant. Laurence Hyde, now Earl of Rochester and Lord Treasurer, demanded better authenticated accounts, the collection of the revenues by the King's officers, and an ultimate settlement of the business. Anglesey's stewardship inevitably came under close review, and though he had been restored to favour by Charles II and held the Privy Seal from 1673 to 1682, he finally fell from grace through a wild attack on Ormonde's rule in Ireland under the pretence of criticizing Clanricard's *Memoirs* published in 1681. Clarendon's and Rochester's efforts to bring some sort of order into the Irish Treasury most likely account for the presence of these Anglesey manuscripts in the Clarendon collection, and the fact that Clarendon also held the Privy Seal explains the inclusion of some of Anglesey's papers relating to that office. Anglesey died in April 1686 when Clarendon was deeply immersed in Irish finance, and under the date January 17, 1686/7 there are 6 folios of papers dealing with Anglesey's accounts and covering the years of his vice-treasurership, March

[1] See pp. 651–675, and 680–1 (two papers giving a general account of the arrears). Vols. 87–90 contain much Irish material extending from c. 1682 to 1695.

1661 to March 1668. This is the most tangible piece of evidence of the way in which Henry, Earl of Clarendon, procured the Anglesey papers.

More numerous, though their content is better known, are the letters and other material for the history of Ireland during the first Earl of Clarendon's ministry. The Duke of Ormonde's rule in Ireland whilst the restoration settlement was being hammered out, shows his efforts to secure a more moderate and equitable adjustment of rival claims to Irish land than that desired by the King's other ministers. He was anxious to conciliate the Confederate Catholics and those Irish families who had not been irreconcilable enemies to the royal cause.[1] Unfortunately this was bound to revive the bitter controversies aroused by the Ormonde treaty of 1649.[2] Clarendon, Orrery, and Anglesey were more insistent on first satisfying the claims of English Protestants including repentant soldiers and adventurers who by a timely acceptance of the course of events had speeded Charles II's restoration. Yet that Clarendon had sympathy for some of Ormonde's friends may be gathered from his defence of the commissioners for executing the Act of 1662, when he urged Anglesey to be just to Irish interests. Since they were to be retained as a nation, he insisted, they should undergo no reproach for being Irish.[3] Richard Bellings was one of the many so affected whose hardships the Act of Explanation of 1665 was designed to relieve, if its teeth had not been drawn by a self-interested and fanatical opposition. Anglesey and others were charged with dishonestly altering the draft bill he had brought over for the approval of the English Council, in such a way that neither English nor Irish, Catholic nor Protestant would be likely to vote for it.[4] These and other unsolved grievances were the excuses for James II's reversal of the settlement.

The Irish material included in volumes 73–85 of the Clarendon MSS. is abundant, but lack of space prevents any adequate assessment in this preface of its novelty except that in general it expands knowledge of how the settlement was brought about: of deputations from the Irish Parliament and from the dispossessed Catholic Irish proprietors; of the insuperable difficulties of carrying it out.[5] There are also new details of the attempt on Dublin Castle and the rising of 'Fanatics' planned

[1] p. 351.

[2] See Dr. Peter Walsh's letters (pp. 555–6) which refer to Ormonde's conciliatory efforts, especially to his permission to hold the Provincial Chapter of the Franciscans in Dublin; see also Fr. R. Caron's letter, p. 359.

[3] p. 308.

[4] p. 325.

[5] e.g. the vast grants made to the Duke of York (pp. 520–1, 534).

for March and April 1663.[1] For the reign of James II the new information—apart from the financial papers and accounts already mentioned—is perhaps more important. Some original papers relate to Tyrconnell's measures against the Protestant ascendancy: proceedings in the Exchequer to restrict the privileges of City corporations; replacing protestant sheriffs by Catholic Irish; threats to the endowments of the Kilmainham Hospital and of Trinity College; and above all of the remodelling of the Judiciary and the Army. The account of the last assizes 1687 in the north-east circuit of Ulster also seems worth mentioning, and letters to Henry, Earl of Clarendon, from Lord Massarene and Dr. Robert Gorges vividly describe the state of Ireland and specially of Ulster at the time of the Revolution.[2]

William III and Mary II were proclaimed King and Queen by the Convention of 1689 and William wrote to Tyrconnell to restore the corporations and to disband his newly raised troops. At the same time William gave assurances for the toleration of Catholic worship which seem to anticipate provisions embodied in the Treaty of Limerick.[3] These probably represent his personal inclinations. Clarendon, in spite of all that had happened, could not in conscience contravene his oath of allegiance and repudiated his niece's right to assume the royal title. His subsequent passive resistance brought him to a lodging in the Tower.[4]

Of economic interest are Orrery's plans for fostering Irish textile industries in Munster and to develop Kinsale as a first-class naval and commercial port. He discusses these plans in letters to Clarendon, but the new information is not very important because much of it is already known from similar letters to Ormonde printed in the eighteenth-century collection of his letters. Here also, as in the *Calendar of Irish State Papers*, is much evidence of the resistance of all responsible officers in Ireland, from the Lord Lieutenant downwards, to the English Parliament's attempt to prevent the export of Irish cattle and to prohibit a general trade with the colonies.[5]

There is not much new material for English domestic history. Some drafts and provisos for the Act of Uniformity, for example, confirm the view that it was more rigid than Clarendon intended. This is emphasized by a letter from George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, of September 3, 1662, in which he is obviously trying to remove Clarendon's doubts about the failure

[1] pp. 300–2, 306–10, 314, 316–17.
[2] pp. 667 sqq., 685–9.
[3] pp. 687–8.
[4] pp. 686–7; Evelyn's *Diary*, ed. E. S. de Beer, v, pp. 27, 29, 32, 41–60.
[5] pp. 594, 624.

to appease the Presbyterians. There are also some papers dealing with repressive acts of bishops and local magnates against Presbyterians, Quakers, and Sectaries suspected of Republican activities. A special case was the enforcement of the act in the Channel Islands where the Governor of Guernsey, Lord Hatton, came into sharp conflict with the newly appointed Dean, John de Saumares, over his too zealous efforts to enforce conformity on a community which had a strongly non-conformist body of opinion. He called the Dean a liar and calumniator. But the enforcement of conformity was bound up with the Governor's feuds with certain factions among the Jurats and inhabitants of the island. He related these at length in letters to Clarendon who rebuked him on more than one occasion. Hatton tried to placate him by offering to supply free stone for the building of Clarendon's new house whilst at the same time defending himself strongly. Finally he opened a fresh attack by claiming that a royal grant of customs-free wool for the islanders was being abused and had made Guernsey a magazine for the contraband trade.

The relationship between the Act of Uniformity and the plots of 1663–4 and subsequent years is clear enough in the circumstantial intelligence reports of republican conspiracies and of the activities of Quakers and other Sectaries in Yorkshire, and in the Oxford and Reading areas in 1663 and 1664.[1] These widely separated movements were, however, evidently linked with the more serious republican plots in Ireland of 1663 and it may be surmised from a hint of Spanish support that the coincidence in time with Bristol's attack on Clarendon in July may not be altogether fortuitous.[2] Hireling agents went on ferreting out evidence of further plots and during the Dutch War even London was affected.[3]

Downing who had been a teller in the Exchequer and a close observer of the economy of Holland, made some shrewd comments to Clarendon about finance, commerce, and industry. He advocated the punctual payment of interest on Treasury loans to uphold the King's credit abroad.[4] This looks like an indirect criticism of the Lord Treasurer Southampton, but his paper on the state of the revenue in 1662 shows how narrow a margin there was for meeting governmental and household expenses. In this report the total revenue for the whole period July 1660

[1] pp. 339, 343, 361, 366, 370, 391, 465.
[2] pp. 309–10, 317, 343, 345.
[3] e.g. pp. 475, 514, 579–83, 589, 605. The agents and methods employed are explained in J. Walker's, *Secret Service under Charles II and James II* (Royal Hist. Soc. 4th series, xv, pp. 211–35).
[4] p. 271.

to Michaelmas 1662 was £1,018,500,[1] but Downing in August 1661 had considered a revenue of £1,500,000 or £1,600,000 per annum the minimum for retaining the King's commercial and naval ascendancy over the Dutch.[2] He made several novel proposals for indirect taxation but, if practical, they were probably inadequate. Ormonde in Ireland was also concerned about the royal credit and plans for a credit bank were now being discussed.[3]

Finally, some incidental detail of a more personal nature may be mentioned. Clarendon's letters and those received from his intimates reveal the admirable traits of a high-principled but by no means austere man, a man conscious of the dignity of high office yet able to relax and enjoy banter and academic wit. He could even joke about his recurrent attacks of gout. Though learned in the law, his real intellectual interests are shown in his correspondence with scholars, memoranda of his reading, and notably in his writings. He was a collector of books and rare manuscripts especially those bearing on ecclesiastical history. In letters to the Earl of Winchelsea, ambassador in Constantinople, he inquired about ancient Greek books and asked for a transcript to be made of Padre Cyriacus's *Confessio fidei ecclesiarum orientalium*. St. Albans in 1666 at the climax of the Dutch War was also sending books and pictures to Clarendon from Paris.[4]

After the Restoration Clarendon, in contrast to his poverty in the years of exile, was a wealthy man. Among his many landed estates was Cornbury Park, about which there are a few letters in this calendar from agents and servants of Clarendon's: on the felling and planting of trees and laying out the park.[5] Then he began to build his magnificent town house and this is no doubt the reason for the references in Finch's letters from Florence to wood from Surinam and to seeds, plants, and fruit trees for Lady Clarendon's garden. In March just before his fall —then far from his thoughts—he wrote a letter to his old friend Nicholas, pathetic in retrospect, saying that he hoped to be in his new home by Easter and, if God sent peace, to enjoy some years of health there.[6] Peace came in August but by the end of the year Clarendon had surrendered the Great Seal and was again an exile in France.

[1] p. 278.
[2] pp. 125–6.
[3] pp. 282, 745 and note.
[4] pp. 395, 546, 555, 604, 746–7.
[5] pp. 295, 365 sqq., 379–80. For Clarendon Park see also Lister, op. cit. iii. 340 note. A very detailed will is calendared below, pp. 527–6.
[6] pp. 540, 560, 569, 588, 595.

It is impossible to make ample acknowledgement here to all friends and former colleagues to whom I am indebted for help and advice over so long a period of years, but I wish particularly to thank Dr. R. W. Hunt, Keeper of Western MSS. in the Bodleian Library and the Secretary and Readers of the Clarendon Press for their forebearance and generous help. To Mrs. R. Morgan I am grateful not only for undertaking the laborious task of indexing vol. v and for much help in revising the index to vol. iv, but also for bringing to my notice some necessary proof corrections.

F. J. ROUTLEDGE

West Kirby, Cheshire

Mr. Routledge died in May 1969 before the index was ready to go to press. The work of final editing and checking was undertaken by Mrs. Mary Clapinson and Mr. D. G. Vaisey.

R. W. H.

Calendar

OF THE

CLARENDON STATE PAPERS

PRESERVED IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

1660. May 1/11, Antwerp, Tuesday night. *Thomas, Lord Wentworth to Hyde.* Thanks for doing his business with Mr. Shaw. Will go to Middleburg on Thursday or Friday; his wife's sister there will see his wife safe as far as Ostend. Hears the King will go to the Hague. Desires Mr. Bulltaile to send word so that writer may go direct. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 72, ff. 100–1.)

May 1/11. *Marq. of Newcastle to* [*same*?]. His son Mansfield was chosen knight for Derbyshire by a trick of returning the writs, but the election was held void. The Anabaptists believing his passion to serve the King, threatened to take him dead or alive. He quitted his house by night. At Nottingham he got a troop of horse and marched on Derby to be chosen again. Does not yet know the result.[1] Desires the King to be acquainted with this. (102.)

May 1/11, The Hague. *Dr. R. Creyghton to same.* Is detained here by delays of the printer who ought to be called Slack not Flack. Received on Tuesday May 4, the whole book printed with the notes but not the preface.[2] Is now hindered by a delirium which possesses the Hague: the physicians call this frenzy a *kirmesh*.[3] Will go to Amsterdam to the binder recommended by Hyde, and thence to Breda.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (105–6.)

May 1/11, The Hague. *Intelligence* respecting the progress of the treaty at Copenhagen. The States deputies have arrested ten Swedish men-of-war; this has stopped the whole negotiation. The States General approve these actions, declaring that the French and English proposed difficulties in collusion with the Swedes; they will send complaints to France; also to England by Lord Nieuport. Their real object is to gain time and to show their power. *Postscript.* Hears that the Fleet about to sail

[1] Viscount Mansfield sat for Derbyshire in the Convention Parliament (*Returns of M.P.s*, Parly. Papers, 1879, i. 513).

[2] His translation of Sguropulus, *History of the Council of Florence*, 1660.

[3] i.e. (Du.) *Kermis.*

from England to the Sound will have orders to assist Denmark. —2¼ *pp. Copy.* (107–8.)

May 1. *Brief account of the transactions in Parliament*, with extracts of the King's letters to the Speaker and Monck. Reports speeches of Luke Robinson, Morris and Finch.[1]—4½ *pp.* (3–6.)

[May 1, London.] —— *to* ——. The letter to the French ambassador's secretary was delivered as soon as 'your' last was received. Remarks on the strange revolutions; cannot believe he is in England. Reading of King's letters in Parliament; mentions votes passed in reply. *Copy by Marcés.* (11–12.) *Partly undeciphered cipher.*

May 1, Westminster. *Maj.-Gen. E. Massie to Charles II.* Reception of the King's letters to the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the General. Commends bearer William Langton, servant to Lord Lincoln.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (96–97.)

May 1. *Same to Hyde.* Refers to bearer, Mr. Langton, Major Wood's kinsman, for intelligence. Asks Hyde to send commands by him. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (109–10.) *Seal.*

May 1, London. *Earl of Winchelsea to Charles II.* Since the late oppressions, has endeavoured to act what it was not prudent to write. Thought it his duty not to enclose his life in a letter. Congratulates the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (98–99.)

'Joyful May Day', London. *Sir W. St. John to Hyde.* Nothing has afflicted him more than the want of an opportunity of making his allegiance known. Acknowledges Hyde's kindness to his family.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (111–12.)

May 1, London. *Jo. Jennings* [*Capt. Titus*] *to same.* Refers to bearer for news. Hopes his 'oblique second-hand friends' will be unable to obstruct his admission upon easy terms. Major-General [Massey] does good service in the House; on his motion the Republican fiddle and cross were ordered to be taken down and the vote of £30,000 for the King increased to £50,000. Hopes to be in the House himself in a few days.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (113–14.) *Seal.*

May 1. *William Hinton to same.* Excuses former omissions to address Hyde in full as too dangerous. Dr. Morley has had a conference to-day with the Presbyterian ministers and has hopes of their compliance to unity in form. Col. Popham's lady was buried last Friday; a doctor of physic (Hyde's 'good friend over the left shoulder') hastened her death by a blunder. Thanks Hyde for favour to his son, who has now returned. Begs some

[1] Less full than *Commons Journals*, viii. 4–9.

appointment for himself.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (115–16.) *Seal.*

May 1, London. *Jeremie Baker* [*Dr. Morley*] *to* [*same*]. Has received [Hyde's] of April 20/30. Account of the illness and death of Dr. Hammond. Is sorry [Hyde] has lost one of his children. Finds a letter was delivered to the lady mentioned in writer's former letter,[1] but does not know whether it were sent from thence or forged here; the same person wrote a letter to Monck's lady that the keeping of cockpits was Mrs. Kirke's patent and desiring her to surrender it. This letter was seen by Manchester and Sir G. Booth. Dr. Sheldon, who came to town on Saturday, says some persons of quality are troubled because the King gives places (some of which have been given to others before) to almost all recommended to him; e.g. the King's draper's place was promised to his nephew and the surveyor's place given under the King's hand at Paris to Mr. Denham. Extraordinary care should be taken in choosing men for places in Church and State. Judge Hales inquired concerning the King's intellectuals and morals and religion and whether he intended to marry the Cardinal's niece. He said nothing could fasten the King more firmly in the hearts of his people than his marrying a Protestant. Imparted this conversation to Lord Southampton and Dr. [Sheldon]. The latter begs that his nephew John Dolben, formerly Student of Christ Church, be recommended to the King to be a canon there. Is desired by Mr. John Markham to ask that he be restored as Keeper of the Spring Garden; he was turned out as a malignant after holding it for two years. Will send another bill of exchange by his next.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (117–18.) *Modern copy.* (449.) *Extracts in* Cl. S.P. iii. 735–6.

May 1, London. *J. C*[*ooper*] *to* [*Ormonde*]. Sir Gervase Clifton, a fellow countryman, desires to be made a viscount of England for £2,500; he says that when he was in the garrison of Newark, the late King offered it him for £3,000 but he could not then raise the money. If such a sum of money is needed by the King, it cannot be raised this way with less reproach. One half of the money will be paid upon receipt of an assurance that the thing will be done upon the King's return.—1½ *pp.* (119.)

[May 1.] *Same to* [*Hyde*]. A. Gilby petitions to have the making of the King's grocer or mercer or other tradesman of the Household; the gratuity may raise supply for Gilby and also assist J. S[cot ?] and writer to buy clothes. Begs that this

[1] 'Mrs. Feraboses'; cf. Vol. iv. 654, 673.

be granted immediately that the Knot may not be distinguished as the 'poor Cavalier'. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (120.)

May 1. '*Edwards*' [*Edw. Villiers*] *to Hyde.* Writer's namesake, who arrived here last post from Hyde, encourages none to wait upon Hyde. Will not be discouraged; others, whose vanity does not engross all, are still industrious in the service of W. Edmonson [the King]. Makes no proffers to Lord Broughill yet; hears there are feuds between him and Sir Charles Coote. The Earl [of Cork?] to whom Hyde addresses recommendations through writer is come to town; is encouraged by him to set out to Hyde about the end of the week. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (121–2.)

May 1. *J. C*[*ooper*] *to* [*same*]. Received his of the 22nd from Wright [Rumbold], on returning last Saturday. Wright has exercised his unlimited power too magisterially. Was never transported by his neglect to disturb the King's affairs. The whole nation and the City is impatient for the King's return without conditions, more than to secure men's persons and legal rights. Recants his character of Mr. H[erne] of Lincoln's Inn, Lord Mordaunt's great friend, whom he knew more through Jack S[cot?] than by conversation with him; his own scruples were overcome by J. S.; he has a good tongue which is all writer can now say of him. J. S. says he moved [Hyde] on behalf of Charles Herne, Warehouse-Keeper of the Custom House; he has protected many [of the King's friends] mainly by assisting escapes and getting them passed at Gravesend; letters to and from Zealand went constantly by him. His present office is worth £80 or £90 per annum; if he can have the Check in the Customs House with the Ticket Office which usually goes with it, the profits would be about £300 per annum. Supposes it is no news that Hargill's master[1] is entered into an intrigue with Thomas Scott the Secretary. Believes he and his lady will persuade Dr. Morley that they are free from pride and hypocrisy, 'for good men are apt to be abused by devout women'.—3½ *pp.* (123–4.)

May 1, London. *Major Edw. Wood to same.* Bearer [Wm. Langton], his nephew will relate news. A member told writer the King should send Hyde over immediately with the Great Seal. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (127–8.)

May 2/12, [Antwerp]. *J. S*[*haw*] *to same.* Has not meddled with a letter in the post house for M. St. Remy since the name is not in Hyde's memorial. Thanks for the King's letter to 'our' Burgomaster in writer's behalf. Will deliver the letter for Grimaldi tomorrow; hopes to obtain the remaining money, though his father's letter only urges the fifth payment to Sir

[1] i.e. Lord Mordaunt; Hartgill [Baron] was his secretary.

Charles Cottrell. Will pay the 4,000 florins. Reports here that Lord St. Albans has brought proffers of kindness from the French Court to the King. Hopes there will be no great obligations to the Hollanders, because 'our' interest is to curb them in matters of trade. At Dover it is daily expected that Gen. Montague and his Fleet will be ordered to bring the King. Quotes, from a letter he has seen, eight proposals sent by the Lords to the Commons. There is a rotten crew of lords who wish to bring in the King on hard conditions.—3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (137–8.)

May 2, The *Naseby* in the Downs. *Adm. E. Montague to Charles II.* Sends by bearer, Mr. Holmes, an account of yesterday's proceedings in Parliament [cf. above, p. 2]. The enclosed paper is the fullest relation he has. The prints will soon be out. Hopes shortly to be with the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (129–30.)

May 2. *Address*[1] of the Officers of the Army to Monck, upon the publication of the King's letter and Declaration of April 4/14 [*with 108 autograph signatures*].—2 *pp.* (131–2.)

May 2, London. *Earl of Glencarne to Charles II.* Has never declined danger if he could serve the King. Joins the million now singing thanksgivings. *Postscript.* If bearer had been a rigid Presbyterian he should not have carried this letter. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (133–4.)

May 2. *Same to Hyde.* His obligations for Hyde's favours. Is resolved to serve him. *Postscript.* Bearer has been a great instrument of this work and is no severe Presbyterian. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (135–6.) *Seal.*

May 2. *Wm. Hinton to* [*same*?]. Wrote last night supposing 'this noble person' would then have been dispatched. Col. Popham's joy at the unanimity and cheerfulness of yesterday's proceedings. He asked writer to advise the King to continue to comply with Parliament and people. A letter from Hyde would gratify him. He believes that the Presbyterian party (of whose mind he knows much) will comply for uniformity except a few violent persons. (139.)

May 2, London. *Sir J. Greenville to Charles II.* Wrote to Hyde last Friday, and the week before sent an express by his brother. Account of the delivery of the King's letters. Delivered the letter to the City in company with Mordaunt at a special Common Council; their joyful reception. Account of Monck's communication of the King's letter and Declaration to the

[1] See Crawford, *Proclamations*, i. 3184a.

Officers of the Army at St. James's. Monck will move to-morrow in the House to send the King's letter to the Fleet to Montague. Mr. Crooke [Monck] and his confidant [Morrice ?] have been the chief instruments of this change. Mr. Morrice was the first to speak in the House for the King's restoration. Recommends, by the General's order, bearer, Mr. Sharpe, who expressed great zeal for the King's service in Scotland. Begs him to favour this honest minister, who comes with Lord Lauderdale.—5¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (140–2.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 736–7 (three omissions).

May 3/13. *Drafts by H. Hyde of letters from Charles II to*: (i) *Lord Arundell of Wardour.* Has received his of April 19. Does not doubt his affection. Bearer has given a full account of his readiness to serve. (145.) (ii) *Lord Anger* [*Aungier of Longford*]. Has received his of April 17. Has heard much of his affection. Hopes there are many other friends in the same place and that those who desire to obstruct will not be able to keep up old animosities. (145.) (iii) *H. Howard.* Has his of April 18 by bearer who represents Howard's readiness to serve. Hopes when they meet, Howard will find he has been more abused by groundless reports than by endeavours to do him ill offices. Has known before of his good correspondence with Mr. Atkinson [S. Morland ?]: it will be kept as secret as it ought to be. (146.)

May 3/13, Rotterdam. *John Shepherd to Hyde.* Forwards a letter addressed to 'Mr. Henry Pearson' which Maj.-Gen. Massey directed him to call for at the Post House. On inquiry found enclosed for 'Mr. *William* Pearson'. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (147–8.) *Seal.*

May 3/13. *Extract* of the Resolutions of the States of Holland and West Friesland, in answer to the English Envoy's, Downing's, memorial dated April 17. (1) They are resolved to promote peace between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden in concurrence with France and England, according to the conventions of May 21, July 24, and August 4, 1659. (2) They will not treat with Denmark for the possession of any forts, towns, or islands. (3) They are ready to make a firm peace with Portugal and the offers of England to mediate are acceptable.—2 *pp.* (161–2.)

May 3. *Ald. James Bunce to Hyde.* Presented an account to the King on April 25 by Mordaunt. Has satisfied many of the members of the King's virtues, religion and intentions. Met Col. King and Prinn last Sunday week. Found King extremely rigid but fetched him off, promised him the King's favour and took him to Mordaunt to confirm the promise; on the second day [of the session] he moved the House on behalf of the King.

Seeing that the temper of London was not fit to move a supply for the King, procured the services of Col. Jones of Northamptonshire (a man of about £3,000 a year), who offered to furnish a proportion of it himself. Mordaunt, through the writer, thanked the Lord Mayor for civilities done upon the delivery of the King's letter to the Lord Mayor. Put the Lord Mayor and some citizens on a proposal to advance £100,000 upon the security Parliament offered, for the King's removal to England. The City advanced £50,000 for the King; £50,000 for the Army and Navy; £10,000 as a special present to the King; and £300 for Mordaunt and Sir J. Greenville. None act more vigorously for the King in the House than Prinn and King. The Lords voted to attend the King are Oxford, Hereford, Warwick, Middlesex, Barklett,[1] and Brooks, along with twelve of the Commons, of whom Hollis will be one. Desires the King to order a day of thanksgiving in the churches.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (149–50.) *Seal.*

May 3. *Thos. Kippes to* [*same*]. Has received no commands since those by Sir Richard Browne. Amidst all the distractions has never swerved from the Church of England nor allegiance to the King. Hopes shortly to partake of the general blessings of the kingdom by his 'peculiar relations immediately about' Hyde.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (151–2.)

May 3. *H*[*ancock, i.e. Brodrick*] *to* [*same*]. Received his of the 6th [N.S.]; desires a fuller explanation of the King's intentions, though Sir John [Greenville] repeated to writer the main [contents] of the King's letters and Declaration two days after his arrival. Proceedings in Parliament: Bills for legalizing this Parliament, others for confirmation of sales, for arrears of Army and Navy, ease for tender consciences, and for the abolition of the Court of Wards. Discusses reimbursement of holders of Church and Crown lands. The main Bill of Indemnity and Pardon is in the hands of Serjeant Maynard; Monck is content for about six delinquents to be executed. Has discussed with the Speaker and the President of the Council a motion by Sir Walter Earle that all great Officers should be chosen by Parliament and confirmed by the King; thinks, if necessary, Hyde should agree to Sir Orlando Bridgeman or Mr. Geoffrey Palmer being made Chancellor, and himself to be Lord Treasurer. Suggests that grants of honour, estate and office since 1642 should be annulled and granted *de novo*. Clarges should be cajoled, his sister Monck complimented and Barnewell made King's saddler. Acts in the House in concert with Palmer, Southampton and the ablest lawyers. Col. Herbert Morley of Glynn, Col. John Fagg of

[1] *Rectius* Berkeley see *Lords Journals*, xi. 12.

Wiston, and Wm. Hay sen. of Little Horstead Esq., beg sealed pardons. Thanks for kindness to himself. Thurloe, St. John and Pierrepoint continue their cabal. Public recantation of Col. Hutchinson to-day in the House.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (153–4.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 747–9 (dated May 13).

May 3. *Brodrick to* [*Hyde*].[1] Friends in the House are willing to second him in impeaching Thurloe, or in any other way of bringing him to the gallows. Is encouraged by the Speaker and the President. Wishes he could do the same for [St. John] and Pierrepoint. [*On the same sheet is another letter as follows:*] The enclosed was to have gone by Col. Villiers who failed to come for it. The discourse at the General's table about the places held by Hyde and Ormond, of which Maurice told Sir J. Greenville, was repeated also to Geoffrey Palmer, who believes Hyde will have a better reception here than is expected. He should not fill the Lord Treasurer's place until he is settled in the Chancery. The young men press earnestly to go to the King; wishes Pierrepoint, Hollis, Sir William Lewis and Maynard were there 'to be sweetened by His Majesty's most excellent temper'; the King should give them hopes of honour and preferment but confer nothing immediately. Has withdrawn from the ballot, not wishing to be absent from the House. They intend to send some propositions with the Bills. Is on the committee for both. The Speaker presents his duty to the King. He and Lord Oxford gave the intelligence about Monck sent to the King this day fortnight.—3 *pp.* (157–8.)

May 3, London. *Hen. Murray to same.* Protests his long affection for Hyde. Begs him not to allow an old servant of the King's father to be forgotten and to recommend him for the place he formerly held.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (155–6.) *Seal.*

May 3. *Minutes*[2] of a Council of War held on board the *Naseby.* Present: The General, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral and Captains Cuttance, Clerke, Wager, Sparling, Hayward, Mootham, Penrose, and Parker. Resolved (*nem. con.*) i. That the officers receive the King's declaration and letter, and return thanks for them. ii. That they be publicly read to the ships' companies in all the Fleet now in the Downs. (159–60.)

[May 4/14.][3] *Drafts by H. Hyde of letters from Charles II to:* (i) *Monck.* Is pleased with his of [Apr.] 20. Hopes on last Tuesday [May 1] the letters were well received in all places; understands

[1] This like the preceding letter begins 'My Lord'. It is signed 'Brodrick'. Either this or the preceding letter was written on May 4; see below, p. 20.

[2] Enclosed in letter Montague to the King, May 4, below, p. 9; see also Pepys, *Diary*, May 3.

[3] The news of May 1 was received late on this day (see below, p. 9).

why they were not delivered sooner. Monck's cousin will tell him what professions have been received from the Cardinal and his invitation [to Paris]. Will follow Monck's advice. Has had no new importunity from Brussels since Bamfield's project failed. Expects an invitation from the States; hears they are waiting for advice from Nieuport. Since the disappointment of Lambert's public designs, Monck must beware of plots against himself. (163.) (ii) *Morris.* Thanks for his of the 20th. Regarded nothing from Mr. Crooke [Monck] as truly coming from him except what was received by Morris and his friend. Hopes both Houses were in a good temper last Tuesday. It is hard to keep things secret. Hopes Morris will give warning of persons holding unwarrantable correspondences. (164.)

May 4/14. *Hyde to Sir J. Greenville.* Has received his of April 27. Barnard [Greenville] has arrived, as mentioned a week ago; he will probably return with the King's answers to both of Sir J. Greenville's friends. The King is pleased with his account of the late conference; he hopes last Tuesday was successful and that the devices of some of the Presbyterians are now ended. Arrival of Lord Jermyn from the Queen, with offers from the Cardinal of aid with armies and money. The King knows he owes all these civilities to Monck. Hopes Monck will be kind to Lords Hertford and Southampton. The King will not entertain any invitation from France or Spain. Longs to be acquainted with Morris. Bampfield still contrives mischief. Asks what is the General's opinion of Lambert: there was universal sadness in that garrison [Dunkirk] on the news of Lambert's recapture. Southampton is freely to receive anyone Adm. Montague may send to confer with him. Promises the King's rewards to Greenville and his friends. Arrival of two or three expresses with the great news of Tuesday. Barnard will be kept a day or two longer. *Postscript.* The King says he hears that Lockhart has a treaty with the Spaniard for the delivery of Dunkirk: he desires Monck to prevent this.—3 *pp. Draft by H. Hyde. Postscript by Hyde.* (172–3.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 749–50.

May 4/14, Ghent. *M. Alba d'Ognate to* [*Hyde*]. Refers to the common felicity; his own vows have been as fervent as an Englishman's. Will not be long before he visits the King. Holmes has confirmed yesterday's good news. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (212–13.)

May 4, *Naseby* in the Downs. *Adm. E. Mountagu to Charles II.* Receipt of the King's letter and Declaration of April 4 through Monck, who desired him to write to the Speaker for leave to reply. Hears that the House of Lords has cashiered Lords

Pembroke and Salisbury. Arrival of Norwood with the King's letter of May 10. Is glad the King needs no assistance from other States. Monck will give the best advice about embarking. Has ordered the ship carrying bearer to wait at Helvoettsluys to re-convey him to England.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (165–6.) Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, iii. 104–6 (on p. 106 *for* beseech you *read* beseech God; *for* reasonable *read* seasonable); cf. Pepys, *Diary*, May 4.

May 4, London. *Glencarne, Home and Stirling to Charles II.* Received the King's letter by Maj. Bountem referring them to directions in a former letter which has not yet come. Have had no word from Mr. Bruce since they sent him to the King. Have sent Bountem to communicate the King's letter to his subjects there. Will try to eliminate animosities both here and in Scotland. Bearer, Sir Alexander Gibson, will give an account of affairs in Scotland; he has partaken in all Monck's late proceedings there. The present necessity of moderation; after a short time he will have power to carry on all his interests in Church and State. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (167.)

May 4, London. *Sir John Tufton to same.* Offered his service to the King, by Mr. Clifford seven months ago. Last summer had no more ambitious design than expressing his affection. Has received the King's letter by Sir John Stephens; thanks the King for his favour.[1] *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (168–9.)

May 4. *Lord Craven to same.* Recommends bearer, Dr. Clarges: his prudence and good services to the King. Begs that some mark of honour be conferred on him; also that the Garter or other dignities conferred on Monck by patent be sent by Clarges or Lord Gerard (on account of his mediate relation to the King). Clarges may be consulted as to what titles and places would be most agreeable to the General, such as Warden of the Cinque Ports or Steward of the Household.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (170–1.)

[May 4, London.] *Sir John Greenville to Hyde.* Wrote briefly to the King on the 2nd by Sharp. At Monck's desire again recommends him especially about the affairs of the Scottish Kirk. Receipt of Hyde's of the 6th. Suggests Dr. Clarges be knighted. He should not be acquainted with Grenville's negotiations, as he is not privy to the General's most important affairs, in which Morrice alone is trusted. Morrice says Monck's letters of credence to Dr. Clarges were granted merely to please his wife. Account of Morrice's proceedings in the King's affairs; he

[1] On the back in a later hand is written: 'An original as allowed by Countess Gower. . . .'

would have pressed the King's proclamation but for divisions in the King's council. Represents his own efforts to promote the understanding with Monck.—5 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (174–7.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 741–2.

May 4. *Mordaunt to Charles II.* In order to serve more advantageously, has refused the City's employment of him to go to the King. His reasons for staying will be found in the enclosed from Mr. Turner [H. Coventry].[1] Hopes that the General, Greenville and Morrice will render their fears vain. Division of opinion whether the King should be immediately sent for.—2 *pp.* (178–9.)

May 4, London. [*Hy. Coventry*] *to Mr. Kirton* [*Hyde*]. Has written each week, last week to Mr. Pick[ering, i.e. Ormonde ?]; the other two were to [Hyde]. Hears that Dr. Clarges has gained Pierpoint and made Monck write something against [Hyde]; but Monck 'crossed it' and will be for [Hyde's] interest. Warns him against the Doctor. Hollis intends to come with the money and Parliament's letter, more to do [Hyde] hurt than the King good. Sir Anthony [Cooper] hopes to come with him; writer's brother [William] may accompany him. It is said that the Commons are likely to send over to the King Maj.-Gen. Massey, Ald. Robinson, Col. Bromfield, and Col. Viner, though some think the King's party would try to choose Rumpers and rigid Presbyterians to avoid their obstruction in Parliament. Fanatics in the City and the Army are still busy. Debates on the Court of Wards yesterday, and today on making this a legal Parliament; writer left before they rose; Sir John Holland some days ago said that the cabal resolved to make the King recall his father's declarations against the Houses and prevent him from making any of the Council or from interfering with the Militia for five years. They rail against Monck. The vote of the House of Lords that the Earl of Manchester be a commissioner of the Great Seal was negatived in the Commons. Impatience of the people to see the King. Delivered [Hyde's] letter to Lord Southampton yesterday. As Lord Berkshire sits in the House, many will speedily follow. Supposes Heath has arrived; Jennings [i.e. Titus] will follow. Hears a motion was intended to-day against all honours which have passed the Great Seal since '42 and that the Council has voted Major Harlow governor of Dunkirk; does not believe Parliament will confirm it.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (180–1.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.*

May 4. *W. Rumbold to Hyde.* Recommends bearer; he and the

[1] Namely the following letter.

Earl of Glencairne desire to make addresses to the King by Hyde's mediation. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (182.)

May 4. *Mordaunt to Hyde.* Ill offices of Hyde's enemies. Considers Manchester the prime author who is set on from beyond sea. Refusal by the Commons of the Lords' votes regarding the Great Seal and the Militia. Warns him against designs of Lords Northumberland, Manchester, Say and Wharton. Comments on Monck's proceedings; thinks his interest lessens. Uncertainty of affairs in the King's absence. Has a high opinion of Mr. Turner [H. Coventry]. Sir Wm. Hayward may complain of writer. Refers to Bills in Parliament. Dispute between Harlow and Morrice.—4 *pp.* (187–8.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 738–9 (*extracts*); *in full.* Lister, iii. 99–104 (*words said to be illegible are* Northumberland's *and* Leicester's).

May 4. *Same to same*, recommending 'this singular person', Mr. Wren. Apologizes for troubling Hyde; has refused several of his own relations' letters to this purpose. Writes this since sealing his long letter. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (183–4.)

May 4. *Lady E. Mordaunt to same.* She and Doctor Morley have discovered Monck's particular unkindness to Hyde. Hopes Mordaunt and the President will be able to remove it. Mordaunt stayed here in order to counteract designs prejudicial to the King but to disguise his reasons he owned a command from the King. Capt. Titus will be with Hyde in two or three days. Recommends bearer Will. Leg.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (185–6.)

May 4. *Col. J. Griffith to same*, sending a present of Rhenish wine for the entertainment of friends coming to kiss the King's hands. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (189–90.) *Seal.*

May 4. *Earl of Cork and others to Ormonde*, representing that the Protestant body of Ireland may fall into some disappointment of their just expectations at the King's restoration, though their declarations and actions have contributed to the great work. There was no mention of Ireland in the King's letters to Parliament or in his Declaration.[1] Beg similar letters for Ireland, it being a distinct kingdom. Desire him to confer with Capt. Titus on this matter. *Signed:* Corke, Meath, Conway and Kilulta, John Clotworthy, Will. Aston and Geo. Rawdon. (191–2.)

May 4. *Thomas Dowde to* [*Hyde*]. Finds Sir William Lewis much to the King's service. He will oppose misrepresentations of the faction which casts about to destroy [Hyde's] interest

[1] Cf. *Lords Journals*, xi. 25, and *Commons Journals*, viii. 24, where a similar address to Parliament from the Irish Commissioners is mentioned.

with the King. Mr. Edw. Progares (who he fears is on his deathbed) says that four days ago Lady Monck desired an account of [Hyde's] temper, as to which Progares reassured her; she said that some persons of no mean quality had represented [Hyde] as being proud and insolent, contemning all counsel to the King but his own, and disposing of all moneys on the delicacies of his riotous table. She named a person of the French interest as her informant. Monck is now so satisfied that he says the King will not be denied [Hyde's] admission if he desire it.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (193–4.)

May 4, London. *Three letters: Dr. G. Morley to Hyde.* (i) Recommends bearer, Ald. Bunce's son; his father's activity on the King's behalf in the City, especially on the Exchange and among the middle sort of people. Dined at Bunce's with Prynne and Col. King; they are resolved to drive on as fast as possible. (195–6.) (ii) Is much applied to for recommendations to Hyde. Bearer has long suffered in the King's service; his wife has collected the charity of those who could spare it for those who needed it, and visited those in prison or in danger. He asks to be restored to his place, and with Lord Culpeper's consent, for the future reversion of it. (197–8.) (iii) Complaints of the manner of the King's giving (some say selling) places; instances of Morley's cousin Denham and Dr. Sheldon's nephew, the draper. Denham says he has had the place of surveyor under the King's hand and seal for over ten years: his services, influence and abilities. The other is a young man that has suffered much; he merits favour even without consideration of his uncle. Sir Edmond Peirce's services to the last King: raising a regiment of horse; as Judge Marshall and Advocate General of the Army; services in the Kentish Petition; he was made Master of Requests. Since the war he has published many things of advantage to the King and Church. He was made a Master of the Chancery in Lord Finch's time. He hopes Hyde will think of him for this place according to his seniority.[1] Account of Morley's negotiations with the Presbyterians; believes they will accept episcopacy if allowed certain liberties; suggests certain preferments be given to three or four of their leaders. Expedients for surmounting the difficulty of their ordinations. They seem dissatisfied that the King takes no notice of their services. Fears that if the King waits for Parliament to send for him it may be long before he comes and then without some of his present ministers. Has used all his influence in Hyde's favour. Heard yesterday of the General's wife's bitterness against Hyde; she is not usually

[1] Cf. the Petition in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, pp. 11–12.

violent against any man; her brother Dr. Clarges and the General's physician Dr. [Samuel] Barrow are coming over and must be convinced that she is misinformed. Hyde must not rely too much upon the King's justice nor on his own innocence to protect him against public odium supported by power. The enclosed £100 is a present from a friend, who has given writer many books. Lady Newport is intimate with the General's wife. Dr. Llewellyn says his brother is still in prison in Brussels; begs Hyde to help him.—3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (199–200.) *Part in* Cl. S.P. iii. 748.

May 4. *John Spencer to Hyde.* Is unable through sickness to attend on him in person. Offers his services. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (201–2.)

May 4. *Mrs. Eyres* [*Lady Bristol*] *to same.* Bearer comes with the General's friend who brings thanks for the King's letter. Too much kindness cannot be done to the General's friend. The King should receive the lords who come with the thanks of the House of Lords with all civility, but keep all places and honours until he comes to England. The King must be warned against one lord whose name J. S. [A. Slingsby] will give. Wrote three weeks ago about a place for Mr. Eyres [Bristol] with Mr. Browen [the King].—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (203–4.)

May 4. *John Hall* [*Halsall*] *to same* recommending Major Harley for the Knight Marshal's place. Mr. War[wick] writes this week by another person. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (205.)

May 4, London. *Dr. J. Oliver to same.* His place in Magdalen College is lately vacated by one Goodwin who has enjoyed it many years. He was driven to resign it by the present Council of State. Has spoken with Arthur Annesley, the President of the Council, that nothing be confirmed by them to the writer's prejudice. Is endeavouring to regain his former right. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (206–7.)

May 4. *Col. Robert Philipps to* [*same*]. The City's frantic joy at the events of May Day; tradesmen are much comforted by hopes of equalling if not surpassing the greatest prosperity of their ancestors. The King's sudden appearance would break all factions and cabals. [Hyde's] enemies endeavour to arouse Monck's jealousy of his influence with the King; Monck is confident of the justice and discretion of the King and his ministers. Will not come over, hoping to be of more use amongst the young men of the House. Presbytery is [Hyde's] enemy but, as writer has often said, it has no real interest in the nation. [Hyde] should be as diffident of all reports as the General is.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (208–9.)

May 4, London. *Sir J. Grenvill to Charles II.* Wrote two days ago by Mr. Sharpe. Believes bearer, Col. Vernon, brings somewhat else besides this which will be acceptable to the King. Has written at length to Hyde. Encloses a letter from Morrice. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (210–11.)

May 4. *Earl of Glencairne to Hyde.* Bearer, Sir David Cuni[n]gham, will explain writer's actions. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (214–15.)

May 4. *Sir A. Apsley to* [*same*]. Does not expect answers to his letters. Will accompany Lord Oxford when he comes over with the message to the King; cannot write his reasons. Oxford is out of countenance because of slights put upon him in the House of Lords in which Hyde was concerned. Will not solicit preferment for himself, desiring only to continue his service with his master, or the King. Hopes [Hyde] will persuade the King to grant few offices at present in order to avoid new animosities in their former enemies. Dr. Fr[aser] desires [Hyde's] forgiveness. Hopes the King's kind letter to writer will be of great use. Is glad [Hyde] is so well with writer's master. Marq. of Hertford is kind to [Hyde]. Dr. Sheldon intends to write. Some in town have been importunate with Privy Seals and patents for baronetcies to the King's prejudice. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (216–17.)

May 5/15, Paris. *T. Kingstonn to Mr. Laurenc* [*i.e. Hyde*]. As Lord Aubony does not return till this evening, has little to write. Does not doubt of the good will of Primate Rely in Ireland 'to be always acting in the worst cause', yet the last report of his zeal for the Independent party is not confirmed. Talk of a marriage between 'our sweet princess' and the D. of Anjou. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (224–5.)

May 5. *Monck to Charles II.* Has obtained Parliament's permission for Dr. Clarges to carry a dispatch to the King assuring him of writer's and the Army's loyalty. Desires credit to be given to what he shall communicate.—2 *pp.* (218–19.) Kennet's *Register*, p. 136.

May 5, London. *Robt. Brudenell to same.* Lord Andover carries writer's request in behalf of his father; formerly made it by Col. Tuke who has doubtless acquainted the King with the particulars. Prays the King to sign the paper Andover will present and send it under letters patent according to the date of the late King's warrant. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (220–1.) *Seal.*

May 5. *William Morice to same.* Thanks the King for the unexpected honour received by the hands of the General;[1] protests his unworthiness of so great a trust. God has preserved the

[1] i.e. appointment to be a Secretary of State.

King's person, confirmed him in the truth of religion, notwithstanding the temptations of friends and enemies, and restored him to his just rights. The people hope his resolution is fixed to perform what he has promised and to grant whatever else is just and necessary; their confidence is a stronger obligation than any conditions. If by a second letter he let the Parliament know that he desires they should propound necessary things, it will make his empire more safe by being less absolute. The distempers of the Army and nation might easily break out again if irritated. For some other things refers to Greenville, as he has no cipher.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (222–3.)

May 5. *Hugh Cartwright to Hyde.* The mad zealots and the desperate persons of quality and estate who cannot hope for mercy are few compared with those expecting the King. Two Doctors of Physic are sent over from the General, Clarges and Barrow; the latter is Advocate General to the Army whose temper he understands better than any one person; prays that Barrow may have a private audience with the King without Clarges knowing he is more trusted than himself. It is expected that they will both be knighted. Six lords and twelve commoners are sent with the Bills of Pardon, Indemnity, and for continuing this Parliament. Others will come privately seeking honours, places, or pardons; hopes the King will gratify no undeserving person. Desires Hyde's favour to procure service for writer about the Revenue, Exchequer, Household, or Navy. If the King's servants be enrolled, begs that his own name will not be omitted from the list of Privy Chamber men.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (226–7.) *Seal.*

May 5. [*H. Coventry to same.*] Is now able to send by bearer an account which was too large for cipher, of his negotiation with S. A. [Sir A. A. Cooper].[1] Told him Mr. Jackson's [the King's] high opinion of his abilities and desire to acquire them for the service of the nation; also how much [Hyde] had been traduced in the report concerning a grant of S. A.'s estate. He replied that Cromwell had deceived him but not for long; he had ever since served the King; his refusal to treat with those sent to him was for the sake of secrecy, as the less he was thought to be the King's friend the more he had the power of being it. He discredits the report of [Hyde's] begging his estate, considers [Hyde's] continuance as the chief minister necessary for their religion and true Church government, and to oppose the designs of France and Spain. 'The other' [Sir J. Holland][2] was very kind

[1] See above, p. 11.

[2] Cf. Vol. iv. 600, 660, 670, where there is also mentioned a Sir 'A.' Holland; but in letter of May 4, above, p. 11, it is clearly Sir John.

and apparently honest: they both desired writer to keep the King's letters so that if necessary they could affirm they held no correspondence. Is sorry to hear from Norwood of Hyde's indisposition. 'My B[rother] W[illiam's]' sedulity about the other gentleman: believes he will be with [Hyde] next week. Mr. Titus has taken great pains in soliciting Whitehall and Guildhall.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (228–9.)

May 5, Doctors' Commons. *Robert Wyseman to same.* As Hyde esteems bearer, his testimony as to writer, a stranger, may be credited. Has always been loyal both to the King and his father. Has been an exercent in Civil Law for 20 years, a Doctor of that profession, and a Public Advocate in the Court of Admiralty. Prays the King to continue him in that employment.[1] *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (230–1.) *Seal.*

May 5. *Will. Hinton to same.* Gave Sir J. Greenfeeld a letter of May 1, but he will not set out till May 8. Bearer, Mr. Browne and his companions, Hinton's countrymen, have continued faithful and honest, though the Catholic cause is somewhat discountenanced by the present successes. Urges Hyde to acknowledge their constancy. The Commons' refusal to give Manchester the Great Seal. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (232–3.) *Seal.*

[May 5.] ['*Mr. Warwick and others*'] *to same.* Southampton has obtained the General's leave for an invitation to the King to speed his return to be moved in both Houses on Monday next. Maurice objected that the time was too short to provide his house and that treasure was lacking. Found also that Hyde's station was likewise made good. Have inclined the House much to observe the General. Refer to a letter from the King desired by the General. Believe he is engaged to the soldiers to make good their purchases by a lease of 99 years at a fifth of the improved value. The continued exercise [of] the Church affairs as they now stand is a [warn[2]]ing to many of the old engaged perso[ns]. . . . Lord Bellasis will tell how ill a temper the Army is in now. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (234–5.)

May 5 and 7. *Mordaunt to* [*same*]. His friends have prevailed and he is sure to return with the King. The President, Sir A. A. Cowper and Woosley [*sic*] undertook to remove all objections against [Hyde]. The General was informed that if [Hyde] were not admitted with the King the foreign interest would take his place. Hears one person sent with instructions to the King was promised £1,000 to keep [Hyde] out. Sir Robert Howard has been very instrumental on [Hyde's] behalf; he has much

[1] It was granted in June (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 72).
[2] MS. damaged.

influence with Woosley and Cowper. Hopes the General will permit the Commissioners to ask the King to trust his person with them. *May* 7. The Commons sent a message this morning to the Lords for the speedy proclaiming of the King, which is to be done to-morrow. The person to whom the £1,000 is promised is Dr. Clarges; he is a great enemy to [Hyde]. The President sent word this morning that [Hyde] was safe to all intents and purposes. Sir A. A. Cowper has twice visited writer; is convinced of his 'reality' to the King. Recommends him and Sir Horace Townsend to [Hyde] and Ormonde. Dined with the Speaker yesterday; although he was at first in Pierrepoint's cabal, he made public declaration of his intentions on the King's behalf.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (234*.)

May 6, Dutton. *Lord Kilmorey to Charles II.* Since the receipt of his of Apr. 2, God has blasted the designs of His and the King's enemies. Expresses the readiness of the King's friends in these parts now, as hitherto, to serve him. According to the King's commands they approved of the bearer, Samuel Williamson, as a fit person to keep a constant intelligence between these here and the King's friends elsewhere.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (236–7.) *Seal.*

May 6. *John Weston to same.* Warns him that the despair of the late King's murderers may make them urge on fanatic spirits to attempts they themselves lack courage to undertake; religious zealots of whatever kind are more dangerous than impious people. Need of care in choosing his guards after his return. Recommends bearer (Col. Grey), Sir Humphrey Bennet and Kit Gardner, who have been diligent and ready in the most desperate designs for the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (238–9.)

May 6. The *Naseby* in the Downs. *Adm. E. Mountagu to same.*[1] Wrote lately by Mr. Gerye. Is as obedient and loyal as any who signed the Army's address which Dr. Clarges brings. Declares his attestation to it in so far as it pleases the King. His previous information about the two earls was mistaken. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (240–1.)

May 6, London. *Mrs. A[nn] Monck to same.* Thanks for his of April 6. Hopes in some measure the King has not succeeded the worse for her tears and prayers. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (242–3.) *Seal.*

May 6. *Dr. G. M[orley] to Hyde.* Asks whether the King is resolved to grant nothing till he come. Sends a petition from a sister of Mr. Waller's to whom writer has formerly been indebted;

[1] This letter was sent by Sir William Compton (Pepys, *Diary*, May 6).

has merely promised to transmit it and report the answer. Bearer is a dependant of Lord Berkeley's; he has some relation to make to Hyde, who, he says, was kind to him when Chancellor of the Exchequer; he says he is going over to see a son who is with Berkeley. If Hyde receive kindly all who come to him it may confute the slanders spread about him. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (224*–5*.)[1]

May 6, St. James's. *John Durie to same.* Rejoices particularly at the expression in the King's letter to the House of Commons concerning his zeal for the Protestant religion. Has made it his work for 30 years to solicit this. Since 1630 has negotiated with churches and divines of all parties. Can produce resolutions of all the Reformed and Lutheran Churches in Europe and New England concurring in his business. Petitions the King, through Hyde, for liberty of conscience amongst those that hold the same fundamentals in doctrine and worship according to the Scriptures. The imposing of ordinances on the conscience by mere authority is the very core of Popery.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (226*–7*.)

May 7/17, [Breda ?] *Charles II to Adm. Montague.* Hopes consent will speedily be given by the Parliament for him to bring the Fleet to Shevelin,[2] which he thinks is the best place to embark since he is invited by the States to the Hague where he intends to go at the beginning of next week. *Draft by Hyde.* (228*.)[3]

May 7. *Adm. John Lawson to Charles II.* Received the King's respects by his friend [A. Braems] who judged the writer's reply by him to the King to be satisfactory. Assures the King of his loyalty in all his actions. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (229*–30*.)

[May 7.] *F[rances, Countess of] Hertford to same.* Received only lately his by her nephew Burke. Expresses her joy at the change and her desire for the King's arrival.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (231*–2*.)

May 7. *Earl of Hertford to same.* Has been asked by Lord Winchelsey to recommend bearer Major Wm. Salke[l]d who will inform him of the state of the Army. Trusts shortly to see the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (232**–3*.)

May 7. *Earl of Dorset to same.* Protestations of loyalty. Has been an attendant on the King's person from his birth. From

[1] The folio numbers 224–43 occur twice in this volume.

[2] Annesley, on May 9, forwarded an order from Parliament to Montague to bring over the King (MS. Carte CCXXIII, f. 205).

[3] The undated letter of [May 15/25] (see below, p. 33) follows on the same page.

frequent conversation with various persons with whom the King will daily have more and more occasion to deal observes a desire that the Amnesty may be extended to as many as possible by an Act of Oblivion and Indemnity; that purchasers of Crown lands should receive satisfaction according to the full rates paid for them. Discusses the advantages of the latter proposal: improvement of the revenue.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (235*–6*.)

May 7, London. *Mordaunt to Hyde*, recommending his near kinsman, Sir Charles Mordaunt, who desires only to kiss the King's hand. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (237*–8*.)

May 7. *Brodrick to* [*same*]. His last of the 4th (by Phil Honeywood) was misdated the 3rd. Asks that Arthur Annesley's efforts against [Hyde's] traducers, be recognized in [Hyde's] next letter to writer; also Col. Charles Howard's and Lord Carberry's similar services. Southampton says the nation owes much to [Hyde] for furnishing the King's heart with all that can be[come a Throne].[1] The invectives of the Duke [of Buckingham] and Dr. Fraser: their insinuations wrought on Mrs. Monck by Lady Newport. Last night Denham came from the Speaker to desire [Hyde] to resign office. Passing of Bill for the confirmation of this Parliament; Finch penned it; Serj. Maynard's ambiguous clause has now been corrected.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (239*–40*.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 744–5.

May 7.[2] *Same to same.* Bearer Major Salkild is honest. He was under the Earl of Essex in the early part of the war and is now a captain under Col. Ch. Howard from whom he brings a letter to the King in answer to that received from Progers. *Endorsed by Hyde.* 'Mr. Hancocke.' (Vol. 84, f. 161.)

May 7. *Same to same.* Dispatches were sent from Geof. Palmer by Sir Will. Compton on Friday, and yesterday by Lord Bellasis. Sees Lord Southampton every evening in his chamber in the Temple; thus obtains instructions for his friends in the House. Proceedings in Parliament: votes passed for proclaiming the King and reading the King's Declaration in the churches on the Thanksgiving Day; also for prayers for the Royal family. In the Bill of Sales the estates of Lord Craven, Sir Jo. Stowell, Ald. Bunce and the Duke of Buckingham are specially excepted. Will move amendments restricting its application: they will be carried unless Monck, Clobery or Knight oppose them. The absence of the King's friends abroad seeking rewards might cause an unseasonable vote. If Ald. Robinson does not come the King should send him a letter. Kindness should be shown to Dr.

[1] MS. damaged.
[2] Wrongly endorsed by a later hand with date '1666'.

Clarges, but he is not trustworthy. The King should grant any suit made by Mrs. Monck for Barwell to be King's saddler.[1] Her zeal for the King. Nothing but the King's declaring himself a Catholic would hinder his return so much as the Queen's coming to him. Begs a reply to his suggestions as to annulling all grants &c. since 1642: many were made to persons of no merit, such as the Marquis of Dorchester, who is not fit to be groom to an honest man. Desires the pardons previously asked for to be dispatched. Monck says he will make good a former promise to save Haslerigg's head for 2*d.* Lambert's party have refused overtures from the Presbyterians. Denham intends to accompany Sir J. Greenville to give the King particulars of Col. Birch's cabal. Begs [Hyde] not to mention to writer's cousin anything said concerning him or Fitch [E. Villiers ?]. Has already mentioned his cousin as the worthiest of all his friends; he and Lord Oxford will wait on [Hyde]. Anthony Hungerford presents his duty; [his ?] omission to call at Mr. Ross's departure saved [Hyde] an unnecessary letter. Sir Wm. Compton and others will bring information enough. Frank St. John says his father sends his service but Sir [Wm.] Waller mentions neither [Hyde] nor the King. Sir H. Lee says he has sent a small sum of money; if Anthony had not awaited his brother Windham he might have sent this £500 more opportunely. What was sent from Brockwell [Willis] was written merely to satisfy the latter's importunity. Was deceived into believing that Morris not Brockwell was the traducer of [Hyde] and Ormonde; for 20*s.* to his clerk any man can procure a recommendation from the General. Hopes Yates [Col. Russell ?] will be satisfied when he comes over. Forbears repeating unpleasing information given by him about the Queen's agents.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 72, ff. 241*–2*.) *Extracts in* Cl. S.P. iii. 739–40.

May 7, St. James's. *Monck to Charles II.* Recommends bearer, his kinsman, Sir Peter Killigrew who was employed by the King's father and grandfather to several foreign princes. Has lately given him the command of Pendennis Castle. Requests the King to confirm the grant to him and his son who has been bred abroad.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (243*–4.)

May 7, Westminster. *Massey to Hyde.* Mentions letters from Lords Lincoln and Berkshire to the King; Lord Witherington will deliver Lincoln's letter to Hyde with a further account of things here. Has been chid to-day by an eminent fellow member for making too much haste for the King's return; desires Hyde's advice to be sent by Mr. Langton. Bearer, Major Saltkill, an old

[1] The grant was made in July. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 142.

friend, will give an account of the condition of the Army.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (245–6.)

May 7, Temple. *John Colins to 'Mr. Acton at the Lord Chancellor's lodgings'.* Thanks him for civilities to his son. Encloses letters for Hyde from himself and Major Finch. Recommends Ald. Wale and Bludworth, Mr. Ford and bearer Mr. Warde. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (247–8.)

May 7, London. *Nic. Armorer to Hyde.* Adds his own to more weighty recommendations of bearer. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (249–50.) *Seal.*

May 7. *Sir Henry Wood to same.* Has not heard that his former letters are received; renews his request to be continued in the place of Clerk Comptroller of the Household. Offers £200 for Hyde's favour. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (253–4.)

May 7. *Earl of Cork to Ormonde.* Along with others signed a letter in general terms, brought by Sir John Clotworthy, Major Ashton and Major Royden, addressed to Ormonde; the first two were employed by the Convention at Dublin, the latter by the Army. Discovered to-day that unknown to the Earl of Meath and writer, they had sent by Titus a draft letter to be signed by the King, in which they desire a confirmation of forfeited lands and other things. Disowns any share in the matter. Will come at once if his presence in Holland be fit amongst the infinite crowds passing over. Encloses a declaration brought from Ireland by his brother.[1]—1½ *pp.* (255–6.)

[*c.* May 8/18.] *Charles II to Gen. Montague*, by Mr. Holmes. Since his last, has received Montague's of the 19th ult. from Montague's cousin via London and his other of the 2nd inst.[2] by bearer. Will send a larger dispatch. *Draft by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 71, f. 366.)

May 8/18. *Drafts by H. Hyde of letters from Charles II*[3] *to*: (i) *Earl of Lincoln.* Thanks for sending his servant with news of the Houses' resolution. (257.) (ii) *Maj. Gen. Massey.* Thanks for his letter of May 1, and for sending his messenger with the news of that day. Will defer thanking him for many other services till they meet. (Vol. 72, f. 257.)

May 8/18, Hag[ue]. *Clara, Countess of Brainford to Hyde*, expressing hopes for Hyde's recovery and her joy at the happy news. *Ruthven Correspondence*, Roxburghe Club, 1868, pp. 143–4. (In endorsement *for* Branceford *read* Brayneford.) (258–9.)

[1] See MS. Carte XXX, f. 636.

[2] Cf. Vol. iv. 667 and above, p. 5.

[3] At the foot is a note in Hyde's hand asking the King to write them so that messenger may not be detained.

May 8/18. *John Shaw to* [*same*]. Letters for England received from H. Hyde sent to Post House. Has sent Hyde's schoolfellow with the English and French letters: his sufferings in the Salisbury business. Forwarded yesterday a letter from Brussels for H. Hyde. Expects Sir John Greenvil daily with the £50,000. Is beginning to think of packing up. Has paid Reidd 500 florins. 500 guilders of the note for £50 will be disposed of as Lady Hyde orders. No more money should be paid to Rastell. Sundry of the City will be begging of the King; hopes he will not be forgotten. If needful will come to Breda. Bearer desires grant of a walk in New Forest.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (260–1.)

May 8/18, Antwerp. *Newcastle to same.* Encloses a letter. Beseeches Hyde to inform King of unrewarded services of writer's son. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (262–3.)

[May 8], Tuesday, 2 o'clock. *Brodrick to same.* Maurice told writer that no one intended the King should wait to seal a commission for passing the bills, but should sign them in England. Palmer asks whether the King should come before being summoned by the Houses. If necessary will transmit the result tonight. Palmer says the King should not show grace to Brockwell [Willis] or confer any rewards on those who pass over. Tomorrow Bampfield and the Presbyterians bring in the Bill of Religion.[1] Mentions proposed rent charges and leases for soldiers and others holding Crown and Church lands. (432–3.) *Extract in* Cl. S.P. iii. 747, *dated* May 10.[2]

May 8, Edinburgh. *Address by Presbyterian ministers of Scotland to Charles II*, expressing joy at the King's imminent return. Mr. Sharp will inform him more fully of the true state of this Church. Are confident the King will not repent of having entered into a covenant for its maintenance. Hope he will settle the House of God according to His word in all his dominions. (264.)

May 8, London. *Elizabeth, Countess of Lincoln to Charles II.* Sends her only son to receive his commands. Dedicates him wholly to his service. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (265–6.)

May 8, London. *Mordaunt to same.* Account of proclamation of the King by both Houses of Parliament; rejoicings and ceremonies in the town.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (267–8.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 742–3.

May 9/19, Brussels. *Girolamo, Abbot of Monte Reale* [*the internuncio*] *to same.* Congratulates him on his restoration.—*Ital. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (271–2.)

[1] See *Commons Journals*, viii. 19, May 9.
[2] May 10 o.s. was a Thursday.

May 9/19. *Girolamo, Abbot of Monte Reale* [*the internuncio*] *to Hyde.* His joy at the news. Compliments his zeal and prudence in the King's interests.—*Fr. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (273–4.)

May 9/19. *Sir H. de Vic to same.* The Marquis seems satisfied with the answer brought by M. de Monroy, yet it is not such as he desired. He makes excuses to De Vic for Don Alonso. Will acquaint Hyde with these matters and something in the letter concerning Hyde. Encloses letter from M. Villaviciosa. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (275–6.)

May 9/19. [*J. Shaw*] *to same.* Sent letters from England and France by James [Ashe] this morning. Mr. Rosse and others passed by to Breda. Expects many more who came by the packet boat. A party in both Houses will try to make this a lasting Parliament and get absolute power over all offices of trust and profit. Hopes the King will make no private concessions but refer all to a free Parliament. Dr. Clarges and Dr. Barrow, will pretend to serve the King. Clarges is suspected, but Barrow is able to give good information, about the Army and the General. Clarges must not find Barrow to be better treated or trusted than himself. Hears Clarges will be entrusted with part of the £50,000.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (277–8.)

May 9/19, Brussels. *Don Antonio de Villaviciosa to same.* Begs that Sir H. Bennett may give order for payments to writer who has received no wages nor been repaid loan of 24,000 fl. If the King gave an order to Sir H. de Vick to speak to the Marq. of Caracena the business would be settled.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde* (282–3.)

May 9. *Monck and Mountagu to Charles II.* Communicated to officers and seamen of the Fleet the King's declaration and letter of April 4. Assure him of the loyalty and affection of the Fleet. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (269–70.)

May 9. *Mordaunt to Hyde.* Bearer's, Southcote's, petition for a place is premature; recommends his honesty and courage. The King should dispose of little at present. Begs that Sir G. Booth be welcomed by Hyde and Ormonde. Fairfax is embittered by his lady's pride, blown up by the Suffolk House cabal, one of whom still expects the Great Seal. Cautions him against that cheat Tompson. Thurloe now discourses with Henry Norwood, but is wary of Broderick. Hurleston, Lenthal's secretary, divulges a letter brought to him from the King by Mr. Scot; brags his master sent the King sums of money; Sanderson will inform Hyde of this. Sanderson, employed by Manchester to gain Montagu, has absolute credentials; likes it not. Wants the four letters for the gown men. Begs Hyde to repair unkindness

done to writer's camarade about Stratton.—3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (280–1.)

May 9, London. *Same to Charles II.* Bearer, his cousin, Sir Robert Howard, will inform King of the services lately done to Hyde by Sir Chas. Worsely. Begs a free pardon for him and further employment. Dr. Morley hopes the King will not assent to a synod of the three nations. He has prevailed with Reynolds and Calamy as to episcopacy and the Liturgy. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (284–5.)

May 9. *Sir R. Willis to Hyde.* Begs for Hyde's intercession with the King. (286–7.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 743. *Seal.*

May 9. [*P. Warwick*] *to same.* An account of rejoicings at proclamation and of Bills and proceedings in Parliament, has been sent by Mr. Goodrick. Sends a copy of the paper delivered to the House by the General. Discussion as to Great Seal. Does not think Manchester wants it for himself. Hopes the commissioners will find the King at Dover or Canterbury. Hen. Howard of Arudell is to evidence the loyalty (which writer doubts) of Roman Catholics to the King. Believes Presbyterian brethren come over to King in a spirit of moderation. It is said that the King will promise to prohibit profaneness, swearing, plays &c. Is informed through Halsall that the General has appointed Major Harley's brother, the Colonel, to be governor of Dunkirk, but the Colonel awaits the King's approval; it would [please] the Presbyterians. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (288–9.)

Enclosure: [May 9.] 'The Generall's Paper', concerning confirmation of sales of crown and other lands. Annulling of all things past since 22 May 1642 except those under the Great Seal authorized by Parliament. The King to confirm certain acts of the late Parliament. Exceptions from the Act of Oblivion. The General to have command of the Army during his life. Settlement of the government of the Church by an assembly of Divines and Parliament.[1]—2 *pp. Copy.* (297.) Lister, iii. 500–3.

May 9. *W. Rumbold to same.* Bearer Sir J. Greenville will give a full account of affairs. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (290, 292.)

Enclosure: May 9. *Ald. W. Wale to Charles II.*[2] . . . Begs for pardon. Refers to acceptance by King of his wife's services. (291.)

May 9, Drury Lane. *Sir A. Annesley to Ormonde.* Has received satisfaction from the General regarding Ormonde. Advises hastening the King's return as the Council sits seldom and its

[1] On reverse are notes of objections and answers as to necessity of using the Great Seal for present.

[2] Beginning of letter is missing.

authority is doubtful. Requests instructions as to the time and place of the King's landing and what preparations are requisite. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (293–4.)

[May.] *Lady Mordaunt to Hyde.* Recommends bearer Mr. Clarck who was one of the three divines who contributed money for the King's service; letters from the King were promised to all of them but have not been received. Hopes to see him here soon. The trouble she wrote about through Will Legge has been removed; though Lady Monck and Mrs. Anslo are still a little severe on him, their husbands are both firmly Hyde's friends.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 339–40.) *Seal.*

[May.] *Sir A. Apsley to same.* Bearer, Mr. Porter, comes over to kiss the King's hand and is ambitious to be owned by Hyde. Has said as much for Porter to the Lords as writer could wish anyone to say for himself. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (371–2.) *Seal.*

May 10/20, The Hague. *States-General to Louis XIV.* Thank him for good offices for ratification of the Treaty of Elbing. Are surprised that French and English ministers raise difficulties about the treaty made between Sweden and these States at Stockholm in 1640 confirmed by that of Elbing.—6½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 72, ff. 310–13.)

May 10/20, Pa[ris]. [*Marcés*] *to Hyde.* [4½ *lines undeciphered cipher.*] Hears the King has already been proclaimed in Ireland. Comments on good news. Asks what reception Lockhart got when he went from Dunkirk to the King. Bristol is at Tours and has been at the French [Court?]. Match between the King of France and the Infanta is delayed till the beginning of June. New demands by the Spaniards. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (300–1.)

May 10/20, Westminster. *Col. John FitzJames to Charles II.* Expresses loyalty and asks pardon for what is past. For 12 years has tried to advance the King's service. Lameness prevents his making a personal submission. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (302–3.)

May 10/20, Brussels. *Sir C*[*harles*] *C*[*otterell*] *to Hyde.* Receipt of letter by Mr. Read. Must wait till Sunday night to see a suit of hangings for Hyde. Has also a commission from Lady Nicholas. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (304–5.) *Seal.*

May 10/20, Paris. [*Starkey*] *to same.* Received a letter on Easter Eve. Desires to wait on the King out of Flanders. Has long languished in France for his cause. Is detained here through want. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (306–7.)

May 10/20, Amsterdam. *John Webster to same.* Received for the King on 14th by means of Burgomaster Andries Grave 12,000 ducats i.e. 60,000 guilders or £10,000 Flemish. Joy of

people here at his restoration. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (308–9.) *Seal.*

May 10, St. James. *Monck to Charles II.* Attended proclamation of King in both Houses. Recommends bearer Major Robert Harley.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (298–9.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 746–7. *Seal.*

May 10, Essex House. *Hertford to Hyde.* Bearer will give information concerning Col. Inglesbie; begs Hyde's favour for him with the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (314–15.)

May 10, London. *Dr. Geo. Morley to same.* Bearer Sir John Holland is useful to the King and a friend to the Church. The Presbyterian ministers who are coming to the King will probably propose a synod and that the King should issue a declaration against atheism and blasphemy; it would be more to the King's advantage if he did this of his own accord. A less reward than the one first proposed would be suitable for the Doctor of Physic who assisted writer with the Presbyterians. Has heard something of the Doctor's relations with Cromwell. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (316.) *Seal.*

May 10. *Lady Mordaunt to same.* Recommends bearer who contributed money to the King's service. Desires Hyde to fulfil her promise of a letter from the King to Dean Reves. Sends, at her lord's desire, the original of the Speaker's letter, to be shown to the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (317–18.)

May 10, London. *Mordaunt to Charles II.* Recommends bearer, Major Harley for extraordinary services to King: his tact, honesty and dexterity. He can give a full account of the state of all parties; he is sent by some rigid Presbyterians with the General's consent. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (319–20.) *Seal.*

May 10, London. *Same to Hyde.* Has received Hyde's by Capt. Mewes. Is going with Dr. Morley to Ld. Southampton's to meet Mr. Palmer and Sir Orlando Bridgman about the draft. At 9 to-night meets Sir A. A. Cooper and Sir Chas. Woosley. The King ought not to confirm this session. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (321–2.) *Seal.*

May 10. *Henry Coventry to same.* Daily bells, bonfires and cannons. Sir John Holland will tell how far the writer obeyed the King's commands regarding him. Asks Hyde to let Holland know that he always represented him as ready to obey the King's commands. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (323–4.) *Seal.*

May 10, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street. *Robert Bernard to same.* Rejoices at the King's Restoration. Begs Hyde to be his patron. Was always branded as a malignant. Presented the late King

with his mite, when he came from Newark to Huntingdon, as Mr. Ashburnham knew. Always expected his destruction from Oliver his neighbour. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (325–6.) *Seal.*

May 10, Battersey. *Sir Walter St. John to Hyde.* Assured Hyde in his last of his allegiance to the King. Sent a small acknowledgement by Mr. Lee. Suffered sequestration. His only crime is that he went with the county militia to Worcester; begs for pardon and Hyde's mediation.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (327–8.) *Seal.*

May 10. *Col. Robert Phelipps to same.* Recommends bearer Mr. Eveling who, as well as his father, has been very industrious in the King's service. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (329–30.) *Seal.*

May 10. *Thos. Gorges to same.* Recommends bearer Mr. Smith, M.P. for Somerset. His father was killed in service of the late King at the beginning of the wars. Writer was Hyde's subwarden at All Souls, Oxford. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (331–2.) *Seal.*

May 10. *Maj. Gen. Edw. Massie to same.* Recommends Major Harley to Hyde and the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (333–4.) *Seal.*

[May 10 ?] *Francis, Lord Willoughby [of Parham] to Charles II.* Lately explained by Col. Vayne that he had not gone into the House. Now sits there by the advice of Monck. Finds the Lords disposed to uphold the King's prerogative. Bearer, Major R. Harlow, a member of the House of Commons, can give a better account of affairs; he has signally served the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (438–9.)

May 11/21, Paris. *Dr. J. Cosin to Hyde.* Begs that he may not be forgotten in the distribution of the King's favour and bounty as Lord St. Albans does not intend to supply his necessities. Before St. Albans went to Breda, writer told him he wished to quit this place where he was forbidden the free exercise of his religion. He replied that he was sorry he could not give him fit recompense for writer's 15 years' attendance. Cannot leave for London until he has packed his books and discharged his debts. —1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (335–6.)

[May 11/21,] Dordrecht. Address[1] by the Merchant Adventurers of England residing in Dordrecht to the King, expressing loyalty and their thankfulness at his restoration. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (337–8.)

May 11/21, Amsterdam. *John Webster to Hyde.* Enclosed is

[1] Signed 'Anthony Fletcher, deputy governor'. The date is supplied from the endorsement.

written by order of the magistracy of the City. Expects to be in Breda to-morrow. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (341–2.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: May 11/21. *Invitation* by the Burgomasters of Amsterdam to the King to visit the city on his way to the Hague. Congratulations on his restoration. The city would have sent commissioners to him to-day but fear to offend the States General.[1] *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (339–40.) *Seal.*

May 11/21. *Charles II to Mrs. Monck.* Received hers of 6th. Thanks her for good offices. Regrets impertinent message from a servant of his about the Cockpitt; was not privy to it. *Draft by H. Hyde.* (352.)

May 11/21. [*P. Church*] *to Hyde.* Received his of 13th. Marriage of the Infanta postponed to June 5th; the King of Spain is at Tolosa and the French King at Bayonne. Sir Kelhame Digby thanks Hyde for remembering him. Bristol has left Tours for Paris; intends to be there about Tuesday next before P. Talbot's arrival. Latter was some days at St. Sebastien's and at Fuentarabia on 9th inst. with Mr. Holder. Appears that supplies thence are hopeless. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (353–4.) *Seal.*

May 11/21, Paris. *Sir W. Hastings to same.* Recalls himself to his memory after a silence of 14 years; refers to long and tedious suffering. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (355–6.)

[May 11/21.] *Charles II to Mountagu.* Sends Sir John Bois so that Mountagu can send him in an emergency. Received letters of 4th and [9th].[2] Delighted with reception of his letter and Declaration by the seamen. Those in Parliament who are keeping jealousies alive by their overtures delay his coming. Expects commissioners from both Houses and proceeds to the Hague at the beginning of next week on the invitation of the States. If writer is not invited over in a few days, desires Mountagu to come speedily with the Fleet. Sir W. Compton will communicate other matters. Relies on Mountagu in all accidents.—1¼ *pp. Draft by H. Hyde.* (349.)

May 11/21. *Same to Monck.* Bernard Grenvill was sent with answer to Monck's letter of 20th. Received two letters of 5th. Praises his conduct of affairs and undertakes to make good all Monck's promises to his Army. Urges him to be firm with mischief makers. Will not recede from anything promised in his letters or Declaration.—2¼ *pp. Draft by H. Hyde.* (350–1.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 745–6; *Life of Barwick* (ed. 1724), pp. 528–31.[3]

[1] Signed by John Webster.
[2] MS. damaged.
[3] Letter here dated May 20.

April 25–May 11. *Brief summary* of daily proceedings in House of Commons from April 25 to May 11.—6½ *pp.* (343–6.)

May 11.[1] *Arnold Braems to Charles II.* Communicated to Viscount Mordaunt the results of negotiations with his friend Vice-Admiral Lawson. Thanks King for favour to his son. Bearer Sir John Greenvell will communicate proceedings in Parliament.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (347–8.)

May 11, London. *Dr. G. Morley to* [*Hyde*]. Recommends Sir Robert Howard, a son of Lord Berks; he is well affected to the King and the Church. Bedbrok, a clergyman, will come with Sir G. Booth; he was the late Earl of Derby's chaplain, and since has lived with the Master of the Rolls. He hopes, if employed, to reduce many Presbyterians in Lancashire to the Church. If Mr. Bowles of Yorkshire, who comes with those from the House of Commons, be gained, he will gain, according to Mr. Lowder, all the Presbyterians, lay and clergy, of the north of England, of which he is, as it were, the Patriarch. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (357.)

May 11, London. *John Bramston to same.* Begs that a room may be found among the masters of the Chancery for his brother Moundeford Bramston who took a degree in the University in Civil Law. He was diverted from his profession by the late troubles and a wife who filled his house with children. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (358–9.)

May 11. [*Slingsby*] *to M. de la Haye* [*Hyde*]. Has written each week. The Hamlets of the Tower are preparing to attend the King, having some ancient privilege; they are a pack of rogues and should be kept at a safe distance. Divers soldiers have been apprehended for saying they would kill the King and many are grumbling. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* 'Mr. Samborne'. (360–1.) *Seal.*

May 11. *P. Warwick to same.* Lord Bruce has true principles respecting Church and State, and has an inward value for Hyde. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (362–3.)

May 11. *N. Armourer to same.* Recommends Mr. Cheek who has influenced relations sitting in Parliament. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (364–5a.)

May 11. *Ma*[*ry, Lady*] *Mo*[*re*[2]] *to Abbess Knatchbull* at Gaunt. Begs a favour from Hyde through the abbess, for one of the Exchequer, who saved the whole [More] estate from those who begged it from Crumwell. Desires him to be made one of the nine clerks. He also assisted other distressed friends of the King's.

[1] 'Aboard your Majesty's ship the *Speaker*.'
[2] See below, p. 33.

Disbelieves report that the King landed last night at Dover. The Lords and Commons departed this night to wait on the King. Refers to a rare book, of two leaves, which has come out lately vindicating the Catholics of the aspersion of joining with the Fanatics.—3 *pp.* (365b–c.)

May 11, London. *J. V. H. to Hyde* 'par addresse de Henry Jacobsen'. Urges the King's speedy coming to counteract work of ill-affected persons. Hyde should advise the King to defer signing any Bills that Parliament may present to him on his landing. The King's friends were not permitted to be chosen in this Parliament. Warns him against multitude of place-seekers who have gone to meet him. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (366–7.)

May 11. *George Vaux*[1] *to same.* Warnings against danger from multitude coming over. Some have prophesied the King's untimely dispatch. Enclosure for the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (368–9.)

[May 11.][2] *Mordaunt to same.* Encloses letter [above, p. 24]. The great gown men differ about confirming this session. Ch. Howard's regiment, the most disaffected in the Army, is ordered to attend the King. Wishes it had been Ingoldsby's. Has laid fast two rogues but cannot get Bamfield. (279.) *Seal.*

May 12. [*Robert, Viscount*] *Tracy to* [*same* ?] Has beheld nothing but darkness and misery since seeing him. Rejoices now at the King's restoration. Begs [Hyde's] recommendation to the King. (372–3.)

May 12, Middle Temple. *Robt. Reynolds to same.* Procured a gift of Hyde's chamber, books and MSS. when they were sequestered. Was forced to sell the chamber, but will restore proceeds of sale, books, &c. on Hyde's return. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (374–5.)

May 13/23. *Drafts by H. Hyde of letters from Charles II to:* (i) *Lord Dorchester.* Has received his of the 29th ult. Will not delay after the Fleet comes. (ii) *Chas. Howard.* Has received his of 8th. Is confident that if he were in England he would compose all distempers. Will perform all promised to Howard. (iii) *Lord Hertford.* Has received his of 7th by bearer. Recognizes his services and will shortly write to Lord Southampton. (iv) *Gen. Monck.* Has received his of 7th by Sir P. Killegrew concerning Pendennis Castle. Will settle this affair when they meet. Will never willingly deny him anything he desires for any of his friends. (376.)

[1] Adds below signature 'Formerly His Majesties servaunt and Keeper of his Pallace at Whitehall'.

[2] Dated 'Friday 9 at night' but endorsed by H. Hyde, 'May the 9th 1660' which was a Wednesday.

May 13/23, Breda. *Drafts of letters from Hyde to:* (i) *Earl of Glencarne.* Values his good opinion expressed in his late letters. Mr. Sharpe is an extraordinary man and of singular moderation. Prevented by indisposition from speaking much to Sir David Coningham; hopes to do so shortly. (ii) *Earl of Winchilsea.* Thanks for letter of May 1; had no apprehensions that he would be long in the Earl's displeasure. Would not speak rudely of persons of the Earl's quality who had not shown his eminent affection to the King.—1½ *pp.* (379–80.)

May 13. *Ald. John Robinson to Charles II.* Has sent bills and letters of credit by Ferdinand Marsham for the full sum of £10,000 and £5,000 voted by Parliament to the Dukes of York and Gloucester respectively. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (377–8.)

May 13. *Mordaunt to Hyde.* Transmits pardons by Sir G. Booth but begs that of Morley to be held over; though not a judge he was present in the Painted Chamber on that horrid occasion. Sends this by M. de Monpoullain, nephew to M. de Tourene. Colloden, who desires to be physician to the King, gives bearer a very ill character. Begs latter to be heard before Colloden is admitted to the King. The President and writer have spent the whole day with Monck and Morice. The Fleet has gone to Skiveling; believes they may land at Harwich [or] Yarmouth. Need of the Great Seal. Degrees of comparison for the judges [of the late King]: death, confiscation, fines. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (381–2.) *Seal.*

May 13. *Brevint to same*, on behalf of the Marquis of Montpouillan, a near relative of the Prince of Turenne; has come to London with Lady Carteret.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (383–4.) *Seal.*

May 13. [——[1] *to same*?] The army by a declaration have assured the General of their obedience. His wife rejected proposals that she should make him prefer sovereign authority to the advantages the King could give to his family. She has had a great part in the change of Government. Good effect of the King's declaration, though a few soldiers would rather leave the Army than submit. Resolutions in Parliament; appointment of deputies from Parliament to the King. The King's return is desired without any limitation but that of the old laws. The King's agents report that the ministers of the King of Spain are vexed that the King will not return through Flanders. [*Passage in undeciphered cipher.*]—3 *pp.* (387–8.)

[May.] *J. C*[*ooper*] *to L*[*ord*] *O*[*rmonde*]. Has received his by

[1] The passage in cipher at the end of the letter and the address, also in cipher, are in the Marcés hand.

J. S[cot?] Did not make the proposition [see above, p. 3] without the advice of N[icholas] A[rmorer]; has not gone too far to retreat, but urges its reconsideration. Refers again to the late King's offering it for £3,000. The title desired is Viscount Retford and Baron of Clifton, to be entailed upon the second son.—2 *pp.* (125–6.)

[May 15/25, The Hague.[1]] *Charles II to Mountague.* Receipt of his of the 13th by Mr. Pickering. Thanks for hastening with the Fleet; let it stay there [Scheveningen] which is the fittest place to embark. Came hither to-day, and will stay as shortly as he decently can. *Draft by Hyde.* (228.*)

May 15/25. *John Shaw to Hyde.* Forwards a packet which came last night. Recommends business of brother[-in-law] James Ashe which he wrote of yesterday. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (389–90.)

May 15/25. *Abbess Knatchbull to* [*same*]. Thanks him for favours. In temporal things, her only aims are the King's interests. Desires Hyde's care of her cousins, Francis and William Roper, and Col. Charles Finch. Commends to Hyde's charity the necessities of her own community. Adds Lady More's petition.[2] [*Copy, in Abbess's own hand follows.*] Begs, through Hyde, the assistance of Mr. Jeffery Palmer for four orphan daughters of Sir Edward More, Bart., deceased, against their uncle Mr. John More who is wrongfully detaining their inheritance.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde and H. Hyde.* (391–4.)

May 16/26. *Charles II to Gen. Morgan.* Is reliably assured of his interest. Does not doubt that all forces under him will follow his example. Accepts his services and will make it advantageous to him. *Draft by H. Hyde.* (395.)

May 16/26. *John Shaw to Hyde.* Hears the commissioners left London on Friday for the Downs; they bring £25,000 in silver and gold, a bill of exchange upon Jonas Abeels, as well as £12,000 credits from the City upon other merchants of Amsterdam. Begs that the King will pass the pardon for his brother-in-law James Ashe. Reminds him to get an Act from the States that the King's baggage and trunks may pass at Lisle to Zealand to be embarked there. Encloses letters for Mr. Secretary and Lady Hyde. Is advised of £200 remitted by Dr. James Hyde for Lady Aylesbury.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (398–9.)

May 16/26, Middelburgh. *Ja. Boeve to same.* Wrote yesterday by Mrs. Beck . . .[3] [pr]esenting reliable news of the likelihood of

[1] Cf. Greenville to Mountague, Tuesday, May 15/25 (MS. Carte, CCXXIII, f. 208).

[2] See above, p. 30.

[3] MS. damaged.

restoring the Prince of Orange [by] the King's countenance in passing this way with the Princess Royal and Prince. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (400–1.)

May 16/26, Flushing. *Sir Thomas Whitstone to Hyde.* Awaits directions here as ordered by letter of April 29. As the King is returning to England, begs [Hyde's] bounty so that he can clear himself here and cross the water. Is forsaken by his father and mother. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* 'Mr. Jones.'[1] (402–3.)

May 16. *Charles Howard to Charles II.* Is convinced the King will come without any bonds except what his own conscience, prudence and clemency lay on him. The King's most zealous friends' indiscretions may raise disorders. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (385–6.)

May 16, St. James. *Monck to same.* Sends this by Resident Downing. The King's presence here would soon settle affairs. Hopes he will be a prosperous Prince to this distracted country. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (396–7.)

May 16, London. *Charles Howard to Hyde.* Has been trying to remove the obstructions which he feared might have prevented Hyde from attending the King hither and from the reward of his fidelity. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (404–5.)

May 16. *Adm. Mountagu to same.* Thanks him for his letter by Mr. Pykering. Begs him to thank the King for accepting his voyage hither. Mr. Pett will tell him of the accommodation designed for the King on board. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (406–7.)

May 17/27. *Charles II to Monck.* Will land at Dover and stay at Canterbury. Resolves to embark Monday or Tuesday. Will take no resolution of moment until he sees Monck. Will give satisfaction to Gen. Penn and pardon Col. Muddiford. *Draft by H. Hyde.* (408.) Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, iii. 106–7, where *for* 'Mr. More' *read* 'Mr. Moris'.

May 17/27. *John Shaw to Hyde.* Mr. Fox on his way to the Hague left a list of debts which the writer is to pay, total about 80,000 florins. Has spoken with the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Secretary about Jammot. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (409–10.)

May 17/27. *Capt. John Skelton to same.* Two letters from Hyde (including one from Brussels about Sir Francis Edmonds) have miscarried. Sent the good news from England to his Colonel who went to view some garrisons on this island. Beveren one of the commissioners sent by the States to invite the King to the Hague is an enemy of the King and the whole nation. The

[1] See Vol. iv. 673; apparently he had a stepfather named John Jones (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 442).

Colonel has been badly treated by the States regarding a request for a company for his own brother in his own regiment; delays regarding promotion. Begs Hyde to request the King to speak to the States for the companies for his Colonel's brother and himself.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (411–12.) *Seal.*

May 18/28. 4 o'clock. *Maj. R. Harley to same.* Hears that Gen. Mountague would be glad if the King commanded him to come on shore for one hour to kiss his hand. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (415–16.) *Seal.*

May 18–19. *Note of proceedings in the Commons.*[1] £400,000 voted for arrears of the Army and Navy; assessment of £70,000 a month for 3 months carried to the Lords; letter read from the Earl of Winchilsea describing capture of Sir Henry Mildmay at Rye and escape of Mr. Cawley. Col. Tho. Harrison's horses seized in Staffordshire are to be brought to the Mews. Lord Mayor to secure person vilifying the King at the meeting in Colman St. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (419–20.)

May 19/29, Ghent. *Count Alba D'Ognate to same.* Granted leave by the Marq. of Caracena too late to kiss the King's hands. Requests a letter from the King to procure him leave to come to England. This might lead to further employment in England, though he fears Don A[lonso de Cardenas] strives to put another in. Hears the Duke of Arschot will be sent to congratulate the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (413–14.)

[May 19/29,] Saturday evening. *Sir H. de Vic to same.* Reminds him of a promise that his debts would be paid when the King had any considerable sum of money.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (417–18.)

May 19. *Sir W. Compton to Hyde.* The General had left the Downs before writer arrived; has fulfilled all but that part of the King's commands.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (421–2.) *Seal.*

May 19. *Lord Tracy to* [*same*]. Hears from Colonel Slingsby that Hyde often mentions writer. Effusively thanks him for honour. Hastens to London to cast himself at His Majesty's feet. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (423–4.)

May 20/30, Paris. [*St. Albans*] *to Charles II.* Has received his of the 25th. Has little to say since the Queen's letters are so ample. It is unfortunate that peace is not declared so that the Cardinal might speak and act as frankly as he is believed to be inclined. The Queen labours for liberty to impart the Cardinal's

[1] Cf. *Commons Journals*, viii. 36–38.

intentions to the King, so that she may present the King's proposals to the Cardinal.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.*[1] (Vol. 72, ff. 425–6.) *Seal.*

May 20/30. *Dr. Tobias Whitaker to Hyde.* Begs Hyde's assistance to discharge debts contracted during 16 years' service to the King. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (427–8.)

May 21/31. *Resolutions* of the States-General protesting that their endeavours to re-establish peace between Denmark and Sweden have been hindered by scruples raised by the English and French ministers. These proceedings are repugnant to the conventions of the three States at the Hague on 21 May and 24 July 1659.—2⅓ *pp. Translation.* (429–30.)

[*c.* May 21/31.][2] *Charles II to Monck.* Has received his of 16th by Downing. Will embark as soon as the winds permit. 'You will speak to Downing to excuse you to Ch. Howard.' *Draft by Hyde.* (431.)

[May 29.] *Earl of Lincoln to Charles II.* Rejoices to see this day of the King's reception. Has advised the Marq. of Hertford of sundry things which the King should know. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (451 b–2.)

May 30. *Copy* of order of the House of Lords committing Walleston's [*sic*] Wood, Co. Gloucester, lately belonging to Oliver Cromwell to care of Commissioners. *Lords Journals*, xi. 47. (453–4.)

[May.] [*Sir Sackville Crowe*[3] *to his nephew*], instructing him how he should proceed in submitting a memorial from writer to the King through Hyde. Was compelled to forward formerly extravagant proposals as the sense of the whole Council. Now sends a more moderate paper agreed to by both parties before the publication of the King's letter. Desires employment; his nephew is to explain writer's past services to Hyde and his sufferings both before going to Turkey and since. The places of Treasurer and Controller of the Household have been the rewards of ambassadors, but they are profitable only in selling inferior places. Advises his nephew to ask for a reasonable place, e.g. Carver, Sewer, or Pensioner.—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 4–5.)

[May ?] *Declaration*[4] by Charles II to his subjects in Ireland

[1] The endorsement mentions a reply by the King, but no copy is now among the Clarendon MSS.

[2] Pepys, *Diary*, May 23 o.s. describes the King's embarkation on that day.

[3] Cf. petition from the nephew, John Rootes, *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 32.

[4] Addressed to the Chairman of the General Convention at Dublin [Sir James Barry]. There is another draft in MS. Carte XXX, ff. 680–2, also undated. This is doubtless one result of the address to the English Parliament by the commissioners from Ireland and the votes in the English Parliament of May 11 and 12 (*Lords Journals*, xi. 25; *Commons Journals*, viii. 24).

offering free pardon to all who have remained Protestant since 23 Oct. 1641, and to all Catholics except such as shall be excepted by the Irish Parliament. Promises to settle the estates of adventurers and to confirm taxes and judicial proceedings by the Irish Parliament.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 72, ff. 435–7.)

May, London. *Francis, Lord Newport to Hyde.* Charles Lyttleton told Hyde that writer had done something which was only intended. Had a message last summer from Hyde through Nic. Arm[orer] which he resolved to take in earnest but was prevented by his disbursements for arms &c. Most of the winter following he was kept out of London by fencing with sequestrators and informers in the country. Refers to good news of King coming over. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (441–2.) *Seal.*

[May ?] *Two copies* in blank, superscribed by Charles II, of letters of notification of admission to the order of the Garter, and dispensing for the present with formal instalment.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 192–5.)

June 2/12, Brussels. *Ignatius White to* [*Hyde*]. Beling will have told [Hyde] of writer's meeting Thomas Scot at Ostend. He came hither on Friday or Saturday last. Don Alonso promised him a pass only in the name he went by, viz. Alison. He was discovered here and some of the King's officers would have done him violence if writer had not interposed. Acquainted Sir H. de Vic with facts. Designed to detain Scot until he could receive the King's commands, but Caracena ordered Scot out of the King of Spain's territories. Has now persuaded Scot to put himself in de Vic's hands; by pardoning him the King will gain the ablest man of the Commonwealth Party. The General promised Scot to solicit his pardon.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 8–9.)

June 2/12, Brussels. *De Vic to* [*same*]. As instructed by Hyde at the Hague, has written to Sec. Nicholas[1] what has occurred here. Asks directions concerning Scot. Congratulates Hyde on his safe arrival in England. (10–11.)

June 4/14, Breda. *D. Reuess*(?) *to* [*same*]. 'Your mother-in-law and aunt . . . is on her way' (*Approperat . . . vestra socrus et amita*) from this hospice. Makes pious reflections on the King's restoration and his title as Defender of the Faith and the motto *Dieu et Mon Droit*, with citations from St. Augustine, 1 Sam. ii. 30, and Jac. v. 16. Hopes for Divine blessings on the King and on [Hyde] in his office, and that latter may benefit 'this' nation [England?] and 'our' Republic [United Provinces] and the Protestant cause. Professes devotion to the King and asks for protection

[1] Printed *Nicholas Papers*, iv (Camden Society, 1920), pp. 212 sqq.

against the powerful enemies of the Princess Royal and writer's master. Sends greetings to the secretary and his son and to Dr. Earle(?).—*Lat.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (12–13.)

June 4, [York]. *Francis, Lord Valentia to Arthur Annesley.* Understands that George Horwood, a stationer at London, was authorized to receive rents of sequestered parsons in this county [Yorks], both recusants and others;[1] he made payments thereout to ministers of their increased salaries, of whom Andrew Lamont was one. He also was given custody of the manor house of the Presidency of York. Details of his depredations there. Annesley is to put a 'spoke in his cart'. Now Horwood has fled to London. Suggests as commissioners to inquire into his misdemeanours, Richard Weston and Richard Robinson; Lord Witherington may help to name others. Order to be taken to prevent further spoliation. The two Aldermen Thompson and other aldermen of this City refused assent to a free Parliament; other gentlemen in these parts who have bought King's land or clergy's have likewise refused. Came safely to York on the 2nd to Francis Ubanck's house. Begs him to take care of his brother Robert and the poor boy Sam. Hopes Monck will give his brother Francis a Captaincy. Sends books and papers concerning the Vice-treasurer's and Pell offices. Names the officers of state in the time of Lord Deputies' government who were Privy Councillors, and their allowances.—2 *pp.* (18–19.)

June 6/16, Paris. [*Marcés*] *to Hyde.* Asks for instructions as to sending letters to London as 'our friend' is unwilling to send anything from 'the party you know of'. Has nothing from Sir H. Bennet. (20–21.)

June 6. *Col. Edward Cooke to same.* Encloses a list of the justices for the Corporation of Woodstock; they are all well affected. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (22–23.) *Seal.*

June 7/17, [Paris]. *P. Church to same.* Has asked for Hyde's favour in letters by Milton [Carteret] and Edward Progers. Latter is well received by Her Majesty and will be a true servant to Hyde.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (65–66.)

June 9/19, Antwerp. *John Shaw to* [*same*]. Castro on whom the expected bills from Spain are [drawn], wonders what became of the Jesuit [P. Talbot] who should bring the schedules; he is ready to make payment when they appear. Hopes to be in England the middle of next month; has received all the money from Mr. Abeels and cleared the King's debts. Delays in his process with Vale. Has ordered the cabinet from the best master in this city.—2 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (24–25.)

[1] See *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, ed. Firth and Rait, i. 91

June 9/19, Brussels. *De Vic to* [*same*]. Congratulates him on the high charge with which the King has rewarded his services. Begs him to move the King on writer's behalf.[1] *Endorsed by Hyde.* (26–27.)

June 9. *Mordaunt to* [*same*]. Has written to Lord Willoughby concerning Lord Roberts. Expects the King will settle on himself the militia of his county; proposes the addition of the constableship of Windsor Castle. Will be most for the King's service to keep up writer's reputation in Surrey; will there be near the Court; since Kenilworth is lost desires Windsor.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (28.)

June 9. *Same to same.* Took Hyde's advice and spoke himself; Hyde can expect [to happen] what writer has begun. Wanted Windsor Castle so that he could work his interest with his friends. These favours are only honorary, without immediate dependence on the Court or interest in the Council; either a Commission in the Treasury or a considerable office in Court will make writer known.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (29–30.)

June 9. *Marq. of Worcester to same.* Asks for his friendship in spite of his religion and of his son's, Lord Herbert's, underhand working. Offers him Worcester House to live in without rent.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (31–32.) Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, iii. 108–9.[2] *Seal.*

June 9. *Same to same.* Begs an interview. At first did not think of delivering a discourse of more than one night's preparation.[3] As regards Lord Powis, asks him to procure the King's resolution 'against' Monday. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (33–34.) *Seal.*

June 9. *Thomas Dowde to same.* Had petitioned for the place of Controller of the Mint and Assay-master; the King ordered Mr. Progar and Mr. Elyott to enter a memorandum of it on Sec. Nicholas's book. Hears that Hyde has promised it to another; if it is yet undisposed of, requests Hyde's compassion. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (35–36.)

June 9, London. *Robert Manley to same.* Has sent his wife to beseech Hyde for employment for writer before the best places are disposed of, so that his enemies cannot triumph over him or his children. The Earl of Northampton, Col. Sam. Sandys and Lord Windsor, all in town, can attest writer's services. (37–38.)

June 9. *Lady Bristol to same.* Requests that Mr. James Cressett

[1] Cf. letter of even date to Sec. Nicholas, *Nicholas Papers*, Camden Soc. iv. 227.

[2] Blank space marked *sic* in footnote, should read 'p(er)son'.

[3] i.e. the letter of June 11 (vol. 26, ff. 188–9) in vol. i, pp. 296–7 of this calendar.

be presented to the Rectory of Llandrillo, co. Denbigh. Dr. Baldwyn, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, presented to this sinecure 7 years ago on the voluntary resignation of Thomas George, Fellow of the said College, is not in orders. Recommends bearer, her kinsman, Samuel Baldwyn, of the Inner Temple. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 39–40.) *Seal.*

June 9, Petersham. *Tho. Triplet* [*Lord Tracy*] *to Hyde.* A gentleman cried aloud to him on the Thames 'Mr. Tr. my Lord Chancellor is yours as much as ever'. Mr. Clark of the Closet also told him same. Desires an interview and to kiss the King's hand. Is a suitor for Mr. Hutchinson upon old Dr. Hudson's account and Mrs. Ayliffe's, to be the King's Receiver in the County of Wilts. Recommends J. Smith, assistant to Harry Elsyng, who did writer various kindnesses when he was taken prisoner. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (41–42.)

June 9, Ford in Devon. *William Peterson, Dean of Exeter, to same.* Joy at the King's return. Bearer, Mr. Stowell, will give an account of all proceedings against him. Asks to be mentioned to the King. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (43–44.) *Seal.*

June 11. *Marq. of Worcester to same.* [*Calendared in* vol. i, pp. 296–7, *and printed in* Cl. S.P. ii. 201.] (Vol. 26, ff. 188–9.)

June 12, London. *Sir Arthur Slingesby to same.* Asks him to help Mr. Bedinfield of Brussels, to whom the King gave a warrant to be a Gentleman Pensioner. These places are all being filled up by Lord Cleveland. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 45–46.)

June 12, Rigat. *Lord Norwich to same.* Hyde at Breda remembered writer for 'the peaceable enjoyment of his lobster-guards'[1] place with perquisites which Madame Monck fiercely prosecuted him for. Now requests his confirmation in the Customs wherein he has in stock £50,000. If not confirmed, suggests alternative method of being associated with his old partners and any others added. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (47–48.)

June 13/23, Paris. *Newsletter.* Describes the parting between Queen of France and her father at St. Jean de Luz, her entry into France and the marriage celebrations.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (49–50.)

June 13. *Lady Mordaunt to Hyde.* Desires the place of Sir Harry Vane, an excepted person, for Sir Harry Littleton, viz. the subpoena office.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (51–52.)

[1] Norwich was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards. A regiment of Cuirassiers were called 'lobsters' under the Commonwealth. *O.E.D.* citing Clarendon's *Rebellion*, vii. 104.

June 14, Whitehall. *St. Albans to same*, recommending bearer Henry Devenish for the place of second deputy Register to attend the court and George Edwards to be sworn puisne Register. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (53–54.)

June 14, Worcester House. *Marq. of Worcester to same.* Begging his appointment to be changed to the afternoon. (55–56.) *Seal.*

June 14, Westminster. *Sir W. Bellenden to same.* The General will bring the Earl of Roxburgh to Hyde this afternoon. The King received him coldly; this was deserved because Roxburgh has done many dirty things. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (57–58.) *Seal.*

June 14, Clare Street, near New Market, at the 'Suerd-Leafe'. *Jonas Styles to same.* Refers to his protection [by Hyde?] in Spain. One of the King's murderers, Sir Gregory Norton, died about 7 years ago; his estate, the rectory and manor of Stokenham in Devon, is now enjoyed by his wife and son. Begs that it be confiscated to the Crown. It was formerly a limb of the monastery called Dogmarsh [*sic*] in Wales. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (59–60.) *Seal.*

June 15/25, Brussels. *Don Alonso de Cardenas to same.* Congratulations on the King's restoration. Refers to De Vic's negotiation with a merchant.—*Span.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (61–62.)

June 15. *Dr. Morley to same.* Maurice Berkeley desires, as promised by the King, to be made a baronet, as soon as possible. Formerly asked for a Fellowship of Exeter for Mr. Doughty (who has written several books in Latin and English for the King and the Church[1]); now only requests a prebend at Westminster for him. Lord Falkland, at Court this morning, said he heard Lord Lindsey was to be Lord Lieutenant in Oxfordshire; that he was unworthy and Lord Say more unworthy; and that he (Falkland) would oppose whatever Lindsey did.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (63–64.) *Seal.*

June 18. *Henry Howard to Charles II.* Professions of fidelity; protests against his enemy's attempts to do him ill offices with the King.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (67–68.)

June 21. *Lord Culpeper to Hyde*, concerning designs of St. John and Glyn for adding a proviso to the Bill for confirming judicial proceedings, to confirm the titles of all officers in the courts at Westminster, who have been appointed since '42. Encloses extract of a clause added to the bill. The King should own the

[1] John Doughty, Fellow of Merton, wrote (i) *The King's cause . . . as it stands* de facto *against the irrationall, groundlesse, misprisions of a still deceived sort of people.* [N.p.] 1644, 4°. (ii) *Analecta sacra.* London, 1658, 8°.

right of those whose offices have been usurped. Harry Coventry is more startled at this business than writer. Hopes of this bill have much changed Sheeres who a few days ago was a most submissive creature. Other courts besides chancery are named in the original of the enclosed extract.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 159–60.) *Enclosure:* Extract referred to above. (159b.)

[June.] *Draft by Hyde* of message from the King to the House of Lords urging all possible expedition in passing the Act of Indemnity. (Vol. 73, f. 142.) Lister, ii. 19 note.

June 26/July 6. *Copies of Declarations* taken in connexion with the capture of two Portuguese vessels the *Ecce Homo* and the *Signora de los Remedios* by three Dutch privateers. John Kinsman, an Englishman, master of the *Experience* had undertaken to protect them from pirates on payment of 100,000 reis.—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp.* (83–84.)

June 26/July 6, Paris. *Newsletter.* Affairs of Genoa; the commander of the Neapolitan troops offended the Republic by taking an English vessel coming to Genoa with a cargo of oil. Events in France. The Queen of England has written an explanation why Charles II refused an audience to M. de Bordeaux. The Duc d'Epernon is likely to be ambassador extraordinary to England. The Comte de Fuensaldagne is going to treat for the restitution of Dunkerque and to establish a good understanding between England and Spain. The Pope has ordered a Consistory to settle the envoy to England.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (85–86.)

June 29, Blackwall. *Sir Wm. Le Neve to Hyde.* Acquaints him with plots of Walker against writer. Asks for any information he may have to be sent by bearer John Smith. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (87–88.)

June 30. *Sir J. Wagstaffe to same.* Encloses a petition from a person who served in Warwick Castle before the Battle of Edgehill; £60,000 worth of the late King's property was brought in after the battle. He concealed this discovery from Lenthall the late Speaker. Begs a favourable answer to the petition. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (89–90.) *Seal.*

[June ?] *Petition to Charles II* from noblemen, gentlemen and burgesses of Scotland, praying him that until Parliament meets, Scotland may be governed by the King, and the committee of estates nominated in the Parliament of 1651; that a proclamation be issued for the election of commissioners for Parliament; that meanwhile all the English forces be removed and Scottish

troops be placed in the garrisons. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (379.) *Lauderdale Papers* i (Camden Society, N.S. vol. 34, 1884), 32–33.

[June ?] *Answer* of the King to the above,[1] granting the petition. Promises the speedy calling of a Parliament to assert the ancient royal prerogative and settle the just liberties of Scotland; and the withdrawal of the field forces presently and the garrisons in due time. In the meantime the committee of estates nominated in 1651 will be authorized to sit. New seals are to be made and the pretended ones broken. The records of that kingdom shall be sent thither. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (380–1.)

[June ?] *Information* for the affairs of Scotland. Urges the calling of a Parliament and not governing by the Committee of Estates. Conditions for the issue of a general pardon excepting certain persons to be proceeded against in Parliament. Places of trust may be declared vacant in the Proclamation and filled by the King and Parliament.—1¼ *pp.* (382–3.)

[June ?] *Petition to Charles II from the Anabaptists*, expressing their obedience and praying to be preserved in their lives, estates, and civil and religious liberties. Many of their preachers in several parts of the country have suffered and still suffer injuries and imprisonment for conscience sake; beg an examination of these cases. (69–70.)

[June ?][2] Congratulatory address from Swedish ambassador on behalf of Charles, King of Sweden to the King on his restoration. Expresses ancient friendship between England and Sweden and the advantages of its continuation.—6¾ *pp. Lat.* (77–82.)

[June ?] *Copy* of a form of oath of allegiance to the King in particular renouncing the Pope and the opinion or doctrine that princes may be killed or murdered by their subjects or any other upon any occasion whatsoever.—1½ *pp.* (2–3.)

[June ?] *Copy* by H. Hyde of a form of oath of allegiance for the Lords Justices. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (6–7.)

[June ?] *Copy* of forms of oath of a duke, an earl, a Lord in Parliament, and a Knight.—1¼ *pp.* (378.)

[June ?][3] *Form* of oath for a Lord Lieutenant, specifically renouncing opinion that war may be levied against the King. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 202–3.)

[June ?] Statement of considerations in favour of Sir W. D[rake ?] for the reversion of the Fine Office in the Common Pleas if it be not granted away by the King. Charles I granted

[1] See *Lauderdale Papers*, i. 33 note.
[2] Or possibly [August ?].
[3] This may belong to the following year when the Militia Act (13 Car. II, stat. I, c. 6) was passed.

it to Sir David Cunningham to whom D[rake ?] paid a considerable sum for the reversion. Refusing a military command from the Parliament he had to go overseas. Returning in 1652 he found John Goodwyn in possession of the place pretending to be sworn by Parliament. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 43–44.)

July 1/11, Paris. *Newsletter*, concerning French affairs. The States of Holland are anxious to see what passes between France, Spain, and the King of England; Lords Croft and Jermyn arrived with congratulations to Louis XIV from Charles II and the Duke of York.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 91–92.)

July 2. *Extract* of address by Hyde to Sergeant Twisden when swearing him in as a justice. The King's good opinion of him. Points out his obligations in restoring the dignity of the law. Hopes the conspiracy against the Crown and the Church is at an end but does not believe the conspiracy against the law is determined.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holograph.* (93.)

July 3/13. *Newsletter from Paris.* News from Rome of 21st ult. that English ships in a fight with 20 Spanish ships sank 4 and disabled the rest, only losing 2 of their smallest. Report from Cadiz that the frigates of Minorque have brought into Gibraltar two English ships from Smyrna with silk and cotton estimated at a million; 5 English frigates destroyed a Spanish Galleon at the entrance of the Straits. News from Amsterdam of Prince of Orange being made Captain-General and Admiral. News of French Court. The Princess and M^me^ de Longueville saw the Queen of England yesterday.—*Fr.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (94–95.)

July 8/18, Paris. *Newsletter.* The governor of Dunkerque has been changed and his successor has dismissed all Catholic soldiers and demanded a contribution from Gravelines, Bourbourg and the Flemish towns. No one knows why the English keep a garrison of 7,000 in Dunkerque and naval forces in the Downs. Hears from London that the letters of M. de Bordeaux were examined in the last Council, especially his negotiations to prevent the King's return, hence he was refused audience. Lord Jermyn is coming to France as ambassador extraordinary. Lord Croft has left for Fontainebleau, but it is thought that his audience will be deferred until the Cardinal has conferred with the Queen of England about composing the differences between the two crowns. News of French court.—*Fr.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (96–97.)

July 9, London. *R. Werden to Hyde.* Begs Hyde to obtain the King's pardon; hopes by future service to make amends for past sins. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (98–99.) *Seal.*

July 10. *W. Coventry to same.* Bearer, his Royal Highness's trumpeter, states he is the person by whom his R.H. intended Hyde to send a letter he had promised. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (100–1.)

July 14. *Marq. of Worcester to same.* Desires him to say to writer's son-in-law, Lord Herbert, that the King is confident his father Lord Powis received an earldom from the late King; that, owing to the embezzlement of records the proof lies now upon the word of writer, which he [the King] does not doubt, but fears it will bring in question the blank patents to writer's prejudice. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (102–3.)

July 16/26. *Copy of ratification* by Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg of the peace between John Casimir King of Poland and Charles, King of Sweden concluded at Oliva, April 23/May 3, 1660.[1] Recites the 37 articles of the treaty and the preamble relating the course of the war from 1629.—*Lat.* 64 *pp.* (104–37.)

July 19. *Francis Roper to* [*Hyde*]. Gives details of money transactions with merchants and others during his German expedition. Mentions Sir William Curtius and Mr. Fox. Has spent almost all his own fortune in the King's service. Begs for a pension as a means to a fortune by a considerable match.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (138–9.)

July 20/30. *Memorial* by Princess Royal to States of Holland. Gives notice of her visit to England. Desires assurances of their care of the interests of her son the Prince of Orange and his training in the service of these countries and the Reformed religion.—2¼ *pp. Copy by J. Nicholas.* (140–1.) *See* Aitzema, iv. 636.

July 22/Aug. 1, Paris. *Newsletter.* Dutch corsairs have taken French, English and Portuguese ships coming from Brazil with rich cargoes. The new governor of Dunkerque has received orders to do nothing against the Spaniards; Caracena is to go there to come to an agreement. Lord Croft was to have audience yesterday. Affairs of Poland.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (143–4.)

July 25. *Copy of warrant* by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to Sir Philip Warwick for the Stewardship of Theobold Park. All the holders of lands in the said park are to become the King's tenants; the crops of those who refuse are to be seized for the King's use. [*On back*]: Estimate of revenue from customs,

[1] Printed in Dumont, VI. ii. 303 sqq.; John Casimir's ratification of June 26 is also printed (ibid., pp. 310–11), but not Frederic William's.

wine licences, first fruits, recusants, &c. amounting to £784,100. (Vol. 73, ff. 145–6.)

July 25/Aug. 4, Paris. *Newsletter.* Lord Jermyn is waiting at Colombes to see the effect of Lord Croft's [audience]. Marq. de Ruvigny is about to leave for England to congratulate the King on his Restoration. The Portuguese ambassador has taken his leave. Lord Croft had his audience on Saturday: M. de Turenne told him the King [of France] was satisfied with affairs in England.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (147–8.)

July 29/Aug. 8, Paris. *Newsletter.* Reports from Venice of movements of troops in Italy. The English, it is said, will assist the Portuguese by sea in consideration of 800,000 crs. per annum without breaking with the Spaniards. The Portuguese ambassador conferred with the Cardinal for two hours. Accounts of French affairs.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (159–60.)

[July.] *Account* by John Thurlow of the negotiations between England, France and Spain from the beginning of Oliver Cromwell's government to the Restoration.—9¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Hyde.* (71–76.) *Printed from this copy in* Thurloe, *S.P.* i. 759–63.[1]

[July.][2] *Letters Patent* by James, Duke of York, appointing Sir Thomas Povey to be his treasurer and receiver-general.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 83, ff. 367–8.)

Aug. 1/11, Paris. *Newsletter,* concerning Italian, Spanish and French affairs.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 161–2.)

Aug. 4. *Extract* from *Commons Journals* relating to Court of Wards. [*On back*]: Statistics under counties with reference to yield from assessment of tax of £100,000 in lieu of above.—3 *pp.* (149–50.) *Commons Journals,* viii. 111.

[Aug. ?] *Memoranda and accounts.* Inequalities of the rates of 1648 and 1649 in different counties as a calculation to assess the £100,000 in lieu of the Court of Wards; Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Cambridge, Kent, Devon and Sussex, are to pay on this rate nearly one-half of the assessment of the whole Kingdom; the Isle of Ely not properly rated in proportion to the rest of Cambridgeshire as it has been much improved by draining; assessment of Worcester; monies charged on the Ordinance for 3 months assessments (1 May–1 Aug. 1660.) Revised calcula-

[1] Other versions are collated in the appendix to Bischoffshausen, *Die Politik des Protectors Oliver Cromwell* (Innsbruck, 1899).

[2] See Pepys, *Diary,* ed. H. B. Wheatley, ii. 318 note.

tions of assessments [see above, p. 46]. Rates of 1648 for Hertford, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham compared.—7 *pp.* (151–8.)

Aug. 5/15, Paris. *Newsletter.* Corsairs in Mediterranean. Venetian news. Queen of England invited by the Queen Mother to a comedy; she excused herself. St. Albans has brought 200,000 li. remittances to the Queen of England, and assures her that the pension of 800,000 li. will be scrupulously paid. He has had several conferences with the Cardinal, said to be touching the marriage of Monsieur with the Princess of England.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (165–6.)

[Aug. 7]/17, Copenhagen. *Frederic III, King of Denmark to Charles II.* Letters of credence for his ambassador extraordinary, Frederic af Ahlefeldt, Lord Seegaaden, and vice-vicar &c. of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.—*Latin.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (167–8.) *Seal.*

Aug. 8/18, Paris. *Newsletter.* Restitution of places in Catalonia by the Spaniards. French, Spanish, and Portuguese news. The estates of Zeeland have resolved to re-establish the Prince of Orange in all the offices &c. held by his father, but he is not to exercise their functions until he is 18.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (169–70.)

Aug. 12/22, Paris. *Newsletter.* Venetian news. Zeeland is arming vessels to send against the Portuguese but Holland is making an agreement with them. The Prince de Ligne on his embassy to England will be accompanied by the Prince of Nassau with 25 gentlemen and 12 six-horse carriages. M. de Ruvigny has not yet departed. Present of 6 Spanish horses to the Queen of England from the Cardinal.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (171–2.)

[Aug.] *Petition* to Charles II by Mary, dowager Duchess of Richmond and Lenox for the renewal of a warrant dated 18 Feb. 1645[/6] for grant under the Great Seal, to James, late duke of Richmond and Lenox of the honour and manor of Grafton in Northampton and Bucks. in payment of £20,000 part of a debt due by the late King to the said Duke.[1] [*Minute at foot, signed by Sec. Nicholas.*] Whitehall, 13 Aug. 1660. Petition and copy of warrant referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury for report to the King. *Copy of warrant follows.* 2 *pp.* (162a–4.)

Aug. 14/24, Paris. *Newsletter.* Events in France. M. de Marchin travelled post to Flanders on Saturday.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (173–4.)

[1] See below, p. 54.

Aug. 15/25, Paris. [*Abbot Montagu*?] *to* '*M. Belins* at Worcester House'. Will say nothing of what St. Alban's has in charge. The accident of the Duke of Richmond has taken writer all his time to keep the mother in her senses. Hears that *bish ops* are much on the stage, and 'certainly *Omens* part ought to be very considerate in it'. The *King of England* ought certainly to keep up the *confusion* as much as *Omen* can, for that *order* once settled will less yield to the *King of England's* will. *Lord Hyde* will certainly press the work but the King must delay that business. Send word to *Mr. Sommer* in what state the business is. The *picture* shall come with *Lord St. Albans*.[1] *Draft.* (175–6.)

Aug. 19/29, Paris. *Newsletter.* Entry of the King and Queen into Paris. The Queen of Sweden passed through Nuremberg on the 9th *en route* for Hamburg where M. de Terlon, the French ambassador has arrived. Courier has arrived here from Poland with a copy of the treaty between Poland, Sweden, the Emperor and the Elector of Brandenburg, for ratification by the King of France as guarantor for Sweden. The little Duke of Richmond has died of smallpox. Hears Lord Jermyn has concluded all matters between the Kings of France and England, including the marriage between the Princess and Monsieur.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (177–8.)

Aug. 22/Sept. 1. *Newsletter.* News from Genoa and Turin. Hears the Portuguese ambassador has offered to the Comte d'Harcour the absolute command of the Portuguese troops with title of Constable. Monsieur sends his chief Equerry, the Comte de Vaillae to England; he will go with Lords Jermyn and Crofts and the Marquis de Ruvigny next Friday. The marriage of Monsieur with the Princess of England has been stopped at the instance of the Queen. Twelve vessels are to carry the train of the Prince de Ligne from Ostend to England.—*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (180–1.)

Aug. 23, London. [*R. Bellings*] *to Abbot Montagu.* Received his of the 25th and delivered the enclosure. The King bids writer to tell Mountague that 'he still opposed the establishment of the bishops and appearing too much in so important a business his friends begun [*sic*] to be unsatisfied'. Scotland absolutely refused to admit of an episcopacy. England begins to speak the same language, for London is drawing up a Petition for a Presbytery. Hence the King is now countenancing the bishops to oppose the other faction, who would be a 'much greater obstacle to his designs than any settled episcopacy can be'. Hyde is busy

[1] The words in italics are underlined and, except 'Omen' and 'Sommer', have a cipher written above them (cf. reply below, Aug. 23). 'Omen' is apparently a Catholic agent.

reconciling differences 'and hath written a treaty which the King calls a strange potage'. Any expedient that would embroil episcopacy without advancing Presbytery would be welcome. The picture of the Duke of Anjou St. Albans is bringing is 'much expected'.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Mr. Bel. and Ab. Mont.' *Deciphered cipher.* (184–5.) *Preceded by a fair copy in clear.* (182–3.)

Aug. 24–26/Sept. 3–5, Paris. *Newsletters.* i [Repeats letter Aug. 22/Sept. 1.] The King of England is going to pay off all the troops he suspects and raise two regiments of poor gentlemen who have been ruined during the tyranny of Cromwell. Montague and the Fleet are entirely devoted to the King. ii. Aug. 26/Sept. 5. The Emperor is fortifying Vienna against the Turks. Last Wednesday the Cardinal gave audience to Abbott Montague and Lord St. Albans who only left yesterday with Lord Croft &c. An envoy has been sent to Rome for a dispensation for the marriage of Monsieur with the Princess of England. Dispute as to precedence between Mademoiselle and the Princess of England.—*Fr.* 5½ *pp.* (186–9.)

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, Paris. [*Abbot Montague?*] *to Bellings* at Worcester House. Is glad Bellings was in London at a time when he could aid 'our afflicted countrey of Ireland'. Mr. P. T[albot] who left this morning, may tell Bellings by commission from both the ministers of their masters' resolution to maintain 'your' cause;[1] hopes 'our master will also favour us'. Sir K. Digby left yesterday with St. Albans, Crofts and 300 followers. The former is Chancellor to the Queen and will do his best for 'our' cause. *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'To Mr. Belins'. (192–3.) *Words underlined for ciphering.*

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, Paris. *R. C*[*aron?*] *to same.* It is questioned here what interest these adventurers may pretend to in Ireland; those who served the King and Ormonde have been disposed of under the articles of peace concluded with Ormonde; those who served Cromwell and derived power from the King's enemies either must be considered as rebels or must confess that Cromwell had no power to give them interest in Ireland. Argues this proposition quoting the Scriptures and maxims of the Civil Law.—4 *pp.* (194–5.)

Aug. 27, London. [*Bellings to Abbot Montagu?*] The King awaits St. Albans's return. The King would rather have 'you' enlarge upon the Cardinal's final resolution as to the match, than upon the bishops; money and a wife are the things he most

[1] Cf. letter of Peter Talbot to Ormonde, from Dieppe, Aug. 29/Sept. 8, 1660, MS. Carte CCXIV, f. 251.

wants. He would not venture his crown for the sake of episcopacy though it is his religion to promote it. *Partly deciphered cipher.* (196–7.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8, Paris. *Newsletter.* Proceedings in the Assembly of Clergy. Card. de Retz has written to the Assembly to work for his re-establishment. Preparations in Spain against Portugal are being continued. The Portuguese are fortifying and have 20 warships well armed as well as 12 English frigates which do not wish to return, being accustomed to living by piracy.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (198–9.)

Aug. 30/Sept. 9, Paris. [*Abbot Montagu to Bellings?*] Sends this letter of credence to M. de Ruvigny about the business of Ireland. *Omen* may have need of it to show the Parliament before Ruvigny comes. Perceives from Mazarin that Lord Crofts has sought to intrude in the business of *La vie*, pretending great trust from the King of England, but *Nemo* tells *Summer* that he has only received general civilities without any trust. If *Omen* be not well served by D' A., he will be worse by such a coadjutor. The King need not be surprized at Crofts' pretence to *Nemo*'s trust. The Queen told Abbott Montagu that she heard Crofts hoped to be ambassador, and bids *Summer* advertize the King of it. Will send the letter about Ireland on Friday; presumes *Omen* will make good use of it to defend the King in that matter which is of high importance pour *la mort.* The Queen has yielded to Charles II's reasons for the Princess Royal to come to England. A great feast will be at the Cardinal's Palace to-morrow for the three Queens, the fourth *in pectore* will be the handsomest there.—*Copy.* 3 *pp. Partly deciphered cipher.*[1] (200–1.)

Aug. 31/Sept. 10, Paris. *Newsletter.* Operations of Venetians and French in N. Africa. Comte de Soissons has been declared ambassador to England; M. de Mancini, nephew of the Cardinal will accompany him. His commission is to congratulate the King and ask for the Princess for Monsieur; it is said the dowry will be 200,000 crs. and Dunkirk. The King has forbidden the Comte d'Harcour to accept the Portuguese offer. The Spaniards will not make terms with the English until the latter abandon Portugal. The Cardinal's banquet.—*Fr.* 4 *pp. Copy by Marcés.* (202–3.)

Aug. 31/Sept. 10. '*Pour Oldembourg chez Mr. Samel Hartlibbe per dowel en Axe Yard of King Street neer Vestminster a Londres.*' Thanks him for the letter concerning a book about the Quakers; it is a pity the author has given it such an extravagant title.

[1] The words italicized are underlined but not elucidated in the manuscript.

If D. and F.[1] wish to oppose I [King of France] in some way, it will oppose to them E. [Montagu] and G. The French are much hated in England and it is rumoured they wish to make war on them, which would not be a small matter in the present state of affairs. *Sept. 10/20.* Glad to hear there is little appearance of D., E. [Montagu], F. ever uniting. Difficult to believe the propositions that D. is to make touching E. can be received by the Parliament which is too affectionate to G. to give them so much authority. It is not known in what way H. [France ?] will treat with L. whose ambassadors are awaited; efforts will be made to prevent too close a liaison between them and B. [England]; No doubt that B. [England] and H. [France ?] will be well together. The Queen of England works powerfully for this, and has written a letter to Monsieur, expressing satisfaction. *Sept. 15/25.* No doubt as to the marriage of Monsieur and the Princess of England. The Catholics flatter themselves that their religion will be very soon established in England.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Copies unsigned.* (204–5.)

[N.D.] *Memoranda.*[2] 'De Vicquefort qui est à la Haye pour Priandy [*sic*] à Paris.' England is still unsettled. Cannot understand how far the King wishes the proceedings to go against his father's murderers.

'Du même pour M. de la Trimouille.' The ambassadors who go to Paris have orders to propose an alliance between France, England, and 'this state'. [Holland.] If France is found difficult, they are to negotiate separately; they have orders to do nothing with France about the guarantee.

'Pour le Gazettier de Londres.' Number and differences in religion and interest between the various parties make it impossible for the King to content them all for long.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (206–7.)

[Aug.][3] *Ratification* and confirmation by Charles II at the instance of Frederick William Elector of Brandenburg of the 36 articles of the peace between Sweden and Poland of April 23/May 3, 1660.—*Lat.* 2¼ *pp. Copy.* (344–5.)

[Aug. ?] [*Lords Southeske and Stormont to Hyde?*] Desire Hyde to be spoken to by the Earls of Lauderdale and Middletone on their behalf: that if they [writers] be brought to Westminster

[1] These letters belong to a literal cipher and are not initials. They appear chiefly to represent various factions or persons in England. Some of them are elucidated in a paper calendared below, p. 57 (ff. 251–2).

[2] In same hand as the preceding paper and possibly of about the same date.

[3] See Koch et Schoell, *Histoire abregée des traités de paix*, iv. 125. This ratification is not in Dumont.

Hall they may be returned to the Prison where they now are.[1] That the judges be not too rigid; that they may be allowed counsel since they are strangers; that the witnesses who were examined by the coroner's juries be now strictly re-examined when the verdict of the coroner's jury is revised by the judges, which writers hear is to be next week. (Vol. 73, ff. 179.)

[Aug. ?] *Remonstrance* by John Hebden, Resident of the Emperor of Russia to Charles II. On 14 Feb. last told him how much his master rejoiced to hear the hopes Charles II had of being restored. Recites particulars showing the Emperor's detestation of the rebels and his refusal of diplomatic relations with them. Asks the King to send an ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, to be associated with those of France and Germany in mediating peace between Russia, Sweden and Poland. This would assist the retention of the privileges granted to the Muscovy Company by Russia. Requests permission to raise 3,000 horse and foot for which he has a commission from the Emperor of Russia.—5¼ *pp.* (327–30.)

Annexure: Translation of credentials from Emperor of Russia to John Hebden as Resident of the said emperor in foreign parts dated, July 31st *anno mundi* 7168.[2] (331–2.)

Sept. 2/12, Paris. [*Abbot Montague to Bellings?*] 'Our being not comprised in the general Act of Indemnity . . . doth dishearten us much';[3] have all been in the one association and submitted to the King's peace. Actions will begin against 'the great man you wot of', [Hyde] who has been their hindrance and will be so long as he rules the roost. Commends his correspondent's actions. Princess Henrietta is to marry the Duke of Anjou. Despatches were lately sent hence which may spur the King to a more present compliance 'to our designs'.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (208–9.)

Sept. 3, Whitehall. *Copy of Order of King and Council*, in vindication of Col. R. Werden after the presentation by Sir G. Booth Bart. of a paper signed by the greatest part of the gentry of Cheshire. (210–11.)

Sept. 3. *Warrant* by Charles II to Sir Edward Walker to grant augmentations of arms. *Copy.*[4] (Vol. 87, ff. 169–70.) *Another copy.* (171–2.)

[1] Probably in connexion with the killing of the Master of Grey in Aug. 1660 by Southesk (see W. Fraser, *History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk*, i. 141, Edinburgh, 1867).

[2] Era of Constantinople, i.e. A.D. 1660.

[3] By 25 of 12 Car. II, c. (Act of Indemnity and Oblivion), persons concerned in the First Rebellion were excepted. This letter doubtless refers to Irish Catholics and is written by a sympathizer who may be Montague or a member of the Irish Confederation. Bellings was the son of the secretary of the Supreme Council.

[4] Made at the time of the dispute between Garter King of Arms and the Earl Marshall, May–June 1673, below, pp. 639–40.

Sept. 4. *Paper* addressed to Hyde containing calculations and accounts relating to the King's Revenue, and criticizing estimates made by the last Parliament.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 212–15.) Lister, iii. 504–8.

Sept. 7, Winchester. *Dr. Morley, Bp. of Winchester to* [*Hyde*], giving an account of the visitation of his diocese. Romsey has a goodly Church; a poor town, and a great parish. The minister would not subscribe, but was unfit, factious, ignorant and formerly a weaver; confirmed even here, between 200 and 300. As in other places, invited those clergy who had not subscribed to speak with him; only 2 have yet come, neither would yield to reason. Believes a factious combination of the whole party causes so many to refuse to conform in London and elsewhere. Only 12 in writer's diocese refuse: 9 in Hampshire, 3 in Surrey. Was generously entertained by the Mayor of Southampton, brother of Dr. Stanley to whose prebend in this cathedral Dr. Hyde succeeds. Was reminded of Sir John Shaw's generosity. Confirmed 600 or more on Tuesday. Entertained to a banquet in the afternoon by the Corporation. One Robinson, utterly unlearned, had infected the whole town. Received in the Isle of Wight by the Governor, Lord Culpeper; at Cowes by various gentry, (named); and at Newport met by the Mayor and his brethren. Describes the meals provided by the Governor. Stayed from Wednesday till Friday. Confirmed nearly 1,000 on Thursday including Sir Rob. Dillington, 78 years old, and his son 8 years old. Bestowed a benefice of £200 in the island upon Heath that preached the visitation sermon. (216–17.)

Sept. 10. *Presentment* of the grand Inquest for the County of Dorset at Assizes and general Gaol Delivery held at Dorchester. (i) For not using the Liturgy enjoined by an Act of Queen Elizabeth: William Benn of Dorchester, Francis Bamfeild of Sherborne, Joshua Churchill of Fordington, George Thorne of Melcombe, John Eaton of Bridport, clerks, with several others. (ii) Dangerous and illegal conventicles of sectaries.—2 *pp.* (218–19.) *Signed by twenty-three persons.*

Sept. 11/21, Paris. *Newsletter.* Preparations by Spain against Portugal go on slowly. Proclamation by the King of Portugal concerning those who wish to leave the country; fortification of Lisbon. Affairs of the Court. President Colbert is to be the Envoy to Rome.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (220–1.)

[Sept. 12 ?][1] —— *to Albemarle,* asking him to move the Lord

[1] Harrison the regicide was executed on Oct. 13. The last day of the previous session of Parliament was Sept. 13.

Chancellor that Riding's and Harrison's pardons may pass the seal because the session ends to-morrow. (Vol. 92, ff. 73–74.)

Sept. 15/25, The Hague. *Resolution of the States of Holland* upon the Princess Royal's memorial,[1] unanimously accepting charge of the Prince of Orange's education, that he may be brought up for the service of these lands in the true Christian Reformed Religion, in princely virtues and the knowledge of human laws to fit him for the employments of his ancestors.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 73, ff. 222–3.)

Sept. 19/29, Hellevoetsluys. *Princess Royal to States General.* Delivered reply to resolution of the 25th to De Witt this morning. Suggests the Prince should be placed under the special charge of the Heerens of Beverweert and Noortwyck from the nobles; the Heer of Barendrecht of Dort, the Heer of South Polsbroeck of Amsterdam and the Heer Auditor van Foreest of Alckmaer; also that the Chancellor be included—1½ *pp. Copy.* (224–5.)

Sept. 19/29. *Same to same.* Acknowledges resolution as above. —*Copy.* (226–7.)

Sept. 20, Westminster. *Letters Patent* by Charles II to Sir Job Harby Bart., Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir John Jacob, Sir Nicholas Crisp, Sir John Harrison, and John Shaw, to be commissioners for customs and subsidies of tonnage and poundage in accordance with the Act of Parliament of April 12° Car. II, and the book of rates.—*Lat.* 7 *pp. Copy.* (228–31.)

Sept. 26. *Lord Norwich to Hyde.* Asks that the King restore his former share in the customs; his place as Secretary in Wales; and compensation for the disbursement of £2,200 to Lord Ashley for Portsmouth temp. Car. I and for his captainship of the Yeomen of the Guard which through age he cannot perform personally. (232–3.)

Sept. 29/Oct. 9, The Hague. *Extract of Resolutions* of the States of Holland and West Friesland, appointing commissioners to take charge of the Prince's education as named in Princess Royal's letter above, Sept. 19/29.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (236–7.)

Sept. 29 [last date]. *Accounts* detailing the £40,000 lent to the late King by the Duke of Richmond and Lenox and the amount still due including interest, on Sept. 29, 1660.—3½ *pp.* (234–5.)

[Sept.] *Memoranda* [drawn up for Hyde by Fr. Russell ?] for

[1] See above, p. 45. For this reply and the appointment of commissioners see Japikse, *De Verwikkelingen tusschen de Republiek en Engeland van 1660–1665*, Leiden, 1900, pp. 28–33.

drafting letters from Charles II to various persons in Portugal viz.:

(i) King of Portugal. Account of the business. Necessity of sending the ambassador; the King's satisfaction in this embassy; necessity of secrecy.

(ii) Queen of Portugal. Compliments. Reasons for desiring portion and secrecy. To give entire credit to Francisco de Mello and his secretary Richard Russell to whom alone this secret is entrusted.

(iii) Secretary of State [Macedo], Pero da Sylva and Gaspar Feria da Sylva. Thanks for assistance given to Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice and zeal in cause of Charles I. Asking his help for business in hand.

(iv) Conde da Cantanhede. Similar to above.

(v) Conde de Odemira, recognizing his assistance to the English in all their business. He is the King's tutor and chief minister 'so the expressions to him may be a size larger'.

(vi) Marq. de Nisa. In same manner on grounds of sending his son Conde de Vidigueira to embark in the prince's service.

(vii) Bishop of Japam, the Queen's Confessor and Pedro Fernandes Monteiro. Their constant adhesion to cause of Charles I. 'These two have great influence and are leading men in the little intrigues of the Court.'

Note. These letters not to be delivered except by the Queen's permission and as circumstances require.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 201–2.)

Sept. *Charles II to Queen of Portugal*, concerning proposition of Fr. de Mello for marriage of Charles II and the Infanta and a league against Castile. Is pleased with proposition but points out difficulties through the condition of his subjects, the offers made by Castile, and differences of religion which the King's enemies would seize on to prevent this union. De Mello will represent all King's terms. (i) This negotiation to be known only to the ambassador and his secretary Ri. Russell; (ii) A short and categorical reply to be sent and the negotiation to be adjusted so that the advantages offered by Castile can be forfeited; (iii) After taking this resolution, the King will give full aid to Portugal; (iv) Commends great services of the ambassador.—*Span.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Draft by Russell, corrected by Hyde.* (215–16.)

Oct. 1/11, Paris. *Louis XIV to Elector of Brandenburg.* Thanks him for aid in bringing about the peace with Spain. Would have confirmed the Peace of the North by letters of Ratification if an original of the Treaty had been sent to him.—*Fr. Copy.* (Vol. 73, f. 238.)

Oct. 4, Newcastle. *Sir John Marley to Hyde.* His good reception by the inhabitants, most of whom were untainted by the corruption of the times. Found the magistrates desiring to monopolize the power of the corporation. The commons wanted to make writer an Alderman and Mayor, according to the King's letter, but the Mayor and Aldermen still wanted to delay so that they might model all elections for the coming year to serve their own sinister ends. Commons got writer elected alderman; the new mayor, John Emerson and Sheriff, Wm. Blacket will serve the King's interest. Sir Francis Anderson will give further particulars. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 239–40.) *Seal.*

Oct. 4, Newcastle. *George Dawson and others to same.* On Monday 1st inst. Sir John Marley and his accomplices imprisoned the mayor and aldermen for 24 hours forcing them to an election contrary to the charters. The mayor is now in a dying condition through the barbarous usage of the riotors. Have petitioned the King for redress and beg Hyde's assistance. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (241–2.)

[Oct. 4, Kirkcaldy.] *Address* of Synod of Fyffe to Sec. Lauderdale. Have received the King's letter sent with Mr. Sharp to the Presbytery of Edinburgh.[1] Ask him to express to the King their joy at his restoration and for his assurances of protection for 'this church'; for the proclamation against profanity &c.; and also for his promise to uphold the authority and acts of the assembly at St. Andrews and Dundee in 1651. Declare their loyalty to the King.—3 *pp.* (357–8.)

[Oct.] *Draft* by Hyde of Charles II's reply to the Portuguese overtures. Is content for the ambassador[2] to make the journey to Portugal to prepare a treaty. Need for increasing the sum of 2,000,000 crowns offered as portion. Accepts Tangier. Suggests delivery of some place in East Indies as well as Bombay as base for his ships to oppose the Dutch. Discusses commercial terms.—3 *pp. Holograph.* (Vol. 75, ff. 207–8.) *Preceded by a copy, corrected by the chancellor.*—6 *pp.* (203–6.)

Oct. *Draft* by Fr. Russel of letter from Charles II to the Queen of Portugal asking for redress of grievances of English subjects making the voyage to Brazil. They complain of (i) the denial of justice to the English consul at S. Miguel; (ii) large sums of money demanded for licences and convoys.—*Span.* (Vol. 73, ff. 247–8.)

[1] Dated Aug. 10 1660 and received on Sept. 3. Printed Edinb. & Lond. (s. sh. fol.) 1660. The reply of the Synod of Fife was printed Lond. 4to 1660. The date of this item is supplied from the printed copy.

[2] He left England before Oct. 18 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 316).

Oct. 14/24, Paris. *Newsletter.* Venetian affairs. Preparations in Hungary to resist the Turks. Spanish news. Comte de Soissons, who left on Wednesday as ambassador extraordinary to England, has an order to ask the King of England for such liberty of conscience for the Catholics, as the King of France accords to Protestants in France.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (243–4.)

Oct. 18–Nov. 1, London. *'Oldemburg' to 'Sutel'.* Indications of trouble increased by the arrival of the Queen Mother, the breaking of Parliament and the insolence of Montaigu, and the King's brother's clandestine marriage with the Chancellor's daughter. Wishes to know the design of the Cardinal about the King's marriage. Some say Montaigu wants to make the marriage with the daughter of Orleans. *Oct.* 27/*Nov.* 6, *Paris.* It is desired here that the Queen will promote the marriage with Mlle d'Orleans. The King of England is expected to give liberty of conscience to Catholics. Montaigu is the root of the domination of Manchester [and] the Presbyterians. *Nov.* 1, *London.* The Queen shows no affection towards Hyde and his daughter. Does not imagine the marriage with the Duke of York will be declared invalid by Act of Parliament because of the King's respect for the Chancellor.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copies.* (251–2.) *A few words in cipher, deciphered in French.*

Oct. 19/29, Whitehall. *Princess Royal to the Commissioners of the Education of the Prince of Orange.* Wishes them God's blessing in their important work; expresses her confidence; commends to their care his finances and estates.—1½ *pp.* (245–6.) *Printed* Japikse, op. cit., appendix vi*a*.

[Oct. ?] *Lord Beauchamp*[1] *to Charles II.* Refers to the general rejoicings at the King's return. Hopes for the King's favour since his late father enjoyed it.—*Fr. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (Vol. 72, ff. 64b–c.)

Nov. 1/11. *Newsletter.*[2] [*Almost entirely in undeciphered cipher.*] —*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 249–50.)

Nov. 4/14, Lisbon. *Robert Cocke to Hyde.* Former letters to the King and Hyde have miscarried along with boxes of oranges. Also sent to the King by an Italian a diamond ring worth £100, but it appears to have been lost. Asks Hyde to remind the King of his loyalty and sufferings. Shall not give account of affairs here, as the King has an honest and able consul Thomas Maynard. All here rejoice at the particular ambassador despatched by the King of England; though the business is carried on

[1] Apparently William Seymour, then about 10 years old, who became 2nd Marquis of Hertford and 2nd Duke of Somerset, on the death of his father, Oct. 24, 1660. He died in 1671 (G.E.C.'s *Peerage*, s.v. 'Hertford').

[2] Added in another hand: '1660 de la Bastide de la Croix'.

secretly, many hope it is to arrange a match. Encloses letter from Antoine de Sousa; he formerly sent letters to the King and the Duke of York through Secretary Nicholas and is much pleased with the replies. Understands Prince Rupert is in England; has sent to him 2 chests of oranges and a box of dried peaches.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (253–4.)

Nov. 5/15, Lisbon. *Antoine de Sousa de Macedo to Charles II.* His duties in Portugal prevent him from coming to acknowledge personally the King's letter. Thanks him for accepting his services. The King of Portugal, writer's master, is agreeable.—*Fr.* (255–6.)

Nov. 5/15. *Same to Hyde.* Robert Coque and all the English in Portugal know of writer's services in London to the late King. Professes anxiety to serve the King. Sends present of fruit.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (257–8.)

Nov. 6/16, Lisbon. *Robert Cocke to same.* Is assured of Hyde's good opinion by Father Russell the interpreter to the Portuguese ambassador. Is desired by Don Antonio de Sousa to recommend bearer Baltesaro Linera whom Don Antonio sends with his letters, fearing they would otherwise be intercepted by his enemy the Conde de Mira. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (259–60.) *Seal.*

Nov. 7/17, Paris. *Newsletter.* The Portuguese ambassador has taken from France 400 or 500 officers, including artillery, engineers and miners. The Spaniards' troubles with the troops from the Milanais. The Bishop of Beziers has been to ask their Majesties' consent to the marriage of the Princess of Orleans with the Prince of Florence.—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp.* (261–2.)

Nov. 7. *Mountrath to Ormonde.* Headed by list of 89 names beginning Lieut. Gen. Edmund Ludlow (almost entirely army officers). Is glad to hear that those fanatics who opposed the King's interests [in Ireland] previous to the King's restoration are not likely to be secured as they expect. Has enclosed the names of such as are 'so qualified'.—3½ *pp. Extract by H. Hyde. Endorsed by Hyde.* (263–4.)

[Nov. 7, Council Chamber.][1] —— *to Earls of Orrery and Monrath.* Asks for the King's directions about what allowances are to be paid to the three Commissioners for the government of Ireland appointed by the late Council of State and continued since the King's restoration. Supposes they will be allowed, since their appointment last Easter, at the rate of £100 per month each until justices are appointed. (341.)

[Last date.] Nov. 10. *Copy of Account* of disbursements by

[1] This is supplied from a contemporary endorsement.

George Lane under direction of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, total £13,877. 14*s.* 9*d.*, with a declaration signed by Rich. Bolton, Chancellor, and 10 others to effect that all vouchers &c. referring to the foregoing sum had been perused, dated 26 Sept. 1646. *Copy* [*in same hand*] of a certificate by Geo. Hamilton of receipt as Ormonde's commissioner and Receiver General and Paymaster of the Forces of Ireland of £7,500 over and above other monies received on account of public dues, &c., dated London, 10 Nov. 1660.—1½ *pp.* (265–6.)

Nov. 10, Whitehall 7 p.m. *John Nicholas to* [*Hyde*]. The money lent by Mr. Sidcot is £4,600, and interest £821 not payable till after 6 months. The King is impatient to have the warrant to the Lord Treasurer dispatched; till then he is unable to touch the £2,300 which Sidcot is to pay into the Privy Purse. Has not mentioned Mrs. Seymour's debts in the warrant. Refers to present poverty of the Exchequer. (267.)

Nov. 11/21, Paris. *Newsletter.* News from Stockholm. Arrival of ambassadors from the States. The Spaniards have seized a French ship coming from Portugal with 200,000 crs. belonging to merchants of Rochelle and Orleans. The marriage of Monsieur with the English Princess is said to be broken off.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (268–9.)

Nov. 13/23, Paris. *Newsletter.* Papal affairs. News from Turin that the Marq. de Palavicini has left post for London as ambassador extraordinary. The Prince of Parma has gone to Paris. Monsieur has sent his Chamberlain to the Queen of England to thank her for her good offices regarding his marriage.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (270–1.)

Nov. 13/23. *Intelligence from Spain.* Dispersion of the West Indies fleet by a storm. Arrangements for supply of the army for attack on Portugal next Spring. Opinions as to the plan of campaign.—1½ *pp.* (272–3.)

[Nov. 16.] *Address* from [Presbyterian] ministers in London to the King thanking him for the terms of his late declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs, [of Oct. 25, 1660] especially the promises to associate the Presbyters with the bishops in matters of jurisdiction, to reform the Liturgy, and to free them from the oath of canonical obedience. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (1.) *S. sh. fol. London, printed for John Rothwell*, B.M. 669, f. 26 (28).

Nov. 19/29. *Queen of Portugal to Charles II.* Francisco de Mello's letter and the King's letter are the best comfort she has had in her present state. The ambassador's proposition was made to Charles II on behalf of the whole nation. Nothing will be

omitted for preparing and despatching the frigates and ambassador as speedily as possible when the King gives his order. The ambassador will submit all particulars to him. These kingdoms much appreciate the value of [English] assistance.—*Span. Endorsed by Hyde.* (274–5.)

Nov. 19/29, Monday. *Resolution* of the committee for the education of Prince of Orange, arising out of a resolution of States of Zealand, dated 26th inst. to ask the Princess's opinion and assent to the form proposed, so that the demands made by Zealand do not lead to confusion and similar demands from other states. *Extract.* (276.)

Nov. 20/30, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to Hyde.* Thanks him for appointment as Consul in Portugal.[1] Lord Winchelsea was driven in here by a violent storm but set sail again on Nov. 13/23. This kingdom is at a very low ebb and only the King's help can save it from Spain. The Queen is delighted at the propositions brought back by the Portuguese ambassador from England. Portugal possesses many places in the East Indies and Africa which are no benefit because the Hollanders interrupt their commerce. Some of these might be a great gain to English trade and navigation. Since the coming of the ambassador the Brazil fleet set sail on 15/25 inst. relying on English assistance by sea. The West India fleet left Cadiz on the 15/25th. On the 2/12 inst. 4,000 soldiers from Naples came to Cadiz. Describes anticipated naval movements by Spaniards. As writer is the first Protestant English consul here expects the Inquisitors will try to supplant him. Russell the mass priest who has gone with the reply to the propositions, boasts great power in the English court; and that he and one Holland another member of the seminary here and now in London, have converted over 3,000 of the King's subjects to the Roman religion.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (283–4.)

Nov. 22/Dec. 2, Paris. *Newsletter.* Rumours of the marriage of Mlle. Mancini to Charles II and between Monsieur and the Princess of England. The agreement of the Card. de Retz is made by the intervention of the King of England.—*Fr.* (285.)

Nov. 23/Dec. 3. *Conde de Odemyra to Charles II.* Has received a letter from the King by the ambassador. Professes his readiness to serve him.—*Portuguese.* (286–7.)

Nov. 23/Dec. 3, Lisbon. *Don Francisco de Mello to same.* This along with the Queen's letter [above, p. 59] goes by Fr. Russell. The King's letter to writer was much esteemed here. The money is being raised with all diligence; the Queen and her principal

[1] The patent was dated June 27 (see copy of patent and draft of instructions, &c., in P.R.O., S.P. Portugal, vol. 4, ff. 173–83).

minister are doing their utmost to execute the contents of the King's letter. Assures him of the love of Portugal and of its King and Queen.—*Portuguese. Endorsed by Hyde.* (277–8.) *Contemporary translation follows.* (279.)

Nov. 24/Dec. 4. *Conde de Cantanhede to same.* The ambassador Francisco de Mello, writer's great friend, has delivered the King's letters. Offers his services. *Portuguese.* (288c–9.) *Contemporary translation prefixed.* (288a–b.)

Nov. 25/Dec. 5, Paris. *Newsletter.* Rumour that the King of France is sending troops to the Bishop of Münster and that the Dutch no longer wish to attack this bishop. French designs on Maestricht; by secret articles in the treaty the Spaniards are bound to allow free passage to the French if they wish to attack any place in Holland. The Hollanders are alarmed at a rumour that 8 warships from Brest have gone with commissions from the King of Portugal to attack the richly laden Dutch fleet on the East Indies route. The Duke of Lorraine's treaty is signed.—*Fr. 3 pp.* (290–1a.)

Nov. 28/Dec. 8, Madrid. *Sir H. Bennet to Charles II.* Interview with Don Luis de Haro, who complained of the King's declaration in the Portugal business.[1] Reminded Don Luis's secretary that the Spaniards kept an embassy in England during the Rebellion. Don Luis in a second interview was more gentle and requested a declaration that Charles II would not permit his subjects to foment the rebellion in Portugal under pretence of trade. Refers to horses for the King and the Duke to be procured in Andalusia.[2]—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (291c–4.) *Chiefly cipher deciphered by H. Hyde.* Lister, iii. 114–16 (*small omissions*).

Nov. 28/Dec. 8, Madrid. *Same to Sec. Nicholas.* Received his letters last week. The enclosed for the King is mostly in Nicholas's cipher. Within 15 days has received four letters from the King to the King of Spain and Don Luis for the affairs of different persons viz. M. Ognati, Don Antonio Villaviciosa, M. Motett and Sir John Shaw. If they have deserved well of the King why should the King of Spain be expected to reward them ? Explains why recommendation of Sir John Shaw's request for restitution of certain letters of exchange for 30,000 crs. is particularly indiscreet. Has given a different reason to Shaw himself.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (295–6.)

Nov. 28/Dec. 8, Paris. *Newsletter.* French finances. The treaty

[1] See proclamation dated Oct. 13 (*Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, ed. Steele, i. 3263).

[2] This is in clear, and was evidently intended to mislead as to purport of cipher. It is not printed in Lister.

of the Duc de Lorraine has not been signed though it was concluded. The Spaniards will commence the campaign against Portugal in March at the latest.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 297–8.)

[Nov. ?] *Forms* of writs and commissions to be issued by the deputies for the Prince of Orange's education, in the execution of their duties.[1] (Vol. 74, ff. 189, 191.)

Dec. 5. *Grant* by Charles II to Thomas Lisle of the place of barber to the King with the yearly fee of £200. *Original parchment.* (Vol. 73, ff. 299–300.) *Signed by the King; countersigned by John Nicholas and on back by Samuel Pepys.*

Dec. 7. *Charles II to the Lords Justices of Ireland.*[2] Rehearses the services of James, Marq. of Ormonde from the beginning of the rebellion in Ireland and afterwards beyond the seas, on many occasions the King's sole counsellor and companion. He has never received any of the profits of his office as Lord Lieutenant and has supported the King and his friends out of his own private fortune. Therefore instructs them to issue a commission under the Great Seal of Ireland for the examination of all particular debts contracted by Ormonde for the King's service and for which his estate is in any way liable; and of monies disbursed from his estate in the King's or his father's service. These debts and monies are to be repaid out of the first monies paid to the justices for the King's use in Ireland.—2½ *pp. Draft by Hyde.* (301–2.)

Dec. 7. [*Same to same?*] Has appointed a committee to examine letters, warrants &c. for disposing of lands or offices in Ireland before they pass the sign manual. Requires a full account of the estates of the Marq. of Antrim; what parts are assigned to soldiers and adventurers and what still free. Meanwhile no grants to be made concerning the premises.—1¼ *pp. Draft by Hyde.* (303.)

Dec. 7. *Petition*[3] of Mary, Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lenox. Begs grant of a lease of the manor of Grafton for 31 years under certain conditions; also a privy seal for £5,000 part of a debt due under the annexed certificate of the Lord Treasurer. (304.)

[Dec. 7 ?] *Paper*, [endorsed by Hyde, 'Dutchesse of Richmond's petition and reference'] with heading, 'Estimate of the estates in jointure, lands in Kent . . .'. *Incomplete.* (Vol. 92, f. 349.)

[1] See below, p. 82 note.

[2] There is another copy, dated Dec. 6, in MS. Carte XXXVII, ff. 366–7; extract printed in Carte's *Life of Ormonde*, ed. Oxford, 1851, iv. 37–38.

[3] Cf. above, p. 47.

Dec. 7. *Southampton to Charles II.* Recites circumstances under which the manor of Grafton was granted to the late Duke of Richmond by the late King in 1645. States obstacles in the way of this grant, viz. a prior claim of the Duchess of Hamilton for a loan of £10,000 in 1642; and, upon a loan by Doctor Duck and others of £7,000, a subsequent grant of the said manor which actually passed the great seal.—1¼ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 305–6.)

Dec. 11. *Warrant* by Charles II to the Exchequer to pay to Lord St. Albans £400 a month while ambassador to France in lieu of all allowances. *Parchment.* (307.) *Signed by the King, countersigned by John Nicholas.*

Dec. 11. *Petition* to Charles II by William Wyvill, who has suffered banishment, imprisonment in the Tower and ruin for his loyalty, to be made a commissioner for Excise. *Minute* by G. Holles, referring petition to the Lord Treasurer. (308–9.)

Dec. 15, Brentford. *Orrery to Hyde.* Sends this by his sister, [Lady] Ranelagh. Begs Hyde to continue his favour to Lord Masserene who desires employment in Ireland. Assures Hyde that though a Presbyter, his sister is an honest Sectary, and all her friends. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (310–11.)

Dec. 15. *Same to Lady Valentia.* Refers to Lord Valentia's services in the Protestant interest in Ireland. They have petitioned the King to grant £2,000 out of the half year's rent paid by adventurers and soldiers in Ireland for the benefit of those who have suffered for the King. £200 must be given to Lord Valentia to buy plate or a jewel for his lady. (312–13.) *Seal.*

Dec. 15. *Address* of the Congregational Ministers in and about London to the King. Have formerly presented a petition. Refer to the King's merciful disposition in the late declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs granting liberty of conscience.[1] Hope the King will grant a just liberty for all that profess the foundations of the Christian Protestant Religion though they differ in lesser matters. Profess loyalty to the King and adherence to the doctrines of faith and sacraments as comprised in the 39 articles and confessions. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (314–15.) *Signed by 15 persons headed by Joseph Caryl.*

Dec. 18, Portsmouth. *St. Albans to* [*Hyde*]. Thanks him for care he intends to Lady Jermyn and writer. Will dispose of the under clerks according to the rules he prescribes. Hyde's son has met with the same ill weather in his voyage as writer has.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (316–17.)

Dec. 18/28, Düsseldorf. *Philip William, Duke of Newburgh to*

[1] i.e. the Declaration of Oct. 25, 1660, frequently reprinted.

[*Hyde*]. Asking to be included by Charles II in all treaties, especially those which are being prepared with Spain and the Low Countries, with particular reference in Latin to the differences between writer and the United Provinces.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, f. 280a–b.)

Dec. 19/29, Paris. *Newsletter.* Events at Venice and Trieste. Manifesto of Spaniards stating reasons for the attack on Portugal. The Peace between Sweden and Poland has been ratified and guaranteed by France.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (281–2.)

Dec. 21, St. Thomas Day. *J*[*ohn*] *G*[*auden*] *Bp. of Exeter to Hyde.* Complains bitterly of the state of a bishopric he did not want, of the house, of the insufficient revenues, and of the ill recompense he has received for his services to the King and the Church.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (318–19.) *Cl. S.P.* suppl., pp. xxvi–xxvii.

Dec. 22/Jan. 1, Lisbon. *Queen of Portugal to Charles II.* Refers to King's proposals received through Conde de Ponte. Desires only the conclusion of alliance. *Portuguese. Endorsed* 'answered'. (Vol. 74, ff. 3–4.)

Dec. 22/Jan. 1. *Same to same.* Refers to letter sent by Fr. Russell who will express her obligations to King. Expects the projected marriage will free them from fear of their enemy. *Portuguese. Endorsed* 'answered'. (5–6.)

Dec. 26. *John Gauden, Bp. of Exeter to Hyde.* Complains of privations at Exeter. Finds there is not above £500 a year and a ruined house. Expected a more valuable reward for his services. Points out the poverty of the revenues of this diocese.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (7–8.) *Cl. S.P.* suppl., p. xxvii.

Dec. 29. *Warrant* by Charles II to Hyde for the grant of a baronetcy to Thomas Stanley Esq., to pass the Great Seal, objections against him having been examined by the Privy Council. *Signed by the King; countersigned Will. Morice.* (9–10.) *Seal.*

Dec. 29[1] [last date]. *Report* to the King by Chas. Berkeley, F. Cornwallis, and Denzell Holles of examination of witnesses concerning charges made by some gentlemen of Cheshire that Thos. Stanley Esq. of that county, was disaffected to the King. They find that he expressed as much affection and desire for the King's restoration as the times and the force which lay upon the whole nation would admit. (11–12.)

[Dec. 31 ?] Monday. *Note* of 12 prisoners taken 'one Friday night and Saturday morning', by Mr. Wickham, messenger, and

[1] From contemporary endorsement.

Mr. Clifford with 4 files of the Lord General's regiment, beginning with Mr. Henry Jessey[1] (taken on warrant signed by Sec. Nicholas), Wm. Kiston, Benj. Hewling, Wm. Figes, Wm. Spiers, Ralph Clayton, Mathuselar Turner, George Wade, Walle, Jones, Molton, John Lamb and two poor men not named. (Vol. 75, f. 410.)

[Dec.] *Col. William Lockhart's accounts* rendered to the King's last Parliament and to the former powers.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.*[2] (Vol. 92, ff. 134–5.)

Dec. *Account* of money brought into England with the King and money since received to the end of December. Total receipts, £70,943. 1*s.*; disbursements, £49,376. 12*s.* 2*d.*—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 320–1.)

[Dec. ?] *Account* of what is paid by the Cofferer in the King's Household—*total*, £34,712. (322–3.)

[Dec. ?][3] *Statement* of the case of [Thomas], Earl of Arundel, for his restoration to the Dukedom of Norfolk.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 177–8.)

[Dec. ?] *Petition* of Henry Howard of Norfolk for provision in the bill now depending[4] for petitioner to receive benefit of a grant by Charles I to his grandfather, Thomas, Earl of Arundel in 1635, which was not confirmed by reason of the late troubles. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 75, f. 418.)

[Dec. ?] *Considerations* regarding the farm of the tin-trade. Estimated profit at price the last farmers paid (£67,500) is £57,700, reckoning an average annual output of 1,500,000 lbs. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 130–1.)

[Dec. ?] *Memorandum* of 'the artillery and armes provided for his Majesty's use by Major General Swengelln and keept as yet at Dantzik and Lübeck according to his Majesties gracious order'. Ends with statement by the Major General that these were kept 'these 10 years' at his own cost and charges. Begs for payment and also for his own pay since 1657. *Copy.* (Vol. 73, f. 336.)

[Dec. ?][5] *Copy* of 'Sir Richard Browne's and Mr. R. Belling's attest given touching the documents and letters of Major

[1] Mr. Jessey in examination on Dec. 8, 1661 said he was taken on Dec. 28, 1660, by order of the Duke of Albemarle (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 173). Dec. 28, 1660, was a Friday.

[2] His petition was referred to the committee for Public Debts on Nov. 12, which reported on Dec. 29 the amount due (*Commons Journals*, viii. 182, 235).

[3] An Act to this effect received the royal assent on Dec. 29, 1660, *Lords Journals*, xi. 235.

[4] Probably the act restoring the Norfolk dukedom.

[5] See *Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, p. 99.

Generall von Schwengelln' (1) Recommendation by Charles II of Major General George Schwengelln, gentleman of Liefland, to the Emperor and other potentates under the broad seal at Sterling, 1 July 1651. (2) An original capitulation signed and sealed by the officers who were to join with Schwengelln. (3) Another capitulation dated Sterling 27 June 1651. (4) An original commission appointing him Major General of the 6,000 horse and foot, dated 3 July 1651. (5) Original commission for a colonel in the same brigade. (6) Two original letters from the King to Schwengelln dated Paris, 22 Dec. 1651 and 25 July 1652. (7) Letters to him from Mr. Sandys and Dr. Creighton encouraging him in the service. (8) 5 letters from Lord Rochester dated Ratisbon (March 31, 1653 to 2 March 1654) to same effect as No. (7). (9) Letter from Gen. Middleton dated the 'Flee' 15 Feb. 1654 giving large promises on the King's behalf. (10) Copy of a letter in Latin written by the Major General to the King from Stockholm 10 Sept. 1657 to which (and to many others) he says he received no answer. (11) An original certificate of the canon really provided and cast at Stockholm under hands of Lord Hugh Hamilton and Sir Wm. Bellenden dated 27 Feb. 1660. (12–14) Accounts and specifications of artillery and ammunition provided. The Major General beseeches the King's commiseration at his present state. The Muscovite has been in possession of his estates for four years. Begs also for expenses of his attendance 'here . . . these 6 months' with his two sons and 6 servants, and the charges of his return home. Has likewise been put to expense for attestations at Danzick and Lübeck that artillery &c. were really delivered by him.—3 *pp. Copy.* (337–8.)

[1660?] *Note* of moneys belonging to attainted persons in the East India Company[1] e.g. Thomas Andrews, Francis Allen, William Gough, Thomas Pride and John Berkstead.—Total, £2,400. £500 of these moneys paid to the Duke [of York] by Mr. Holder 'besyds the dividents of £150 per cent'. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (346.)

[1660?] *Paper* entitled 'The true state of the Revenue yearely raised and to be raised by graunting licences to sell wyne by retayle'.[2]—5 *pp.* (347–50.)

[1660?] *Proposals* for the improvement of the crown's revenue from the prisage and butlerage of wines which Sir Wm. Waller now farms to the King for his own life and 40 years after his death for £500 per annum. The profit is one tun in every ten tuns

[1] Cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1660–7, pp. 90, 92, 164.

[2] 'An Act for the better ordering the selling of Wines by retail . . .' received the royal assent on Dec. 29, 1660. *Lords Journals*, xi. 235.

imported by Englishmen in any one ship, and two tuns of every ship importing twenty tuns or above, and 2*s.* for every tun brought in by aliens, called Butlerage. The average clear profit for divers years is £2,500 per annum, for which £30,500 is demanded. Improvements proposed: (1) Increasing the importation of wine which has been less during the late troubles than in the late King's time. (2) Changing the prisage *in specie* into a proportionate charge e.g. 15*s.* a tun French wines, and 25*s.* a tun Spanish wine imported by natives. (3) By this means trade would be drawn from aliens to natives. *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Sir Will. Waller'.[1] (397–8.)

[1660?] *Address* to the King. The foundations of the crown are law, religion, wealth and peace. Suggests that the two first can best be upheld by following the acts of Elizabeth, James I and Charles I. The King would bring the cities and towns, hitherto the common seminaries of faction, sedition and rebellion, into a closer relation with him, by seizing into his hands and becoming the landlord of all houses and lands that have been guilty of this accursed rebellion. Elaborates this scheme and examines conditions under which pardons could be granted to certain people and places.—3½ *pp. Closely written.* (359–60.)

[1660?] *Petition* to the King on behalf of the two brothers Richard: (i) Pierre, to be almoner to the Princess of England, or to obtain through the Queen an abbey or priory; (ii) Jean, to be Intendant of the Princess's Household, or her Treasurer. (iii) Sieur de Marcées will present a petition on his own behalf.—*Fr.* (363–4.)

[1660?] *Notification* by Jean Richard, postmaster for foreign letters in France, to the King, that there is a debt due to him by the English Post Office from 1649 to the present of 20,000 livres. Came four months ago into England to arrange that matter and the renewal of the postal treaty between the two kingdoms. The matter is not yet settled. Requests the King to send a commission empowered to settle payment and to renew the treaty.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (367–8.)

[1660?] *Petition* of Jean de Clercq, English merchant, to the King to intervene on his behalf in a case before the sovereign council of Brabant. The writer is charged with the sum of 6,000 fl. through Sir William Sandys, on account of his services to the King.—*Fr.* (369.)

[1660?] *Information* by Sir Robert Melvin.[2] Begs the King to

[1] Cf. Report to Lord Treasurer from Attorney General about Waller's farm for £500 p.a. for *eight* years, Dec. 6, 1660 (*Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, p. 97).

[2] The heading is taken from the endorsement. The surname cannot be read as 'Melville'.

take into consideration the two Acts of the Council of Scotland whereupon was grounded the rebellion against the late King: viz. (i) the act of protesting at the Public Cross of Edinburgh against the late King's proclamation as if the King had no power without their consent; (ii) the persuasions by the same council of the ministers to press the people to join in the Covenant. Proposes some public act of repentance by the projectors of these acts. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (373–4.)

[1660?] *Humble proposals to his Majestie concerning The Preserving Peace in the Church.* To forbid bitter railings against particular persons or sects, all preachers to be forbidden to meddle with civil matters in their sermons; the renewal of Charles I's declaration against bitterness concerning the five articles 'which have so long troubled the world'. *Endorsed by Hyde.* 'The Presbyterians.' (375–6.)

[1660?] *Warrant* to John, Earl of Louden, Chancellor of Scotland, &c. for a grant under the Great Seal to Sir Wm. Davidson Bart., of £500 sterling. *Draft by Hyde.* (377.)

[1660?][1] *Petition* by Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, for £1000 to be paid out of the arrears of Excise after the debts to the Queen of Bohemia, the Duke of York, &c. already charged thereon, have been paid. Finds that Thomas Andrews, John Fowkes, Richard Chambers, now or late Aldermen of London, Wm. Barkley, Maurice Thompson, Francis Allen, James Russell and Stephen Estwicke merchants, late collectors of the Customs are indebted in £1,851. 9*s.* 5¼*d.* the remainder of a greater sum with which they are charged for period 25 Dec. 1643 to 24 Feb. 1644[/5]. Petitioner hopes this may prove a 'good debt'. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (391–2.)

[1660?] London. *Letter from Hyde* to the author of a paraphrase on the Psalms. Thanks him for copy of his book. Begs him to write a refutation *horrendi istius Buchanani dialogi.—Latin. Draft by Bellings.* 1¼ *pp.* (394.)

[1660?] *Address* to [Hyde,] of gentlemen of Lincolnshire who were in the garrison of Newark in the late wars asking assistance to enable them to pay debts. They borrowed at interest £6,000 or £7,000 to pay the King's soldiers. Hear that Nottinghamshire gentlemen who did the like have made an address to him. Request the like satisfaction. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (401–2.)

[1660?][2] *Inventory* of charters &c. relating to the University

[1] Two sums of £10,000 were granted from Excise by Parliament on Sept. 13 and Dec. 27, 1660 (*Commons Journals*, viii. 170–1, 230, 233).

[2] Perhaps compiled in connexion with the commissions of visitation June 4 and July 23, 1660.

of Oxford, granted during the reigns of James I and Charles I. Includes grant of Parliamentary representation and endowment of the Bodleian Library; grants to professors of Law, Divinity, and Hebrew, and to the University Orator for lectures in the schools; and the confirmation of the new statutes 3° Junij 12° Caroli I. Mentions *inter alia* Rectory and Hospital of Ewelm and Prebend of Shipton in Salisbury.—1½ *pp.* (388–9.)

[1660?] *References* to various statutes and legal decisions prohibiting the ordinary or Bishop from visiting hospitals of royal foundation. They are only visitable by the Lord Chancellor. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (407–8.)

[1660?] *Particulars* of accounts of engagements and payments made by Arthur, Lord Capell deceased, for Charles I. (i) For which there are lands engaged. Total, £9,445. 1*s.* (ii) For which there is no security, lands or otherwise. Total, £2,184. (iii) Proportion of aforesaid lent out of Lord Capell's own purse. Total £5,310. Accounts give names of persons with whom engagements were made.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 421–3.)

[1660.] *List* of the names of persons excepted by order of House of Lords May 18 last[1] out of the Act of pardon and oblivion not extending to life, who have purchased bishops', deans' and chapters' lands, with the values and particulars of same. Total value: £133,287. 2*s.* 11½*d.*—2 *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 469–70.)

[1660] *List* of excepted persons with values of estates, divided into those excepted for life and estate, deceased, penalties not extending to life and three incapable for ever of office.[2]—2 *pp.* (471–2.)

[1660?] *Memorial* concerning Dunkirk. Renewal of treaties since they say Charles II has broken those Cromwell made with France; explanation of the treaties especially as regards ecclesiastics, regular and secular. It is a crime to convert the English but they try to make Catholics abjure their faith. Since M. Lokart departed[3] there are sermons in the Grand Place for the soldiers who mount guard but Catholics cannot have processions and the Holy Sacrament when being taken to the sick is insulted by the soldiers.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 453–4.)

[1] i.e. May 18, 1660, *Lords Journals*, xi. 32–33. The Act of Pardon, &c., received the royal assent on Aug. 29, 1660, ibid. 147.

[2] Cf. ibid. 101–2, 115.

[3] Col. Edw. Harley was appointed governor of Dunkirk on July 14, 1660 (*D.N.B.*, s.v. 'Harley').

[1660?][1] *Proposition* concerning Dunkirk. The county of Flanders though under the dominion of Spain, desires a neutral commerce with England by way of Dunkirk, based on their ancient privileges of free trade. This overture is to be secret for the present and to be treated by merchants entrusted with the business by the King. Details of advantages: (i) The place will be a kind of Staple for the whole of Flanders, the King's charges in keeping it be much eased, and the Hollanders made more reasonable. (ii) The possibility in time of bringing the whole county to surrender to the King's dominion, whereto more are inclined than are pleased with the King of Spain's government. (iii) If their privileges are denied by Spain they will contend for them. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 75, ff. 456–7.)

[1660?][2] *Hyde to J. Cooke.* Asks him to present Dr. William Nicholson, bishop of Gloucester to the parish of Cleeves to augment a poor bishopric. Offers to present any person recommended by Cooke to the first living at his disposal in Norfolk, Suffolk, or any other county Cooke may choose.—2¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 87, ff. 24–25.)

[1660?][3] *Remembrances* by Mr. Vernon for Thomas Leake Esq., Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. Explanation of title and functions relating to the rendering of sheriffs accounts. Sheriffs, under-sheriffs and bailiffs to take oaths before the Cursitor Baron and to appear before him and other officers with their books. Accounts to be charged in the Great Roll of the Pipe each term. Arrears and defaults to be investigated. Penalties to be imposed for non-appearance of sheriffs; inquiries about reasons for defaults; commissioners with writs from Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer to inquire into old debts; sheriffs charged with farms &c. for which they claim discharge on false grounds to be severely punished.—6¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (317–20.)

[1660?] *Petition* of several merchants, owners and masters of ships, victuallers, and material-men belonging to the City of London, desiring instructions to the King's judges for regulating procedure in the relations between the Courts of Westminster

[1] This probably belongs to a date before the surrender of Dunkirk began to be discussed, i.e. before *c.* July 1661.

[2] The modern dating 'about 1669' in pencil is inadmissible because Clarendon would not then be exercising the Lord Chancellor's patronage. Bigland's *Glouc. Collections*, s.v. Cleeve, states that W. Nicholson was rector in 1660.

[3] Dated in pencil 1679 and in another hand 'about 1660'. Leake, who lent the original to Anglesey, became Cursitor Baron in June 1660 (*Dom. Cal.* 1660–1, p. 72, and Haydn's *Book of Dignities* new edition, 1894, p. 386). In the margin: 'See my booke' i.e. C. Vernon, *Considerations for regulating the Exchequer*, 1642, 8°.

and the Admiralty as done by the King in full council, 18 Feb. 1632[/3]. (Vol. 92, ff. 208.)

[1660?] *List* of names in Charles II's hand [of persons to be rewarded] Mrs. Blague, Franc[is] Windham,[1] the gentleman 'in whose house I was first receaved, whose name I have forgott', Col. Gunter, Mr. Paule, Sir Sam. Morland, H. Progers. (176.)

[1660?] *Statement* of services and sufferings of Mr. Bales, a reader of the New Inn, who is resolved to take up his gown again. Desires a privy seal with 40*s.* salary and privilege to come within the Bar. Proposed a vote in Richard [Cromwell's] parliament for calling in the old lords. (55–56.)

[1660.] *Petition* of faithful subjects in England and Wales. Mentions Act of Indemnity and Charles II's declaration for settling religious matters [Oct. 25]. Offer to collect 6 months' assessment in their several counties at their own charge and to pay in all such sums as the King and the two Houses of Parliament shall think necessary for supplying those who have attended the King's and his father's service. Ask him to prohibit all scurrilous and reviling words, spoken or printed. *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Sir J. Thro. petition'. (22–23.)

[1660.] *Laudatory address* to Charles II [by the ambassador of the King and Queen of Poland], congratulating him on his restoration. Reviews Cromwell's dictatorship and events leading to the fall of the Commonwealth. The King's return is the work of Divine Providence.—*Lat.* 25 *pp. Copy.* (319–31.) [*Followed by*:] Copies of 12 Latin epigrams on, *inter alia*, the University of Oxford and the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian library.—3 *pp.* (331v–2.)

1660/1. Jan. 1/11. Lisbon. *Copy.* by Fr. Russell of commission from Alfonso, King of Portugal to Conde de Ponte giving full power to treat and conclude with Charles II's commissioners terms of marriage treaty.—*Portug.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 2–3.)

[Jan.] *Address* to [Orrery]. On news of Orrery's safe arrival from England, writers met at Clonmel and decided to address themselves to him, instead of to the King. Express loyalty and gratitude for extension of the King's general acts of grace to them. Ask him to mediate with the King to remove all jealousies and suspicions from them.—2 *pp. Printed in* Orrery State Letters, *ed. T. Morrice, Dublin*, 1743, i. 31–33, *under date 2 Jan. 1660[/1]*. (Vol. 75, ff. 458–9.)

Jan. 2/12, Paris. *Newsletter.* Great preparations at Vienna against the Turks. Rejoicings in Poland and Prussia at advan-

[1] Fr. Windham was thanked by the Commons on Dec. 17, 1660, and a jewel of £1,000 ordered to be given to him (*Commons Journals*, viii. 210).

tages gained over the Russians. The Cardinal heard yesterday of arrival at Le Havre of the Queen and the Princess of England. —*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (13–14.)

Jan. 2/12, Lisbon. *Alfonso, King of Portugal to Hyde.* Conde de Ponte's letters speak of Hyde's good offices. Hopes for a complete understanding between the two countries.—*Lat. Endorsed by Hyde.* (15–16.)

Jan. 3/13. *Queen of Portugal to Charles II*, concerning complaints by English subjects in S. Miguel. Explains that certain payments are rightly due to the Brazil Company under a contract made before the last treaty. Promises further concessions. —*Span. Endorsed* 'answered'. (17–18.)

Jan. 6/16, Paris. *Newsletter.* Papal news. Arrival of a messenger from the French ambassador in Poland. The Dutch ambassadors extraordinary had on the 27 ult. audience with the King of Spain and afterwards with the Queen; they are well satisfied. News of French court.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp.* (19–20.)

Jan. 7/17, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Conde de Ponte.* The certificate sent with this letter explains the reduction of customs. The Company General of Commerce is to make *pro rata* abatements. He is to assure Charles II of this and that English traders in his dominions will be treated with favour.—*Portug. Copy.* (21.) *English translation attached.*

Enclosure: Jan. 8/18, Lisbon. *Copy of Resolution* by the King of Portugal and his Council specifying abatements of customs in favour of English merchants trading to Brazil.—*Portug. with translation.* (22–25.)

Jan. 8/18. *Pedro Fernandez Monteiro to* [*Hyde?*], thanking him for a letter brought by Conde de Ponte. His joy at the King's good fortune [i.e. his restoration]. Hopes his prosperity will continue.—*Lat.* (26–27.)

Jan 8, Portsmouth. *Abbé W. Montagu to same.* The Queen has asked the King for the liberty of three priests who are still in prison. Hyde would gratify her if he procured this. (28–29.)

Jan. 10. *Earl of Middleton to same.* Refers to previous favours to himself and his friends. Has many obligations to the Earl of Southesk, as well as being descended from his family. Hopes Hyde will assist Southesk's release. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (30–31.) *Seal.*

Jan. 11/21, Lisbon. *Conde de Odemyra to Charles II*, thanking him for letter brought by the ambassador.—*Portug.* (32–35.) *English translation attached.*

Jan. 11/21. *Charles II to Commissioners for the education of the Prince of Orange.* Has acquainted States of Holland by an express with the decease of the Princess Royal of Orange and with the part he proposes to take in the interests of her son. Sees by her last letter to the commissioners and by the papers from them that there was a good understanding. Will expect from the method proposed as good effects as she promised herself. *Copy.* (36.) *Printed.* Japikse, op. cit., app. vi*d.*

Jan. 11, Edinburgh. *Act* of Scottish Parliament anent his Majesty's prerogative in choosing and appointing the officers of state, Lords of the Privy Council and of the Session. Rescinds the 15th act of the second parliament of Charles I, 16 Sept. 1641. *Copy.* (38–39.) *Signed* A. Primrose. *Printed* Acts Parl. Scot. vii. 10 and note. *The final clause is in the form of the original warrant printed in the note.*

Jan. 11. *Act* of Scottish Parliament, anent his Majesty's prerogative in calling and dissolving Parliaments. Rescinds various acts of the second Parliament of Charles I up to 1641 and all other acts &c. to the contrary of this statute.—2 *pp. Copy, certified by Lauderdale. Endorsed by Hyde.* (40–41.) Acts Parl. Scot. vii. 10–11. *The final clause as in the original warrant.* Ibid. 10 note.

Jan. 12/22 [last date]. *Declarations* by Captain Gaspar de Magalens, master of the *Ecce Homo*, and by others, on 19 June 1660, that Capt. John Kingisman had loyally defended him and another Portuguese vessel according to his agreement, against an attack by Dutch frigates, until his death in the fight.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (42–43.) *Translation from Spanish dated at Middleburgh 22 Jan. 1661.*

Jan. 14. *Account* of the forces now in Scotland, their strength, arrears due, stores, arms in the magazines and what bedding will remain when they are disbanded. Total, 3,000 foot and about 100 horse. Total arrears £8,448. 18*s.* (gives names of garrisons and commanders). Details of arms at Leith citadel and Ayr citadel. (44–45.)

Jan. 16, Edinburgh. *Act* anent his Majesties prerogative in making of Leagues and the Convention of the subjects. Repeals explanation made by 29th act of the 2nd Parliament of Charles I.—1½ *pp. Copy, certified by Lauderdale.* (46–47.) *A second copy, not certified.* (51.) Acts Parl. Scot. vii. 12–13. *Final clause as in original warrant.* (Ibid. 12 note.)

Jan. 16. *Act* anent his Majesty's prerogative in the militia and in making of peace and war, treaties and leagues with foreign

princes or states.—1¼ *pp. Copy, certified by Lauderdale.* (48–49.) *A second copy, not certified.* (50.) Acts Parl. Scot. vii 13.

Jan. 16, Dublin. *Orrery to Hyde.* Wrote as soon as he landed in Munster. Immediately settled the Presidency Court. In several meetings acquainted the nobility and gentry of Munster of the King's graciousness in changing all their possessions into rights. Informed them also of Hyde's care of their interests; Hyde has laid an eternal obligation upon the Protestants of the country. Explained to a small assembly of the clergy and privately, the King's commands regarding the Church of Ireland. Is confident of universal and settled obedience to the Church.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (52–53.) *Seal.*

Jan. 18/28. *Commissioners for the education of the Prince of Orange to Charles II.* Are consoled that in his letter [above, p. 73], His Majesty gives them the same confidence as the Princess Royal had done. Will not fail in their duty. *Extract.* (37.)

Jan. 18, Portsmouth. *Abbé W. Montagu to Hyde.* The Queen has well received 'this respect of yours'. She continues on all occasions to express kindness towards Hyde. Is commanded to remind him of the liberty of the three prisoners. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (54–55.) *Seal.*

Jan. 20/30, Paris. *Newsletter.* Reports from Madrid say that the Catholic King is collecting all his best troops to finish the war with Portugal this campaign and that Caracena is recalled from the Low Countries to assist Don Juan. Difficulties at court of giving same honours to the ambassadors of the States and Venice. Preparations in Portugal for defence but consternation is pretty great. Many French have promised help. The departure of Monsieur [from the French Court] is delayed on the report that the Queen of England has not yet left Portsmouth, through the indisposition of her daughter.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (56–57.)

Jan. 20, Portsmouth. *Henrietta Maria to Hyde.*[1] Sends her Surveyor-General to see him in connexion with several of her affairs. Desires Hyde's favour for him. She and her daughter are well, and only wait for the wind to be less stormy. [*Added in Queen's own hand.*] Has not written with her own hand as she has taken medicine.—*Fr. Endorsed by Hyde.*[2] (58–59.)

Jan. 20. *Christopher, Lord Hatton to same.* Thanks him for his good offices with the King of which he is informed by Ormond, Dorchester and Lord Fanshaw. Apologizes for hasty words

[1] This letter commences 'Mon cousin'.

[2] Also on the back in Hyde's hand is '. . . fallability. Yelverton's Reportes 2; Matthew of Westminster'.

against Hyde. In addition to the great favours he understands the King is about to bestow, requests Hyde that he be restored to a place on the council. Also begs Hyde to present his son to the King.—1¼ *pp.* (60–61.)

Jan. [21/]31, Cleves. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg to same.* Is writing to the King to represent the peril of allowing the affairs of Prince of Orange to be undertaken by ill-intentioned persons who are not concerned in the interests of the pupil. Hopes Hyde will second his request to the King, until Prince Maurice of Nassau, who is fully informed, arrives.—*Fr.* (62–63.) *Seal.*

Jan. 21, Ed[inburgh]. *Earl of Middleton to Charles II.* Has given several times by Lauderdale, Secretary of State, a full account of all that has passed in the Scottish Parliament. The acts passed show the desire of Parliament to express their sense of the royal favour. Asks that bearer, a man of parts, be made one of the council.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (64, 66.)

Jan. 21. *Same to* [*Hyde*]. Lord Newbrogh will be on his way here before this. The proceedings of Parliament have been unanimous; there will be no private business till all relating to the King is first done. This week they fall upon the rescinding and annulling of Parliaments. Many think the oath of allegiance should be tendered to all subjects ecclesiastical and civil. Every Sunday Parliament has two sermons in the Parliament House; some preach there downright against the Covenant and for episcopacy, others for the Covenant and against the bishops. Refused to speak with two commissioners sent by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to complain against one who preached against the Covenant. If the King will countenance the honest ministers it will not be hard work to settle this Church upon its old foundation. Has sent bearer Mr. Morray, brother to the Earl of Atholl, express to give Hyde a full account, lest Hyde should be out of charity with Mr. Sharp.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (67–68.)

Jan. 21. *Earl of Atholl to same.* Refers to the Lord Commissioner's account sent by writer's brother. Asks for instructions from the King and Hyde as to how he can best serve them. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (69–70.) *Seal.*

Jan. 21. *Bishop of Exeter to same.* Has no complaint against the people or the place but needs at least £1,000 a year to live in becoming style; requests an augmentation of £500 a year either *in commedam* or as a pension from the first fruits and tenths of the diocese. Dr. Morley assured writer that his rewards would be proportionate to his great services. The εἰκῶν or portraiture of his Majesty was wholly the writer's invention; his

wife helped to disguise the letters of the copy sent to the King in the Isle of Wight which was delivered by the now Bishop of Winchester.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (71–72.) *Printed* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xxviii. *Modern copy follows.* (73–74.)

Jan. 21. *Proclamation*, by Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, ordering Jan. 30 to be kept as a day of humiliation in Ireland. *Printed Broadside. Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Proclamation in Ireland against the meetings' (75–76.) *Printed. Dublin. 1660. William Bladen. See* Tudor and Stuart Proclamations, *ed. R. Steele*, ii (*Ireland*), No. 627.

Jan. 22, Edinburgh. *Act* rescinding the 4th act of the 3rd Parliament [of Charles I] of 29 June 1644 against taking up arms and holding houses against the kingdom and estates, as it was directed against those who were acting under the King's warrant. *Copy.* (90.) Acts Parl. Scot. vii. 17–18.

Jan. 22. *Act*, annulling convention of estates 1643, and rescinding any acts ratifying the same, especially the 5th act of 3rd Parliament of the 5th July 1644. *Copy.* (91.) Ibid. 16 and note.

Jan. 22, Dublin. *Proclamation* by Lords Justices and Council of Ireland against unlawful assemblies held by Papists, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Quakers, and other fanatical persons. *Printed Broadside. Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Proclamation . . . for the Humiliation' [*sic*]. (92–93.) *Printed Dublin. 1660. William Bladen. See* Tudor and Stuart Proclamations, *ed. Steele*, ii (*Ireland*), No. 628.

Jan. 23, Whitehall. *Order* of Privy Council appointing a commission to collect arrears of assessments and poll bills, on complaint from the Duke of Albemarle that some of the army and most of the ships are unpaid on account of these arrears, unpaid in particular by many of the nobility and the King's servants.—1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Hyde. Signed*: 'Edw. Walker'. (94–95.)

Jan. 23, Pensherst. *Earl of Leicester to Hyde.* Bearer, Lord Temple, has offered assistance in writer's claims to arrears due in Ireland; he will wait on Hyde for directions.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (96–97.)

Jan. 23, Dublin. *Orrery to same.* Has now settled the archbishops, bishops and judges according to the King's orders. Has also named sheriffs and the justices of the peace for the shires and counties. Explains reasons for issuing the two enclosed proclamations [Jan. 21 and 22]. Hopes through his signing that against the meetings, Hyde will no longer think him half a Presbyter. Yesterday moved the Justices and Council

to apply the £20,000 sent over for disbanding the army, to the purpose it was intended for; it has lain in the Bank ever since; loss to the King by keeping these men in pay. Expects by Saturday next to be ready to disband the whole Regiment of Dragoons and most of the horse officers they are ordered to reduce. Assembled the General Convention yesterday; if he gets from them about £90,000 in 6 months, this, together with the King's revenues, profits, and the quit rents from the soldiers and adventurers, will suffice for 6 months to come. By that time the Parliament will make further provision. Hopes after new modelling this army, no other standing army will be needed in the three kingdoms. Orrery and Mountrath have agreed to forget past differences. According to the King's commands, has settled Mr. Hopkins, a lieutenant of horse, in one of the standing troops. —3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (98–99.)

Jan. 25, Edinburgh. *Act* rescinding the 30th act of the 2nd Parliament of 22 March 164[6/]7. *Copy.* (100.)

Jan. 25. *Act* anent the disposal of vacant stipends and benefices. *Copy.* (101.) Acts Parl. Scot. vii. 18–19.

Jan. 25. *Act*, declaring that there is no obligation by Covenant &c. on Scotland for the reformation of religion in England, and prohibiting the renewal of the Covenant. *Copy.* (102.) Ibid. 18.

Jan. 25, Exeter. *Bishop of Exeter to Hyde.* Bearer, Dr. Martin, chancellor of Exeter, will give an account of ecclesiastical affairs here. Trusts to receive encouragement in service of God, King and Church. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (103–4.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xxx. *Seal.*

Jan. 27/Feb. 6, Paris. *Newsletter.* Don Francisco de Melo has left Lisbon for London. The King of Portugal's defensive preparations; success of Comte de Schomberg who commands part of his army. The King of Spain has written to the French King on behalf of the Cardinal de Retz. The French King commences to take a great interest in the business of state.—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp.* (105–6.)

Jan. 27/Feb. 6. *Copy of a letter to* ——.[1] A fire in the gallery of paintings and antiquities where the King had caused a Comedy to be played, burnt all the left wing of the Louvre.—*Fr.* (107.)

Jan. 31, London. [*Hyde to the Duke of Neuburg.*] Thanks him for his of Dec. 28. Expresses desire to serve him 'et que dans le progrez du traitté je n'observe les momens en profiter pour

[1] In the same hand as the copy of the letters to and from 'Oldemberg' (above, pp. 50, 57).

y faire entrer ce qu'elle [i.e. votre altesse] desire'.[1]—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 74, f. 108.)

Jan. 31/Feb. 10, Brussels. *Dutch ambassador to States General.* Arrival of the Prince of Ligne. Troops for Portugal will depart about the end of the month. *Translation.*[2] (Vol. 105, f. 34v.)

Feb. 1, Whitehall. *Order* of the Privy Council recording the appointment by the King of a standing committee, quorum three, to deal with business relating to the Prince of Orange, viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Albemarle, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Earl of Northumberland, Sec. Nicholas and Sec. Morice. *Copy. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 109–10.) *Signed* 'Richard Browne'. *Seal impf.*

Feb. 4/14. [*Conde de Ponte*] *to Charles II.* Has returned with full power to conclude the match between the King and the Infanta of Portugal, all that the King asked for in the paper sent with writer having been granted by the King of Portugal. (i) One million will be given as dowry and the other million with Tanger and Bombaim; the other concessions and privileges will be given in return for Charles II's engagement to defend Portugal and not to make any peace with Spain which shall hinder this assistance; nor to restore Dunkirk or Jamaica; and to give all fleets required and any other assistance. (ii) Grant of city and castle of Tanger, the time and manner of delivery to be arranged. (iii) Charles II may have all places he may take from the Dutch in the East Indies, but not Mascate at present in the hands of the Arabs. Conditions under which Ceylon and its trade is to be divided between the English and Portuguese. Bombaim will be delivered up when Charles II sends a new viceroy out and his fleet appears there. (iv) Conditions under which trading rights are granted to English in East Indies and in Brazil: the King of Portugal desires not more than four merchants in each place in Brazil and that they should be Catholics. (v) Ratification of all former treaties.—2½ *pp. Translation by Fr. Russell. Endorsed by Hyde,* 'Portugall. 2 Papers'.[3] (111–12.)

[Feb. ?][4] *Proposals from Portugal to England,* as to terms of the marriage alliance. The portion of 2,000,000 crs. to be paid in sugar, Brazil wood, and money, part on the day the Infanta shall embark, and the rest in two or three payments. Delivery

[1] This is written above a cancelled passage. The address is from an endorsement in the same hand.

[2] Sent with copies dated Sept. 9, 1661 [N.S.].

[3] The following item may be the second of these papers.

[4] The Portuguese ambassador left England in the previous October (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 316), taking with him a paper regarding Charles II's terms, and returned with power to conclude (see preceding entry dated Feb. 4/14). The terms correspond closely to those in this paper of 'proposals'.

of Tangier. Transport of ordnance from England to Portugal. Execution of the last treaty by Portugal. Secret proposals for offensive action in the East Indies: all places captured from European states or princes to be delivered to the King of England except Mascate now in Arab hands. Trading concessions to England. League with Portugal not to make a separate peace with Castile. An English fleet of 16 or 20 ships to be kept on the coast of Spain, and the King of England to prosecute the war in Flanders and the West Indies.—3 *pp. Translation by Fr. Russell. At foot is a note by Hyde,* 'Bombay and Bassyne in the East Indies. Mosambeeke upon the coast of Midindies' (Vol. 75, ff. 217–18.)

[Feb. 6.][1] [*Hyde*] *to Elector of Brandenburg.* Acknowledges letter of Jan. 31, but did not write until he could give some proof of his efforts in the interests of Prince of Orange. The King has deputed some of his Council, among whom is writer, to watch over the Prince's affairs. Assures him of the King's zeal and affection for the Prince.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 74, f. 113.)

Feb. 7/17, The Hague. *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia to Lord Valentia.* Thanks him for his kindness and assurance of the affection of the King, her nephew. *Endorsed,* 'Rec. Febr. 17, 1660.' (114–15.)

Feb. 10/20, Sunday. *Extract*[2] of resolutions of States General with reference to a letter from the Admiralty of Rotterdam of 15 April last in reply to theirs of 7 April about intercepting neutral and Dutch ships going into Turkish seaports; also regarding letters from Admiralties of Amsterdam and North Holland of 12 April and 13 May. (Vol. 105, f. 21r.)

Feb. 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to Hyde.* Has given Sec. Morrice an account of the Queen and the Princess. Requests him to ask the King for his cipher with the Queen and to cause the enclosed note to be deciphered and shown to the King. Has seen the Cardinal. Sends this by Mr. Long who may have something to say touching Her Majesty's affairs.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 124–5.)

Feb. 16. *G*[*eoffrey*] *Palmer to* [*same ?*]. Encloses papers about the Duke of York's marriage and heads for the examinations. The attestations to be transcribed with their own hands. If approved by [Hyde ?] Lord Bridgman will wait upon the Lord Treasurer with them to-morrow. (126–7.) *Seal.*

[1] Endorsed by Bellings '6 Janvier 1660', but this is an obvious error.

[2] This was transmitted by Downing at the same time as the Paris letter of Aug. 29/Sept. 8, 1661; see below, p. 131.

Enclosures: i. *Draft* by John Nicholas of attestation by James, Duke of York of his contract with Anne [Hyde] at Honslardike on 9 Aug. 1659. Lived with her as his wife secretly before coming into England. Married to her, on the 3rd or 4th of Sept. last at Worcester House, by his Chaplain Dr. Crowther according to the Book of Common Prayer. Lord Ossory was present. (128–9.) ii. *Draft*, by John Nicholas, of attestation by Anne, Duchess of York. States they were contracted at Breda, in Brabant on 9 Aug. 1659. Were again married [&c. as above]. Her maid servant Ellianor Stroud was present. (130–1.) iii. *Memoranda*[1] of six questions to the Duke to be answered before the Council. The matter of his answers to be drawn in writing by the Duke in the form of an oath and subscribed and sworn to by him in the presence of the Council and entered in the Council Book. Six questions to be answered similarly by the Duchess; three by Dr. Crowther; four by Lord Ossory; and four by Ellen Stroud.—3 *pp.* (132–5.)

Feb. 17/27, Paris. *Abbé W. Montagu to Hyde.* The Cardinal sends thanks for his letter; his indisposition prevents him from writing personally. All things here move according to the tides of his condition. St. Albans will have informed Hyde that the apprehended difficulties have occurred in the Princess's marriage; they expect to remove them by the expedient Hyde approved, viz. by supplying, by the title of a present, the smallness of the formal portion; they hope the jointure will thus be what the Duchess of Orleans had. The Queen desires Hyde's support in this matter.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (136–7.) *Seal.*

Feb. 18, Whitehall. *Proceedings* at a special meeting of the Privy Council, Justices, and Law officers, 53 members present, for examination of the Duke of York[2] and other witnesses, and for hearing attestations [as above]. The date of the first contract is now given by both Duke and Duchess to have been 24 Nov. 1659 at Breda, and the marriage by Dr. Crowther according to the Book of Common Prayer, between 11 p.m. on 3rd Sept. 1660 and 2 a.m. 4 Sept.—5 *pp. Copy.* (138–41.)

[Feb.] *Draft of an Act* [of Privy Council] concerning the marriage of James Duke of York and Anne, Duchess of York. Any who shall call in question the legality of the marriage, or the legitimacy of Charles, Duke of Cambridge shall incur the penalty of praemunire.—3 *pp.* (142–5.)

[Feb.] —— *to M. Reedte, High Treasurer of Denmark.* The

[1] Not in John Nicholas's hand.

[2] For the Duke's declaration see Kennet's *Register*, p. 381 (printed from Council Book).

Dutch ambassador has not yet had audience on account of the Cardinal's illness.[1] Distrust of France by the States, who are obliged to make an alliance with one of the three crowns, might be utilized by England, from whom they could get greater commercial advantages and who is less suspected by them. It is desired here [in France] that the King of England should marry 'une Niepce' [of Mazarin's?]; the French fear they will have to pay for the marriage. *Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 361–2.)

Feb. 19. *Certificate* by Sir Edward Walker, principal King of Arms, that the heir of the family of Alyngton being still seized of the manor of Wilmondley Co. Herts, by tenure of grand serjeanty has the right to serve the King on his Coronation Day as cupbearer and receive the silver cup as his fee. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 201–2.)

Feb. 20, Exeter. *J. Gauden, Bp. of Exeter to Hyde*, complaining of his great straits. A bishop here needs £2,000 per annum. Has scarcely £500 constant revenue. Has to bring his goods and family from Bocking. Would rather die, or be buried in any obscurity than live long like this.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (203–4.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. xxx.

Feb. 20, London. [*Hyde?*][2] *to Frederick III of Denmark.* Thanks him for a letter of which he is not worthy. The ambassador extraordinary will express writer's willingness to serve him. —*Lat. Draft by Bellings.* 2½ *pp.* (205–6.)

Feb. 24./March 6, Paris. [*St. Albans to Charles II.*] The Queen has written constantly. The Cardinal's illness delays writer's audience. Turenne, Villeroy, the Procureur-General, Le Tellier, and Lyonne are those most likely at present to get the chief administration. The King proposes to take great pains in affairs. Could speak better of the things he has in charge, as a private person. The return of Tom Cooke is impatiently expected: the settlement of all things may be adjusted before the arrival of the dispensation. Monbrun hopes to obtain a pension for his son; he will lend more money, and attend 'you' at 'your' coronation.—2½ *pp.* (208–9.)

Feb. 27, Edinburgh. *Act* of Scottish Parliament for Officers of State to take oath of allegiance and acknowledge the royal prerogative.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (210–11.) *Acts Parl. Scot.* vii. 44–45.

Feb., Westminster. *Letters Patent* of Charles II to Gerbrand Zas Charles II's advocate and commercial agent in United Belgium[3], creating him the King's commissioner with power to

[1] This approximately fixes the date for Mazarin died on March 9 [N.S.].
[2] The draft is signed with a monogram or flourish. [3] i.e. Netherlands.

issue safe conducts and licences to merchants of those provinces for fishing close to English shores.—*Copy by John Nicholas.* (151–2.)

Feb., Paris. *Copy* of ratification and guarantee by Louis XIV of the treaty of Oliva in accordance with article 36 of the said treaty.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (153.)

[Feb. ?][1] *Heads of a treaty* proposed between England and Denmark, providing for mutual assistance with ships and soldiers in case either is invaded, and defining trading privileges.—3½ *pp.* (154–5.)

[Feb. ?] *Memorial* for the Lord Chancellor of England drawn up by order of [Amalie] Princess Dowager of Orange. News from Orange of Feb. 1 that the Advocate Silvius assembled Parliament without delivering first the King of Great Britain's letter. He tried to contrive that the Catholics should send M. Porteclaire into England upon divers pretexts. The Catholics gave no care to this, so he got an Act passed ordering this deputation. Hyde is warned against the deputation which is sent over by a cabal with the purpose of contemning the Regency established in the person of the Princess Dowager. This Parliament would not have passed the bill for the deputation had they then known that the King had committed the tutelage of the Prince of Orange to the Princess Dowager.—1½ *pp. Translation by Bellings.* (156–7.)

[Feb. ?] *Account* of arrangements for the tutelage of the Prince of Orange, and of matters affecting it since its commencement in 1651. The Estates of Holland undertook, on 23 Sept. 1660, his education and to provide him with an annual pension not yet settled. Difficulties have arisen over the appointment of commissioners. Exhaustive examination of situation arising from the death of the Princess [Mary], with details of proceedings under various dates. Concludes with copy of articles by which Charles II and the Elector of Brandenburg refer the Prince's education absolutely to Holland, with the reservation that nothing shall be done without communication with the Princess Dowager. Other articles deal with the administration of the Orange domains.—*Fr.* 24 *pp.* (158–73.) *Followed by translations.* (174–88.)[2]

[1] A treaty of 25 articles was signed at Whitehall on Feb. 13/23, 1660/1 (Dumont, VI. vi. 346–8); cf. undated version of treaty printed ibid. 399.

[2] The copies and translations (except ff. 171–3) are in the one hand, viz. Dohna's (?); f. 190, bound up upside down, is really part of this item. It is blank except for words 'Que neansmoins, nonobstans'. An extract is printed by Japikse, op. cit., app. viii *a*, but no date is assigned to the paper. The item calendared above, p. 62, belongs to this group of papers.

[Feb. ?], Fetter Lane. *John Page to Hyde.* Has travelled for 9 years (lest he should be tainted with disloyalty), among other places, in Madagascar, Johanna, Zelon, Coast of Choromandel, Bay of Bengal, Pegu, Syam, Tymore, and parts of China; also Bombay and Goa &c. Travelled also within the last sixteen months from Ormus through Persia, Assyria, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria returning *via* Aleppo, Cyprus, Rome and Venice. Is ready to give useful information. Brought several toys from these places but was robbed at Bolonia; will present him with some that escaped.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 78, ff. 173–4.) *Seal.*

[Feb. ?] *Statement*, signed by George Kirke. Had a grant of all Charles I's interest in soil and draining of the Swineshead or Holland Fen of Lincolnshire. Was offered 7,000 acres but only received 2,000 the rest being given to the King's son, James, at the instance of Archbishop Laud. (Vol. 75, ff. 414–15.)

[Feb. ?] [*Earl of Argyll to Hyde.*] Desires nine considerations to be weighed in favour of gentleman tenants and others of Argyllshire and elsewhere, kinsmen of [the Earl's] family, who have been cited to appear before the Parliament for crimes of High Treason at the instance of the Laird of Lamond,[1] Appin, Younger, Mackcoull and others. There are also many civil actions started against the family. Gives details of those by Montrose, Dundee, Captain of Clanranald &c. Mentions seven points in which injustice is done.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 82, ff. 263–4.)

[Feb. ?][2] *Report* by G. Palmer, attorney general, concerning (i) Earl of Kinnoul's title in the Caribee Islands granted to the Earl of Carlisle by patents dated 2 July 1627 and 7 April 1628; (ii) Carlisle's creditors' claim; (iii) Countess of Carlisle's claim.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 111–12.)

[Feb.] [*Spanish ambassador*] *to Charles II.* On his restoration, the King was allied to Spain by a treaty of 1630 which was punctually observed between the two crowns. The marriage proposed with Portugal will lead to perpetual war with Spain. Refers to the matches proposed by the Spanish ambassador, in particular to the Princess of Parma. The King of Spain will adopt her and give her a dowry equal to the Infanta's. The Spanish ambassador, the Baron de Batteville has by the King's order written several times to his master on this matter before

[1] There was a suit by Alexander Lamont against George Campbell and an act in his favour Feb. 22, 1660/1 (see *Acts Parl. Scot.* vii. 40). Argyll was arraigned Feb. 11, 1660/1 and executed May 24 (*Lauderdale Papers*, i. 72).

[2] See *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, No. 36.

and since the departure of the Earl of Bristol.[1] The benefits of peace and commerce with Spain are more than anything Portugal could give. Promise of money if the King will dismiss the Portuguese ambassador, issue a declaration against Portugal and abandon her as France has done. If the King of Spain takes possession of Portugal, English subjects will have the same commercial privileges in Portugal, Brazil and the East Indies as they now have. A further sum of money will be handed over when officers with 2 or 4 of the King's ships cause Jamaica to be delivered to the Spaniards. If the promised money is not paid within a period to be agreed on, all advances of money by the Spanish ambassador will be forfeit, and the King will be free to assist the Portuguese. These propositions are added to previous matters which have passed between the King and the Spanish ambassador in order to find means for the ambassador to furnish the King with ready money.—*Fr.* 6¼ *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 280–3.) *English translation in Belling's hand of above, follows.* (284–7.) *Endorsed by Hyde,* 'Spanish ambassador's 2 papers'.[2]

[Feb. or March ?][3] [*Charles II to the Spanish Ambassador.*] Has not failed to observe the treaty of 1630, though it has not always been observed by Spain. His marrying whom he thinks fit should not interrupt this friendship, much less cause everlasting war. Denies he made any promise with reference to the Princess of Parma and questions whether the ambassador had the King of Spain's authority for his offers. It is not strange that he should send the Earl of Bristol to see the person of any lady recommended to him. Has yet been given no particular reason for dismissing the Portuguese ambassador or surrending Jamaica. Asks what ready money the ambassador has to advance for the King's service. God will preserve him from the violence of open enemies and the connivance of pretended friends in disorders at home.—3 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (340–1.)

March 1, Dublin. *Irish Justices to Hyde.* Recommend bearer Col. Gorge for faithful service to the King. By his vigilance he has kept the parts of Ulster quiet where he was employed. *Endorsed by Hyde. Signed by Eustace, Orrery, and Mountrath.* (212–13.) *Seal.*

March 2. *Memorandum* of causes and reports to be heard by the Commission of Sales, concerning John Robson and the

[1] Bristol left about Feb. 15; see *Hist. MSS. Com., Egmont MSS.*, i. 617 and note.

[2] This endorsement refers to the above paper, and the memorial of [March 28], below, p. 88.

[3] This is the reply to the foregoing, and therefore written before the ambassador's memorials of [March 28] and May 3 (below, pp. 88, 97).

Bishop of Ely, Sir John Flagg and Sir Anthony Aucher, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Newman, Col. Whetham and the Bp. of Bath and Wells. Wm. Tempest is acting as decimator this day. Reeves v. Dean and Chapter of Westminster (*Ragged Staff* in Strand); Dallowe v. Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (houses by St. Paul's); Barry v. Ld. Newburgh (Bagshot Park); Pester v. Dean and Chapter of Bristol (grounds in Cannings Marsh); Gosnett v. Abp. of Canterbury. Carter's and Crosse's petitions: Col. Villers to attend. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (214–15.)

March 3/13, Paris. [*St. Alban's to Charles II.*] Mazarin's death. Compares influence of Turenne and Le Tellier with Louis XIV, and the Queen-mother. Thinks Turenne will have foremost place; it would be to [Charles II's] advantage. Understands that Louis XIV is favourable to the proposed union. The Queen [Henrietta Maria] is busy with preparations for the princess's marriage.—2½ *pp.* (216–17.)

March 4/14, Paris. *M. de Foucquet to Hyde.* Bearer, M. de la Bastide, will assure him fully of writer's esteem.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (218–19.)

March 4, Ed[inburgh]. *Earl of Middleton to* [*same*]. Thanks him for letter by Morray, and for civilities to latter. Has already written fully to Lord Newburgh and the Bp.of Worcester; former will present some important acts that have passed. This Parliament would fall upon all parliaments since the beginning of the troubles, but his instructions are only against '43 and '49. Discusses effect of act for Triennial Parliaments and events which forced Charles I to consent to the demands of the Scottish Parliaments. Desires instructions about rescinding all acts since the Rebellion and about restoring Episcopacy. A good act of Pardon will be prepared and sent to the King, that it may the more appear his act. By annulling those Parliaments, the Church government will be restored without noise. Asks [Hyde] to remember Lord Atholl and his brother Mr. Mungo Murray. As for his youth, the Earl of Morray and Lord Caithness are about his age.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (220–1.)

March 4, Edin[burgh]. *Earl of Glencarne to same.* Praises the Commissioner's prudence and dexterity. Some Presbyterians allege that by expunging all acts since the troubles, Episcopacy will be immediately set up. Asks Hyde to consider whether this could be left in the Commissioner's hands if the King find it not unseasonable to the temper of Presbyterians elsewhere. Almost all here now wish for the resettlement of Church government though Hyde may be informed to the contrary. Recom-

mends making the Earl of Atholl justice-general. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 222–3.) *Seal.*

March 6. *John [Gauden] Bishop of Exeter to Hyde.* Asks Hyde's support in settling his discomposed affairs. If he has to take a house in London to settle his relations it will be a great charge and necessitate non-residence. Asks for some augmentation of his revenues. Would like to see what way to take before he leaves Exeter. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (224–5.) *Cl. S.P.* suppl., pp. xxxi–xxxii.

March 8, Dublin. *Irish Justices to same.* Recommend: (1) Confirmation of a grant to Col. Richard and Col. Henry Ingoldsby of 4,246 acres within the mile line of the R. Shannon in Co. Clare, allotted to them in payment of £2,544 debt due from English and Irish arrears before 1649. Their improvements amount to over £3,000 sterling. (2) Confirmation of a lease for 500 years to Henry Ingoldsby of a ruinous house and garden in High Street, Limerick, in consideration of £500, and of 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum rent. In both cases they request alternatively leave to purchase by means of debentures due to officers in Ireland before 1649.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde. Signed by Eustace, Orrery and Mountrath.* (226–7.) *Seal.*

March 11. [*Capt. T. Breedon to Council for foreign plantations*], concerning the present state of the several colonies in New England [as in *Cal. S.P., Colonial,* 1661–8, No. 45].—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (228–9.)

[March.][1] *Memoranda* by H. Hyde of a conversation between Hyde and Bastide, who had been recommended by M. Fouquet, concerning the King of France's opinion of the Portuguese match and their relations with Dutch. Refusal of bribe of £10,000 by Hyde.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 393–4.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. i.

Petition to the King by William, Lord Brereton of Brereton Co. Chester for a pension, since the Lord Treasurer has reported against his request for renting the imposts and customs of Chester, Carnarvon &c. (Vol. 74, ff. 265–6.) *Enclosure*: March 12. *Report* by Lord Treasurer on Lord Brereton's petition for lease in reversion after Sir Willoughby Aston's term of three years, of the customs on French wines in Ports of Chester, Carnarvon, &c. *Cal. Treas. Books,* 1660–7, p. 222. (267–8.)

March 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to* [*Hyde*]. Wrote yesterday. The Queen is pleased at bearer's speedy return. Refers to a

[1] The conversation took place in middle of March 1660/1, but the memoranda were written later in the year.

form of powers [i.e. *Instructions*, below] necessary for writer. Cannot send the articles all drawn up in form without deferring the marriage [of Princess Henrietta] till after Easter; those of importance are specified in his letter to the King.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (269–70.)

March 13/23. *Same to Charles II.* Agreed this afternoon that M. de Brienne should make a draft of the articles. When the powers on both sides are produced the matter is finished. Sends bearer to get powers for writer to sign and conclude. Encloses a form for this. The Queen's impatience for bearer's return will be seen by her letter. Chief conditions are: Princess's portion of £40,000 to be paid in six or eight months; and £20,000 more as a gift partly in jewels. Jointure of 40,000 *li.* a year, and 250,000 *li.* a year for maintenance for life. The Queen has given an account of the particulars of her family. The rest of the contract is matter of form.—2 *pp. Copy.* (271–2.)

[March], Whitehall. *Instructions* by the King to Earl of St. Albans, ambassador extraordinary to France. Recites instructions dated 2 Jan. 1660[/1] ordering him to treat for the marriage of the Princess Henrietta with the Duke of Anjou. Authorizes him to conclude the marriage on conditions proposed by the Queen [Henrietta Maria].—*Draft. Enclosed with foregoing.* (84–85.)

March 16, London. *Hyde to M. Fouquet.* Was surprised to receive letter of 14th, and to find that so obscure a person as himself was known to so great a minister of state as M. Fouquet. 'M. de la Bastide will tell that he hath the word of a person [i.e. Charles II] who will not suffer me to deceive you.'—*Draft by H. Hyde.* (279.)

March 25/April 4. *St. Albans to Charles II.* The Queen and Mr. Montagu have explained the marriage arrangements. Sends Mr. Secretary a copy of the articles. Details of the signing. The King [of France] desires a nearer union, which he appointed M. de Lyonne to examine more particularly. Told him the effect of his instructions was to renew old leagues and form a new treaty. Desires directions: it will be less trouble to send back bearer than to cipher so much as the occasion requires. His instructions are to inform the French what shall be concluded with the Northern Kings and the Hollanders and to demand the state of their negotiations with those states. Information regarding the Hollanders is most necessary if support of Portugal proceeds. Is advised of no article touching this matter. Cannot get the private treaties of Cromwell. This King professes 'great religion' in the observation of the peace with Spain, therefore great delicacy is needed to avoid a breach with Spain. They are

jealous here of the greatness of Spain if Portugal be reduced. Wants instructions regarding Orange.—4 *pp.* (288–9.)

March 26,[1] Worcester House. *Hyde to Lord Middleton.* Refers to Middleton's of 4th inst. Has gained confidence of Latherdale, who is sole minister for making despatches to Scotland. Hyde and the Lord Steward have been made by the King members of the Scottish Privy Council and Latherdale a Councillor of State in England. Latherdale declared he would consult Hyde and the Lord Steward about all matters of importance relating to Scotland. Latherdale is sincere towards Middleton. On the arrival of Middleton's express ('who is no oracle'), the King, the Duke of York, the Lord Steward and Latherdale debated for three hours in writer's chamber upon the despatch and the acts and papers sent. Believes Latherdale would acquiesce in whatever the King determines about the Church if he thought the Kingdom to be of that mind; conscience for the peace prevails more with him than conscience for the purity of religion, 'under that government which . . . hee rather thinkes better for that people, than it is better in itselfe'. He said Middleton should first satisfy the King that the greater part of the nobility, gentry, and clergy desired the change. Is sure this will be Middleton's method. Latherdale doubts not there are great changes in the minds of men since he left Scotland. Its passing the Parliament will not prove that it will be acceptable to the Kingdom. Understands the Earl of Rothesay and many others of whose affections the King is secure and who are well enough informed do not think it seasonable. Middleton should present the advice of the principal persons of quality to the King and some considerable men of the Clergy who are understood to be generally disaffected to it. Must be content to rescind the particular ill acts that prejudice the King's lawful authority. After the 'madd people' [of the City] had chosen last week four of the worst men they could for Parliament they sent expresses to their friends in Scotland and Ireland to announce their success. Hopes Middleton and the Lord Chancellor—to whom he should communicate this despatch—will confer freely with Lord Carford [*sic*] there, as they can here confer with Latherdale on this subject. The King is kind to Lord Atholl and will inform Middleton on the point as soon as 'Lord Cassels will dismisse himselfe by his obstinacy'.—7 *pp. Draft by H. Hyde and Bulteale.* (290–3.)

[March 28.][2] *Memorial* from the Spanish Ambassador to Charles II. Following the King's reply, must point out incon-

[1] Dated by H. Hyde 'March the 26th 1660', an obvious slip.
[2] This is the document referred to below, p. 97.

veniences of war if the King marries the sister of the Duke of Braganza. Refers to the advantages of other marriages offered by his master and his renewed representations when the new treaty with Portugal was taken up some days after the Earl of Bristol's departure in connexion with King of Spain's plan for a marriage with a Princess of Parma.[1] Suggests the Princess of Parma or the Protestant Princess of Saxe or the Princess of Denmark as brides. The first cause of the King's restoration was the desire of his subjects for peace with Spain. Offers on behalf of the King of Spain, for the restitution of Dunkerque and Jamaica and the abandoning of Portugal, a million crowns and the same commercial advantages in the East Indies as are offered by Portugal; 500,000 crs. will be paid on the surrender of Dunkerque and dismissal of the Portuguese ambassador; the other 500,000 crs. will be paid in the West Indies in ready money when Jamaica is surrendered.—*Fr.* 6¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 75, ff. 377–80.) *Followed by translation in Bellings's hand.* (381–4.)

March 29/April 8, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, concerning English negotiations in France, the treaty between England and the Dutch, and the Portuguese embassy to England. They are suspicious of English negotiations with Portugal. The French would be more inclined to a strict alliance with the Dutch, if the English interposed with Spain on behalf of the Portuguese. The French are afraid lest they be involved if quarrels arise between the English and the United Provinces, unless either the English mediate peace between the Portuguese and the King of Spain, or continue the war. In this case after a reasonable space of time the French could enter on a defensive treaty with the United Provinces.—*Lat. Copy.* (Vol. 74, ff. 294–5.)

[March 31.] *Hyde to* [*Sir M. Eustace*]. Will be most solicitous to serve Montrath on all occasions, but cannot act in manner proposed. Refused Orrery similarly in spite of requests of Massareene and other of 'your' friends. Hasty disposal of forfeited lands will prevent reprisals to those who have been dispossessed of their lands, in spite of promises made in the Declaration for Ireland. If the King has any left to give when he has performed his word, Hyde will advise him to place his bounty worthily; Montrath and Orrery will then receive good instances of it.—1¼ *pp. Draft by H. Hyde.* (296.)

March 31. *Same to Orrery.* Will inform him particularly of all material circumstances as soon as he can say anything positively concerning the King's marriage. Refers to alarms through the malicious election of Burgesses for the City and the seditious

[1] Cf. above, p. 84 and note.

designs of some Presbyterian clergy. The elections are well made elsewhere. He is to use all his interest to pull up 'those bitter rootes from whence rebellion might hereafter springe'; to advance the King's lawful power; to improve his revenues; and above all to get the Covenant abhorred. Hopes the Irish Parliament will do somewhat that 'will give us good example'. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 74, ff. 297.)

[March *ad fin.*] *Lauderdale to Glencairn.* In accordance with Glencairn's of 4th inst., writer presented latter's desires about the Council and Session to the King. No alteration was thought fit except he has added the President of the Session. The commission is returned. Asks for copies of the other commissions which were not sent up. The King commanded writer to draw up a letter to the Commissioner for George Campbell's pardon.[1] As asked, gives advice about expunging all the late Acts of Parliament. It would be dangerous to 'swipe' away those that do not affect the King's authority and prerogative because (1) The Act of Oblivion would be repealed, (2) Episcopacy set up. Has written to the Lord Commissioner on this subject. Enclosure is entrusted to writer's care by Hyde.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 400–1.) *Seal.*

[March ?] *Petition* to the King, of George, Earl of Bristol for letters patent for making navigable the rivers Salwerpe running through Droitwich, and the river Stower running through Stourbridge and to alter highways, bridges, &c. *Copy. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 76, f. 84.)

March. *Draft* of Warrant by the King to the attorney general for the preparation of a bill in accordance with the above. (85–86.)

[March ?] *Papers* relating to affairs of the Prince of Orange. I. *Proposals* in 10 articles of expedients for regulating the tutorship &c., the guardians being Charles II, the Elector, and the Princess Dowager. Differences between the Princess and the deputies are to be referred to Charles II, the Elector, and the estates of Holland.—2¼ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 74, ff. 192–3.) II. Note of 'private humble thoughts' on foregoing, *inter alia* that Charles II be the sole judge in emergent cases.—2½ *pp.* (196–8.) III. *Proposals* by the Elector, under 10 heads [*as in I with verbal variations*].—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde*, Recd. 16 Apr. (309–10.) *There is also an English translation of the foregoing articles.* (194,[2] 198.) IV. *Memorandum*, that nothing be

[1] Dated March 22, 166[0/]1, and cited in ratification of July 8, 1663; see *Acts Parl. Scot.* vii. 452.

[2] f. 195 is a more modern slip of paper with date '1660 or 1661'; f. 198 is

altered in the fundamental constitution of Orange nor in the proceedings of the Regency embraced by the late Princess. That the late Princess's jointure be paid into the hands of her executors, for the remaining three quarters of the year wherein she died, to satisfy her debts in Holland. (199–200.)

[March ?] *Concept*, 46 articles, of a treaty of peace and marriage between England and Portugal. *In Fr. Russell's hand.* (Vol. 75, ff. 209–12.)

[March ?] *John Page to Lord Hyde.* Refers to former letter. Says his travel expenses have reduced him to poverty. Desires some employment under the King in any capacity. Renews offer of present.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 175–6.)

[March ?] *Same to same.* Refers to Hyde having asked him this morning to state what employment he desired. Requests some humble employment at the court. Has no bread to eat. (177–8.)

[March ?] *Description* of Bombay by John Page who states he arrived there on 3 Aug. 1660. Emphasizes the excellence of the harbour. Particulars of natives, climate and fertility of soil. The place is convenient for building ships.—2¾ *pp.* (179–82.)

[March ?] *Remonstrance* by Sir Balthazar Gerbier Donnily presenting to Charles II a map of Chiara [Ceara ?] in Brazil and a paper (marked 'A') giving an extract of a calculation in Dutch made by Anthony Grill from the original in the secret cabinet of the Amsterdam West India Company. Further information could be obtained from Prince Maurice of Nassau now at Court. Mentions other people who know the country. Points out why the King should have this account now, when Portugal is seeking English assistance. The several enclosed papers marked 'B', contain proofs of the validity of a debt of £1,000,000 due to the crown of England by cities and towns of Brabant and Flanders, of which Dunquerque is one and bound for all. Claim ought to be laid immediately after the coronation. A third paper concerns the advantages the King will have from the offers of certain inhabitants of Leyden in Holland who have a secret means of increasing his revenues by millions a year. They proffer to make a bank succeed in England. (Vol. 92, ff. 177–8.)

[*Annexures*:] i. Coloured map of Chiara (179a–b). ii. Paper marked 'A' concerning silver there. (179c.) iii. Memorandum of a sum of £1,000,000 being the amount in 1650 of a debt due to England by cities of Brabant and Flanders. (180.) iv. Papers

misplaced. Items II and III and the translation of III are in an unidentified hand. Item IV is in a third hand.

marked 'B' containing particulars of foregoing debts due to English crown for which Dunquerque is bound, together with copies of *pièces justicatives*.—9 pp. *Partly Fr.* (Vol. 92, ff. 181–6.) v. Arguments to be used against objections which the debtors of Brabant, Flanders, Arthois, and Haynault (debtors to this state) may raise.—8 *pp.* (187–90.) vi. [*Endorsement.*] Advantages for His Sacred Majesty in Chiara near Pernanbuc to value of £632,000 *per annum.* (191.)

April 1. *Hyde to M. Bastide.* Received his of 2nd. The King's sense of the affection of the King of France and the friendship of M. Fouquet. This correspondence shall be known to none else but Hyde's eldest son. Knows not what may be done abroad to hinder the Portuguese alliance. The Spanish ambassador advises the King to marry a Protestant and proposed the daughter of Sax [see above, p. 89]. St. Albans is importunate for instructions about the Portuguese business and suspects that Bartett has some secret trust therein. Hopes the King of France will not show any public dislike of the King's treaty. The treaty here with the Du[t]ch is not at all advanced; sharp expostulations upon the affairs of the Prince of Aurange, and their designs upon the Portuguese in the East Indies. The Spanish ambassador courts them very much. M. Fouquet will receive the fullest satisfaction Hyde can give.—2 *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 74, ff. 301–2.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. ii. *Extract in* Lister, iii. 121 note.

April, [*ad init.*?] *Same to the Portuguese ambassador.* The principal inducement to the marriage is the piety, virtue and comeliness of the Infanta. The King desires the early delivery of Tanger to avoid disappointment to his subjects and that they may know the great benefits accruing from the marriage. Appends draft of a contract which the King will sign preparatory to the delivery of Tanger.—1¼ *pp. Holograph draft.* (298.)

April 2/12, Copenhagen. *Christian, Count Rantzow to Hyde.* Thanks him for friendship to his son-in-law Frederick af Ahlefeldt the Danish ambassador. Emphasizes friendship between England and Denmark.—*Lat.* 2 *pp.* (303–5.) *Seal.*

[No date.] *Draft* of a complimentary letter to Count Rantzow, in reply to above.—*Lat.* (306.)

April 6/16, Paris. *Extract* from letter of St. Albans to M. Oudart. Has recommended to the King that nothing be concluded touching Orange without providing for security of followers of the Princess Royal's interest, reparation for their losses to be made out of revenues of the Principality. Oudart should speak incessantly of it to the King. (307–8.)

April 8. *Hyde to St. Albans.* Has received his of the 29th and seen some of the other to the King. General opinion is that the overture with Parma is happily laid aside. Gives details of the Portuguese negotiation and its advantages; approval of all except of those Catholics who wish to be thought the plenipotentiaries of that body. A digest will be sent to the Queen later. The Parliament will be moderated, even against the Catholics, by the King's influence. St. Albans need only ask the King of France to express no public dissatisfaction. Cannot expect him openly to do anything for the King because of the recent treaty with Spain. Neither Bartett nor anyone else can have trust from the King in St. Albans's province. Asks him to congratulate the Princess [Henrietta]. He is not to bind the King to do anything against French Protestants. Will send a copy of Cromwell's treaty with France. Cannot give information yet regarding Orange.—4 *pp. Holograph draft.* (311–12.) Lister, iii. 119–24 (*some verbal discrepancies*).

April 11, Covent Garden. *Memorial* to Hyde from Simon de Petkum, Danish Resident. The King of Denmark's letter to Charles II was only to desire protection for a Danish Company who have a castle at Friderichsberg in Africa against pirates and others who think to engross the trade of the whole world. Hopes the next Parliament will modify terms of the last Act of Navigation. A company created in London since March 1 last is restricting Norwegian trade. As the Norwegians do not carry any coin out of the realm, they hope the King does not intend to prevent them from making return of their timber in English manufactures.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (299–300.)

April 12/22, Paris. *M. Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to M. Erasmus* [*Hyde*]. Receipt of his of 8th; cannot answer it till next post day owing to the departure of the Court. *Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (315–16.) *Modern copy follows.* (317.)

April 12. *Deposition* of Jacob Reynolds of London, commander of the galleon *St. Louis* and of Robert Fatherly, chirurgion, and Joseph Cracknell, boatswain, of the *Royal Charles*, before Thomas Maynard, British consul in Portugal, concerning an accusation against Mathew Hall and Thomas Wood of the *Royal Charles* of scandalous discourses against the King, Duke of York and nobility of England, their lewd living and favouring of Papists.—4 *pp.* (318–19.)

April 15/25, Puerto S. Maria. *Henry Rumbold to Hyde.* Complains that his place of consul here and at Cadiz procured by Sir H. Bennett and confirmed by the King of Spain has been given to Francis Bedingfield, interpreter to Baron de Batavile.

The galleons and Nova España fleet from the Indies may be here in July.—1½ *pp.* (320–1.)

April 17/27, Paris. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Hyde*]. Showed his of 18th to the King of France who was satisfied, especially in regard to Cardinal Retz and Lord Aubigny. The Dutch proposals are not yet even considered. Assistance is promised regarding the Prince of Orange's affairs. Somebody in Albemarle's family gives intelligence to Caracena. [Is still able to perform offers he made on leaving, regarding the Parliament.][1] —2¾ *pp. Endorsed by H. Hyde.* (322–3.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. iii–iv.

April 18. *Hyde to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Receipt of his of 17th. All things concluded with Portugal but publication may be deferred. To avoid asking Parliament for money till other things are settled, desires to know if it is seasonable to ask King of France for loan of £50,000 for 10 or 12 months.—1½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (324–5.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. iv–v.

April 20. *Rob. Wyseman to Clarendon.*[2] Regarding the two propositions proposed, finds that all the writers of 'our profession' [i.e. Canon lawyers], ancient and modern, agree that a marriage may be as firmly made *inter absentes* by proctors as if both parties were present in person; the woman may depute a proctor as well as the man, but the proctor must be one of her own sex. Has conferred with Dr. Swett our Dean of the Arches.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (326–7.) *Seal.*

April 26/May 6, Fontainebleau. *M. Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to same.* Warns him of plans of the Spaniards to obstruct the Portuguese match; especially to raise hostility of Protestants and London merchants. St. Albans seems to share in suchlike counsels. The King of France is anxious for the business to be concluded. Warns Clarendon that one Belings is used by them. Is confident no one except Bulteel saw writer with Clarendon. Hears through Schomberg of a Spanish agent, Andrada, sent to Lisbon to propose another match for the Infanta. Receipt of Hyde's of April 18/28. The King of France will make an effort to help Charles II, in spite of an exhausted Treasury. Refers to Governor of Dunkerque[3] threatening to tax Burburgh or plunder them.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (342–4.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

[1] This passage was on a small piece of paper enclosed in Bastide's letter; see Lister, ii. 134.

[2] The Lord Chancellor was created Earl of Clarendon on April 20.

[3] Edward Harley was appointed July 14, 1660 (*D.N.B.* s.v.) and was replaced by Andrew Rutherford, later 1st Earl of Teviot, about the beginning of May (see below, p. 99).

Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. vi–vii (*omits final paragraph apologizing for length of letter*).

April 27, Dublin. *Orrery and Montrath to same.*[1] Suggest that the King's recommendation in letter dated March 11 of Sir William Domvill, the Attorney-General as Speaker of the Commons be not proceeded with. The Parliament want to choose Sir Audley Mervin, the first Serjeant. Have not for many years heard of any Speaker so recommended except Sir John Davis.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (345–6.) *Seal.*

April 27, Cornet Cast[le]. *Col. Lambert to same.* Expresses obligation to him. Is assured by Lord Hatton of the King's 'gracious reflections' towards writer.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (347–8a.) *Seal.*

April 30/May 10, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Refers to the business of Dunkirk and the demand of a contribution from Bourbourgh. Discussions with M. de Lyonne about arranging mutual assistance in a private treaty and in renewing former treaties. Clarendon must get the advice of merchants regarding commerce. Has the last public treaty of Cromwell and treaties of 1606, 1610, and 1632. Asks for further instructions. Cowley will solicit you for your answer.—6¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (349–52.) Lister, iii. 124–8.

April. *Draft of agreement* between commissioners of the King of England and the ambassadors of the Elector of Brandenburg as to the wardship of the Prince of Orange, apportioning respective responsibilities of the King, the Elector, the Princess Dowager of Orange and the States of Holland.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.*[2] (328–9.) *Second copy in French, with additional paragraphs.* (332–3.) *Preceded by English translation.* (330–1.)

[April ?] [*Clarendon?*] *to Conde de Cantanhede.* Apologizes for not answering his letter earlier. Hopes the marriage of the King with the Infanta will be beneficial to both people. Francisco de Mello will give further information.—*Lat. Draft by Bellings.* (405–6.)

[April ?] *Answers and objections* by the Irish to the Declaration[3] for settling Ireland, stating that the adventurer's claims have no basis in law; that the claims of inoffensive Catholics are not provided for; that loyal members of Corporations who

[1] The address contains the postal direction 'Hast, Hast, for His Majesty's speciall service'.

[2] The treaty was signed May 7/17 (Dumont, vi. 356–7).

[3] This is the declaration of Nov. 30, 1660, which was incorporated in the Act of Settlement. For these controversies see Bagwell, *Ireland under the Stuarts*, iii. 14 sqq.

were expelled by Cromwell are not being restored. Mayor of Cork on expulsion took city insignia to the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin. In the coming Parliament[1] an Indemnity Act for Catholics in Ireland should be passed like the Indemnity Act passed for Protestants in England; they should be restored to their estates, even those who accepted estates in Connaught under compulsion of the usurpers. Detailed criticisms of the Declaration.—9 *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 255–64.)

[April ?] '*A reply* unto the Answers relateing to the Proposalls offered in order to the setlement of Ireland.' Points out inconsistencies in the arguments of the Irish against the adventurers' and soldiers' claims, that on the same grounds, their own 'articles' could be destroyed, and that they usurped the late King's powers in Church and State by assuming to themselves a Papal jurisdiction and entertaining a Nuncio and agents of France and Spain. Quotes particulars of affronts to the late King's authority in Galway, Limerick, Cashel and elsewhere. Examines the *Answers* at length and defends the adventurers' and soldiers' claims and the Protestant interest. Denies the fidelity of the corporations and accuses the catholics of Cork of a design to hand over the town to the King's enemies; Friar Francis Matthews was executed on this account by order of Earl of Inchiquin. Discusses transplantations of Irish Catholics into Connaught and admits in some cases there was severity. The adventurers repudiate the suggestion that they are likely to become subverters of the English monarchy. Summarizes the alternatives offered by the Irish catholics to the expedients of the Declaration and expresses surprize at them.—14 *pp.* (265–79.)

May 2/12. *King of Portugal*[2] *to Clarendon.* Thanks him for good services especially measures to prevent Dutch from sending their fleet to the East Indies.—*Lat. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 353–4.)

May 2. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Wrote this day fortnight; has received letters of 22nd and 27th. The Privy Council advised the King to conclude the Portuguese match. Asks what secret assistance the King of France will give to Portugal or for the defence of Dunkirk. The Dutch are courting the Spanish ambassador. The King has advised Cardinal de Retz to wait and suggested he should go to Rome where he might help the Portuguese business. Recent offers to King by Spanish am-

[1] The session began on May 8, 1661.
[2] Beg. 'Alfonsus dei gratia . . .', &c. Signed by the Queen Dowager 'Ludovica R.'

bassador for a Protestant marriage.—2½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (357–8.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. v–vi. *There is a ciphered copy in* Vol. 72, ff. 370–1, *dated* May 12 [i.e. N.S.].

May 3/13, Fontainebleau. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of meeting between M. de Lyonne and Earl of Bristol. Latter said he was opposed to the Portuguese marriage. M. de Lyonne did not tell him that Spain had not yet sent a penny of the French Queen's portion. Bristol said the elder Princess of Parma was very ugly and the younger monstrously big. Informs Hyde of relations between Bristol and Fuensaldagna.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 74, ff. 355–6.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. viii–ix.

May 3. *Accounts* signed by James Ware, Wm. Usher, and Paul Davis, of money disbursed, 1643–50, by James, Duke of Ormond, out of his own estate for His Majesty's service. Total £71,916. 2*s.* 8*d.* Examination taken by aforesaid commissioners under great Seal dated Dublin, 23 Jan. 12 Car. II.—10 *pp.* (359–63.)

May 3, London. *Maurice Prince of Nassau and D. Weiman to* [*Elector of Brandenburg?*]. Consider it their duty now that the coronation is over to send information by Lord Armorer of their negotiations regarding the wardship [of the Prince of Orange].—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (334–5.)

May 3, London. *C. Battevile* [*Spanish Ambassador*] *to* [*Charles II*]. On March 28 [cf. above, p. 88] represented the dangerous consequences of the Portuguese marriage, and the advantages of peace with Spain. Has had no reply. The King of Spain besides his former offers on behalf of the Princesses of Saxe and Denmark, now proposes the Princess of Orange[1] with a similar dowry. It will please the King's subjects. Necessity of the commerce of Spain to England. The alleged advantages of the alliance with Portugal are false.—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp.* (336–9.) *Original Letters of Sir R. Fanshaw*, London, 1701, pp. 67–70.

[May, *init.*] *Memoranda* [regarding intercepted letters ?] i. 'De Londres, pour la Bastide de la Croix, il faut que ce soit du my Lord Fitzwilliam parce qu'il luy escrit.' He does not know how affairs will proceed for the government of the Church but fears the bishops will succeed although they may make themselves odious by their ambition and tyranny. Parliament will begin next Wednesday [May 8]. Most of the members are favourable to the bishops. It has not been possible to send la Bastide's reply. ii. 'De Londres de Houpe.' Does not see what he can resolve regarding his own affairs. If Church matters continue in

[1] Henrietta-Catherine, daughter of the Princess Dowager (Amalia v. Solms) and Frederick Henry.

their present state, he will have little pleasure in this country. The bishops wish to impose Anglican ceremonies but resistance will continue especially while he is here. All are agreed that if he had not been absent, he would have prevented many of the ills. (Vol. 73, ff. 365–6.)

May 8/18, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Charles II.* Thanks him for informing Dutch ambassadors about affairs in E. Indies.—2 *pp. Portug. Signed by Queen. Endorsed* 'Answared all ready'. (Vol. 74, ff. 364–6.) *Seal. Duplicate follows.* (367–8.) *Seal.*

May 8. *The King's speech* at the opening of Parliament. [Printed, Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, iv. 178–81.[1]]—4½ *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (369–72.)

May 8. *The Lord Chancellor's speech* at the opening of Parliament. [Printed, ibid. iv. 181–92, with one omitted passage beg. 'The Kinge told you, he had called you hither in pursuance of his promise . . .'.]—13 *pp. Copy. Partly holograph, partly Cornbury's hand.* (373–80.)

May 8, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.*[2] Showed Clancarthy Clarendon's instructions concerning his affairs and ordered him the immediate possession of his estate, though it was against the King's declaration that no adventurer or soldier was to be removed till reprised. Hopes by the end of the month Lady Fingall will be in actual possession of her former estate. More would have been in possession but many in the Commission for executing the Declaration, especially lawyers, obstruct it. Placed Mr. Hide, Clarendon's kinsman, in a standing company as lieutenant. Is convinced by Clarendon's reasons for denying request regarding Mountrath. Has relinquished lands near this city assigned to writer by the King, the Church having a quit rent out of them. The Justices procured appointment of the Primate as Speaker of the Lords, instead of Lord Santry whom the Lord Chancellor wanted. Did not receive the King's letter for appointment of Sir Wm. Domvill as Speaker of the Commons till 27th. Has since received the King's letter of 30th, leaving choice to them. Sir Audley Mervin was unanimously chosen by the House. Only one Papist and one Anabaptist chosen for this Parliament, both for [Tuam], though many of the former stood. Only one Papist peer sat though writs were sent to all.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (383–6.) *Seal.*

May 9. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*i.e. Bastide*]. Yesterday the King

[1] *For* 'Act of Indemnity and Oblivion' *read* 'Act of Indemnity and Religion' in MS.

[2] Cf. letter to Ormonde of even date. *Orrery State Letters*, Dublin, 1743, i. 34–36.

told Parliament of the Portuguese marriage. The Spanish ambassador has overreached his part. Bulteele knows nothing of [Bastide]: only knowledge of this correspondence, is with writer's son who is as secret as he ought to be. Belin is honest. St. Albans suspects some other correspondence with France. The King is satisfied with [Bastide's] assurances regarding Louis XIV. The governor of Dunkirk is replaced by Lord Rutherford. Dutch boasts as to their hopes of a treaty with France. Receipt of his of 13th.—3 *pp.* (348c–d.) *Largely cipher. Seal. Holograph draft of above, endorsed by Cornbury.*—2 *pp.* (387.) *Printed, with omissions, in* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. vii–viii.

May 10/20, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Has written by all conveyances since coming hither. Nothing but cheerfulness here now about the match. Great preparations at Court for reception of Duke of York and nobility from England. Heavy taxation in Portugal. Condition of Portugal. Refers to insolent speeches of Fanatics, seamen and merchants, but did not think the offence deserved their being sent home as prisoners. Sends a copy of depositions concerning treasonable language [above, p. 93]; caused offenders to be imprisoned. Further examination of them by Portuguese. Has sent Thos. Wood home in the *Victory* of London. Hall has been freed. Is now hated by all the Fanatics of this place.—4 *pp.* (388–9.)

[May 10.] *Two speeches* of [Sir E. Turner] addressed to the King, on his election as Speaker. [Printed May 10 (i) *Lords Journals*, xi. 246. (ii) ibid. 246–7; and in Kennet's *Register*, 1728, pp. 442–6.]—6 *pp. Holograph.* (Vol. 93, ff. 23–28.)

[May 10.] *The Lord Chancellor's two replies* to the Speaker's address to the King on his election. [Printed, Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, iv. 201, 205–8.]—4 *pp. Holograph, incomplete.* (Vol. 74, ff. 381–2.)

May 14/24. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to Clarendon.* Letter of 2nd arrived late. Account of Louis XIV's attitude to the Portuguese match, public and secret; the money asked for is ready when wanted. Dutch ambassadors astonished at their last meeting. The King is making an indictment at Rome against Card. de Retz who should not be allowed to speak about the marriage. Caracena is known to have said he knew all things through Belings.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 74, ff. 390–1.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. ix–x.

May 14/24. Lisbon. *Instructions*[1] by the King of Portugal to his ambassador at the Hague ordering him to complete the

[1] These were forged by Downing, and enclosed in his letter to Clarendon of June 21/July 1 (see below, p. 108).

treaty with the States General but to do nothing without the presence of the English envoy.—*Lat. Copy by Downing.* (Vol. 104, f. 152.)

[May 16?] *Speech* in House of Lords concerning the Earl of Oxford's petition for the office of Great Chamberlain, long enjoyed by his ancestors, but now held by the Earl of Lindsay. Moves that the Journal Book be compared with the Earl of Oxford's surmises. *Copy. Partly in Anglesey's hand.* (Vol. 92, f. 211.) Cf. *Lords Journals*, xi. 256.

May 21/31, Fontainebleau. *Fouquet to Clarendon.* Expresses friendship. Refers to the death of the Duke of Cambridge.[1] Congratulates him on the success of his ministry, and his reputation in French Court.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 392–3.) *Modern copy follows.* (394.)

May 25. *Draft* of resolution that —— be a committee to prepare a bill for settling the respective interests in this Kingdom [Ireland] according to the King's declaration of Nov. 30 last and explanations recommended by the King's instructions. (407.)

May 27, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Account of condition of Ireland. The House of Commons consists of 254 members, a fourth of them 'New English' (i.e. since 1649), the rest 'Old English'. Landed men and New English are generally for the Declaration of Nov. 30 last; the '49 officers are also for it, according to the enclosed paper; attitude of other interests. The Privy Council consists of 26 present, none New English: they are inclined to the paper,[2] so far as the King expresses his approval of it to Lord Angier. 32 members sit in the House of Lords, besides proxies: mostly Papists, those friendly to the Papist interest, and Protestants who are not over fond of the Irish. The latter are about equal to the two former. The 15 bishops, all in the English Protestant interest, sway the House; the Primate is most moderate. Endeavours to fix all the English to the King's service. Alarm from this paper has caused the Fanatics to sell their lands. Suggests limitations the King should make if he approves of the paper. Both Houses have voted the burning of the Covenant by the hangman, the Lords on the motion of Lord Barrymore. Declaration concerning the King's marriage passed both Houses unanimously. Dr. Gorges has a paper about the Duke of York of which he says Clarendon approves.—3 *pp.* (408–9.)

May. *Papers* relating to Esther White's petition. (i) *Copy* of petition of Esther White, wife of John White of Coulbridge, Co.

[1] Charles, son of James, Duke of York, and Anne Hyde.
[2] See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, p. 333.

Devon to King for letters of mart for recovery of estate of John de Moncy whose administrix she is, unjustly detained by Peter Boudaen of Middleburgh, merchant. Mr. James Boewe is equally concerned with her in the suit. Petition referred to the Admiralty by King's order, Whitehall, May 13. (ii) *Report* from Judge of the Admiralty, Thomas Hyde, on the above. The King should interpose with the States General for satisfaction to the petitioner who has been wronged to value of £30,000 or thereabout. (iii) *Account* of receipts in England by Mrs. Margaret Moncy since death of her husband, Oct. 11/21, 1631. List of names of persons from whom sums of money received &c. (iv) *Narrative* of case and suits in connexion therewith. (410–15.)

May 29, Dublin. *Irish Justices to Sec. Nicholas.* Commission issued in accordance with the King's commands of Dec. 6th last to Lords Aungier and Kingston, Sir J. Ware, Sir Wm. Usher, Sir Paul Davis, and Sir John Hoey; they have reported on disbursements of Duke of Ormonde in the King's service, total £71,916. 2*s.* 8*d.*[1] Suggest payment of greater part best made out of money mentioned in page 33 of the King's Declaration.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (416–17.)

[May 29.] *Tract*, by Dr. Peter Chamberlen, entitled 'A Case of Conscience Necessarily Appealing to His Majesty, and All Honest Men . . . and to All Reasonable Men concerning The Words of the Oath of Supremacy, as they are Published in a Book, Entituled A Collection of so much of the Statutes in force as contain and enjoin the taking of the several Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance &c.' Printed by Robert White, in Warwick Lane 1661.—2½ *pp. Encloses*: *Copy* of form of oath of allegiance and supremacy according to the admonition 5° Eliz., with gilt seal, and dated 29 May 1661. (418–23.)

May 30, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Gives reasons against an Act to attaint those whose lands should be confiscated, which he understands by Dr. Gorges, Clarendon thinks should be prepared. If individuals be attainted by name many are bound to be omitted; if by qualification, many of the English, in particular, Albemarle and Mountrath, would be involved. The Irish would be sure to be included, but would not be certain of being in the Bill of Indemnity and Pardon. This might provoke a new rebellion in the event of a war with Spain. Suggests alternative plan based on an act to be prepared to vest in King all lands set out and possessed by adventurers or soldiers on 7 May 1659.—2 *pp.* (424–5.)

[1] See above, p. 97.

[May.] *Memorial* [by Portuguese ambassador.][1] Tangier and Bombaim will be declared to belong to Charles II as soon as the treaty and contract are perfected. The King of Portugal desires Charles II to order what means he thinks best for their delivery. Details of method proposed by the King of Portugal for Tangier to avert danger from Castile. Asks that people first employed there be Catholics.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon* 'Portugall'. (Vol. 75, ff. 460–1.)

[May.] *Proviso* with reference to the above in case Tangier is lost by Portugal before its delivery. The King of Portugal will repay the charges of a fleet to reduce it. (462–3.)

[May.] *Paper* by [Sandwich?] concerning the benefits of the possession of Tangier, as requested by [Clarendon?] at his last meeting with writer. Description of place and its wealth.—3 *pp.* (464–5.)

[May.] *Charles II to States of Zealand.* Has agreed by a particular treaty [7/17 May 1661] with the Elector of Brandenbourg's ambassador for the wardship of the Prince of Orange. The Dowager Princess of Orange is empowered to represent them; desires the States to assist her. *Draft.* (376.)

[May?] *Paper*, headed 'Information for the Marquess of Argylle',[2] containing legal opinion in detail upon the articles of indictment against Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyle, with preface, answers, replies, and duplies to each article. Concludes with opinion that he ought to be absolved of the indictment and whole of articles thereof.—16½ *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 395–404.)

[May?] *Marquis of Argyll to Clarendon.* Denies calumnies about his actions during the late troubles in Scotland. Never acted with any intention to the prejudice of the late King and was never disloyal to the present King. His son will give information upon his case. Asks Clarendon to obtain the King's mercy. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 261–2.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 129–30.

[May?][3] *Lord Taaffe to Charles II.* Recites promise by the King in July 1660 of Sir Hardress Waller's estate, granted to writer 16 March 1660[/1]. Was eventually put in possession by order from Lords Justices to the sheriff of Co. Limerick. Granted leases last May to various persons. Refers to King's orders for

[1] Cf. arts. II and XI of the treaty of June 23, 1661, printed in Borges de Castro, *Collecção dos Tratados*, t. ix, pp. 180–215, which recites (p. 206) Charles II's letters patent to the English commissioners dated Apr. 24.

[2] Argyll was beheaded on May 27, 1661.

[3] Cf. *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, pp. 299–300, 347.

restoration of Jordan Rotch, James FitchGerald of Palis, Garot Fitch Gerald of Balliglihan, Nicholas Arthur of Drumroe, Lady Brittas. Total value [of restored lands] £481 which leaves [writer] £745.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 187–8.)

June 2/12, Paris. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to Clarendon.* Has had no letter since that of May 9/19. Fears his of 15/25[1] arrived late, or reply lost. Sent a man to overtake the last courier, but he failed and crossed from Dieppe to Rye. This may give rise to conjectures, though he only knows the direction of the letter to the merchant in London. Repeats chief particulars of former letter. The man has now returned and says the letter was delivered to the merchant Elias Maurois.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 74, ff. 426–7.) *Modern copy.* (428.)

June 3. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Has received his of 24th and 31st. Finds his letters do not reach him as quickly as they ought. Asks for a new address. Explains that the secret assistance desired from France against Spain in defence of Portugal and Dunkirk, is what was suggested by Mazarin to the King through Bartet and Mr. Mountague. The Portuguese ambassador informed the King that Mazarin promised secret assistance notwithstanding the treaty. Asks whether the motion made by St. Albans is acceptable and whether M. d'Estrade will be directed to say anything here to the Portuguese Ambassador. All counsel formerly sent to Cardinal de Retz is now cancelled. Sends copy of an advertisement from Holland about the Dutch ambassadors. Hopes France will not make any guarantee to them about the fishing. The King thanks the King of France for goodness to Lord Rutherford. Cannot yet understand intentions of the Spaniard. Earl of Sandwich sets sail for the Mediterranean with 16 ships.—3½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (432–3.) *Extracts in* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. x.

June 3, London. *Same to Fouquet.* Whatever he receives from the person who sends this [i.e. Bastide?] he considers as from Fouquet himself. Beseeches him to assist in establishing a firm friendship between their masters. *Draft by Cornbury.* (434.)

[June] *Concept* of the treaty between Portugal and Holland. —*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Two copies. Endorsed by Downing and Clarendon.* (Vol. 104, ff. 112–15.) *Translation*, by R. Bellings, of foregoing. —4 *pp.* (148–9.) Lister, iii. 137–8.[2]

[June.] *Elucidations* between the Portuguese ambassador and

[1] Really dated May 14/24, above, p. 99.

[2] The word said to be illegible is *alfendeges* [i.e. *alfandegas*, Custom houses]. The translation is wrongly described by Lister as being sent by Downing; he merely sent the two copies in French, which Bellings afterwards translated.

de Witt on the foregoing concept.—*Lat. Two copies. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 104, ff. 122–3.)

June 5/15. *Extract* of resolutions of States General of the United Provinces, declaring that the Sieur Downing is very acceptable as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain. *Endorsed by Downing.* (117.)

June 5/15, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Downing*, sending draft of conditions and articles for the treaty between the King of Portugal and States General, arranged between writer and De Witt. Desires his friendly offices.—*Lat. Copy.* (118.)

June 6/16, Thursday. *Extract* of resolutions of States of Holland and West Friesland granting a favourable reception to Downing as Envoy Extraordinary. *Endorsed by Downing.* (121.)

June 6/16, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*], concerning his journey, and arrival. Was just in time to prevent conclusion of treaty between Portugal and the States. Private interview with the Portuguese ambassador. The Portugal business is mingled with a dispute between Holland and Zealand about the separation of the Courts of Justice. Has refused Sir Robert Welch an interview. This country is full of the worst of the King's enemies. Hears Cornet Joyce and Paul Hobson are at Rotterdam. The Portuguese ambassador says the Spanish ambassador has lately made overtures for a league between [States General][1] and King of Spain. The Portuguese ambassador will write to Charles II to assure him he will do nothing without his consent.—4 *pp.* (130–1.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 134–6 (*extract*).

June 6/16, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* Complimentary letter concerning the proposed alliance with Portugal. The ambassador extraordinary [i.e. Downing] will inform him of writer's zeal for his service. Has given him full information in writing of the state of peace negotiation.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 435–6.)

June 6, London. *Clarendon to Duke of Neuburg.* Thanks him for his letter. Wishes the treaties with Spain and Holland were sufficiently advanced to give him proofs of the King's care of the Duke's interests. The King desires to see the Duke and the Elector of Brandenburg in agreement.—*Fr.* 4 *pp. Draft.* (437–8.)

June 7/17, Fontainebleau. *Louis XIV to Clarendon*, recommending the Comte d'Estrades as ambassador in ordinary.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (439–40.) *Seal.* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xx.

[1] '549' in the cipher, *recte* '594'.

June 7/17, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Wrote yesterday by the captain of the *Dartmouth* frigate. Brief account of journey and reception. Begs for positive orders as to articles of treaty between Portugal and this State. Finds it will be hard to postpone it. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 104, ff. 124–5.) *Seal.*

June 7/17. *Same to same,* enclosing the Portuguese ambassador's concepts, and a letter from him to the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (126–7.) *Seal.*

[June 8/18.] *Copy* of Downing's address at his first audience in the assembly of States General. Assures them of the King's good-will. Comments on the treaty on foot in London and the King's orders to Downing to do friendly offices in the negotiation between the States and the Portuguese ambassador.—2¼ *pp.* (132–3.) *In full in* Japikse, op. cit., app. v.

June 8/18, Lisbon. *Queen of Portugal to Charles II,* expressing gratitude for benefits of treaty. Hopes for its speedy conclusion. —*Portug.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed* 'answared'. (Vol. 74, ff. 441–2.)

[June 8/18.] *Draft* of a treaty of alliance in 24 articles between England and the Elector of Brandenburg. Followed by article IV from the treaty between England and Denmark of Feb. 13/23, 1661,[1] and an abstract of articles III and VI from treaty between Brandenburg and the States General of June 17/27, 1653.[2]—*Lat.* 15 *pp.* (443–53.) *The treaty as printed in* Dumont, vi. 364–5 *and dated* July 20 *has some verbal differences, and an additional saving clause in article VIII.*

June 10/20. *State of Genoa to Clarendon.* The visit of their ambassador extraordinary sent to congratulate the King will assure him of their affection. If Clarendon sees him he will perceive they will not be behindhand in any service the ambassador may offer.—*Ital.* (454–6.) *Seal.*

June 10/20, Fontainebleau. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*same*]. Last letter received was that of May 9/19. Fears someone has discovered this secret correspondence. Encloses this in a merchant's letter. The same merchant will send an answer safely.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (457–8.) *Modern copy.* (459.)

June 10, Monday night. *Ro. Howard to same.* Received his commands last night by his father. Is going to Epsum to drink the waters. (Vol. 104, ff. 119–20.)

June 12, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*same*]. Received yesterday a joint letter from Clarendon and Ormonde about Sir John Heephers.

[1] Printed Dumont, vi. 346.
[2] See ibid., p. 108, where it is dated July 27.

Replaced the officers and soldiers in Dublin Castle by Heephers's company. Yesterday the Commons prepared and passed a draft of a bill for the resettlement of Ireland according to the King's Declaration[1] and Instructions.[2] A committee asked the Justices and Council to consider and send it to England according to Poyning's Act. Hopes to send this week bills for the remainder of the £9,000 due to Ormonde. Endeavours of the Irish in London to get concessions for the Papists: liberty for their lawyers to plead without limitation, sons of outlawed peers to sit in Parliament, and liberty for Irish Papist merchants to trade in any garrison or corporation.[3] The ancient natives of Cork brought the King's letters for their restoration: their criminal record. This petition has brought many dark things to light. If the best of the Corporations be so bad, what are the others?—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 460–1.)

June 12. *Irish Justices to Albemarle.* Enclose a copy of the list of 60 captains for the foot companies brought by Orrery from Court Dec. 14 last. Patents not issued to Major Wm. Bond, Major Benj. Woodward, Col. Thos. Long and Lt. Col. Ethelbert Morgan. Letters from the King dated Dec. 13 were subsequently brought by Lord Castle Coote, Sir Robt. Sterling, Col. Randall Clayton, and Capt. Charles Hamilton, to whom patents for commands were then issued. Later received orders to confer these companies on Col. Wm. Warden, Sir Robt. Hanna, Capt. Thos Stewart, and Sir St. John Broderick by letters dated Feb. 8, 12, 13 and 28 respectively. Capt. Wm. Rosse brought a letter of Feb. 29 for command of Capt. Smethwick's company, though latter not in the list of the 60. Capt. Garret Moore given command of the late Capt. Nere's company. Major Nich. Bayley given command of Col. Cary Dillon's company, latter choosing to be a Lieutenant in Earl of Meath's troop of horse. Col. Thos. Pigott states he obtained order from the King last Aug. or Sept. for the command of a company of foot. Lack of money to carry out discharges; sanction given to their proposals of April 24 last by Sec. Morrice's letter of May 11. Explain cases of those who hold letters for companies in reversion.—3 *pp. Copy.* (462–3.)

June 13/23. *Parliament of Orange to Charles II.* Will receive information by the Advocate and Procurer General concerning the welfare of the Principality. He will give the King a particular account.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (429–31.)

June 14/24, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of

[1] Of Nov. 30, 1660.
[2] Of Feb. 19, 1660/1.
[3] See *Irish Cal.*, 1660–2, p. 325.

audience in the assembly last Saturday [June 8/18]. Particulars of differences between Holland and Guelderland and Zealand about the Portuguese treaty. M. Huigens, a pensioner of the King of Spain is the only cause why Guelderland is averse to the peace. States views of different provinces as to terms of the treaty. The Spanish ambassador leaves no stone unturned to hinder it. Has prevented the Portuguese ambassador from sending in writing to De Witt the things agreed on between them. Examines in detail articles in the treaty contrary to the treaty between the King of Portugal and Cromwell. The ambassador has promised to sign nothing underhand with De Witt. Proceedings in the Prince of Orange's business. Interview with De Witt. De Ruither, with 16 sail near the Texel, is waiting the return of the East India ships. Disaffected persons from England have settled at Rotterdam an Independent, Anabaptist, and Quaker's church. The Portuguese ambassador argues that if the peace with the Dutch be concluded forthwith it will take place in the East Indies before the Hollanders can have done what they intended with the force they have sent thither. This is of importance to England. This ambassador is very jealous lest the ambassador at London should take from him the glory of this peace.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 104, ff. 136–9.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Extract in* Lister, iii. 139–44.

June 15. *Grant* by the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Abingdon to Clarendon of the office of High Steward with the yearly fee of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* *Vellum.* (Vol. 74, ff. 464–5.) *Seal.*

June 17. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* A defensive alliance, rather than an offensive and defensive alliance, would be much more to the advantage of the French than the English. This last horrid rebellion being now suppressed, France may have ten rebellions before the English have another. The King will offer to assist with foot and horse. Desires if he needs assistance it shall be in money. He will not need men unless the Navy be lost. St. Albans must prevent France entering into a treaty with Holland. Has seen a concept of such a treaty and the Dutch brag that it is much advanced. The satisfaction St. Albans receives about the alleged offer to guarantee the Dutch fishing will show whether the French really desire the good intelligence with Charles II they pretend.—2 *pp. Holograph draft.* (466–7.)

June 18. *Order* by commissioners for receiving discoveries sitting at the Savoy, to Wm. Longavile one of the six Clerks to appear on June 20 at the house late of Sir Lewis Kirke near the Watergate to give evidence against William Turner and to bring books and papers relating to the alum business. *Signed*: John

Hodder, clerk to the commissioners. Names of commissioners: Berkshire, Sir Edw. Heath, L. Kirke, Fr. Burghill. (468.)

June 21/July 1, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Details of interviews with the Portuguese ambassador and means used to hinder the treaty and prevent the Portuguese making concessions in respect of the Brazil trade repugnant to the treaty between England and Portugal concluded in London. Writer and the Portuguese ambassador desire directions what Charles II is willing should be granted to the Dutch. All hold themselves in suspense not knowing what writer will agree to. De Witt said he would always oppose the restitution of the Prince of Orange: his precautions against the Orange party. De Witt makes people believe that things will not long remain settled in England. Many here do not know the King even thinks of the Prince of Orange. Expects when De Witt sees he is not master he will be reasonable. Hopes to do this without running the King into the danger of a war. Explains way in which the business of Orange may be brought into the treaty. The business of Portugal has done a great deal of good, for Gelderland and Zeland say that unless there is a Statholder, Holland will make them all slaves. Arrival of M. Odart with a letter from M. Oneale; his indiscretion in haranguing De Witt about this business. Desires to be free from such interference. After receiving a copy of the project delivered by the Dutch ambassadors in London, has had a two-hours interview with De Witt. Detailed criticisms of wording of the project; they are trying to get an article of the *Magnus Intercursus* about the fishery passed through by a relative clause. Told De Witt that the Prince of Orange would be established in a few years; that five of the provinces had already declared for him, and Holland would soon be for him; and that his establishment would come better from themselves than from outside. De Witt desired to go on framing the treaty of amity; if the King will stick by writer and not let De Witt have hope of gaining better conditions at London, doubts not to get good terms. De Witt also said he had a copy of the treaty *De tutela principis.* Difficulties of managing the Portuguese ambassador. Encloses copy of a letter drafted by Downing [as from the King of Portugal][1] that the ambassador, after the arrival at the Hague of a minister from Charles II, was to do nothing but in his presence. He is to show this to De Witt. *Postscript.* Informalities in the heading &c. of Downing's letters of credence were pointed out by De Witt; finds he is mistaken. Most provinces desire not the peace with Portugal. Hears the States will ask to see the treaty between England and Portugal.—15½ *pp.*

[1] See above, p. 99.

Endorsed by Cornbury (Vol. 104, ff. 140–7.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Beginning printed in* Lister, iii. 144–8. *Passage relating to Orange affairs in* Japikse, ap. ix*a*.

June 21/July 1, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* Will take no steps in his negotiation with States General without informing the King's Envoy. Trusts the King will bring the treaty to a successful conclusion.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (150–1.)

June 21/July 1. *De Witt to* [*Clarendon*], acknowledging his of May 30. Trusts the King will promote the treaty.—*Fr. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (153–4.)

June 21/July 1. *Extract* of resolutions of States General, thanking Charles II for his offer of mediation between States and Portugal. They will notify Downing of the times of conferences and desire his presence.—1½ *pp.* (163–4.)

June 22, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Protest of Lord Chancellor against action of the Commons in preparing the bill for Resettlement; he withdrew it later. Debate in Council about interpretation of Poynings Act. Case placed before all the judges on the 18th inst., who declined to give an opinion as it involved the Royal Prerogative and the privileges of the Commons. It was referred to a committee of the Board to draw up an act. Bill brought in yesterday made very little alteration in the Commons bill and none in the Declaration and Instructions. The houses are now considering commissioners to attend the King.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 473–4.)

June 22. *Declaration* by Charles II of his intention to marry the Infanta of Portugal before the treaty shall be signed by the King of Portugal.—2 *pp. Vellum.* (480–1.) *Draft by Clarendon, with verbal differences, attached.* Lister, iii. 503.

[June ?] *Drafts* by J. Nicholas of declarations by Charles II[1] (1) that he is now treating for marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, (2) that he has confirmed the marriage treaty.[2] If the King of Portugal ratifies it within [blank] days, he will procure the solemnization and consummation of his marriage.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 213–14.)

June 24/July 4, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*], giving account of a conference between commissioners of States General and the Portuguese ambassador at which he was present as mediator. Procured a copy of the project and a postponement

[1] Beg. 1. 'Albeit the considerations of the great piety, virtue and loveliness of the person of Donna Catharina . . .'.

[2] 'Whereas there is a treaty of marriage and alliance now agreed . . . which I have confirmed and subscribed . . .'. The marriage contract was dated June 22.

to consider it. Debates with the ambassador who would not agree to further delay or change anything in it. A second conference broke off through Downing proposing to send the project to Charles II. The commissioners desire a copy of the treaty, lately made between England and Portugal. If letters expected from Lisbon do not contradict the ambassador's former orders, it will be impossible to stop him signing. Considers the States ought to be given good words and hopes as to the fishery and traffic. Asks to know underhand what Clarendon wants done here so that De Witt may be managed; hopes thus to hinder the ambassadors being recalled [from London]. If people here are sweetened by general hopes and matters prepared with De Witt underhand, the business of the Prince of Orange may be opened. If De Witt is gained the business will do itself. *Postscript.* Suggestions for limitation of the Portuguese treaty with the Dutch and safeguarding English trading privileges in Brazil &c. from being granted to any other nation. The Dutch East India Company are still making progress, and the Portuguese ambassador fears lest Macoa [*sic*] in China will be lost.—6¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 155–9.)

June 24/July 4.[1] *Extract* from register of resolutions of States General, desiring Downing to obtain a copy of the treaty between England and Portugal. (162.)

June 26. *Charles II to Dutch Ambassadors.* Protests against the delay of States General in concluding the treaty. Understands all articles were long since agreed on except that which relates to the year 1654 which the King must insist on for reasons often given. If he agrees to their new demands, still more may be made, as the ambassadors say they have no power to conclude. Complains of expense the East India Company was put to in sending two ships to receive the Island of Poleroone which ought to have been delivered to them by the treaties of 1622 and 1654. The company press the King for delivery and for damages for the delay.—2 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.*[2] (Vol. 74, ff. 475–6.)

June 26/July 8, Fontainebleau. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of June 20/30 but not that of June 3/13. Louis XIV still thinks it cannot have been lost on this side. The King is glad to hear of the good posture of things in Eng-

[1] This resolution is dated July 3 by Japikse, op. cit., p. 123 n.

[2] Note at foot of page by Clarendon: 'It is a hard matter in this noyce to do this business exactly, besydes ther is reference to some articles and wordes in the treaty which I am not versed in. Therefore if you please lett me take it with me and I will speake this night with My Lord Hollis, and finish it as it ought to be.' This note was probably passed to the King.

land.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (477–8.) *Modern copy.* (479.)

June 28/July 8, The Hague. *Downing to* [*same*], suggesting a truce instead of the present Portuguese–Dutch treaty. The ambassador has promised to put matters off at the next conference until he hears from Lisbon. Asks Clarendon's opinion about the threatened recall of the Dutch ambassadors. De Witt is now consulting with De Graffe and others of his confidants at a place near Haarlem. Efforts to make a better understanding between the French and Portuguese ambassadors. Schemes for bringing [artificers] from Holland to England and Ireland; suggestions for improving English commerce, and fishing. Anticipates opposition from Yarmouth. Hopes to find some of the excepted persons but does not think he should go to De Witt for an order to seize them. The noise of things going so well in Parliament gives a great reputation to the King's affairs.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 104, ff. 160–1.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 148–52 (*two passages omitted*).

[June 28]/July 8, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*De Witt*]. Account of conferences with commissioners referring particularly to treaty of 1495. Discuss project given to them yesterday and treaties guaranteed.—2 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (165.)

June 30. *Estimate* of the daily charges of the Duke of York for provisions in several offices of His Majesty's house served daily. Flesh days: total, £30. 13*s.* 6*d.* Fish days: £28. 2*s.* 7*d.*—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 482–3.)

[June.] *Abstract*[1] of the 6th article of the treaty between England and Portugal.—*Lat.* (Vol. 75, f. 222.)

[June ?][2] *Memorandum* about recommending Benjamin Garrard, a school boy, to Dr. Oliver,[3] president of Magdalen College, Oxford, for a demyship. (435.) See *Magdalen Coll. Reg.* N.S. ed. Macray, iv. 14.

[June ?] *Memorial* for Sir George Downing's conduct regarding the affairs of the Prince of Orange. He is to keep good correspondence with the Princess Dowager and the ministers of the Elector of Brandenburg.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 104, ff. 107, 109.) Japikse, app. viii*b*.

[June ?], Westminster. *Articles* of agreement between Charles II, the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Princess Dowager of

[1] Corresponds in substance, but not in detail, to the 6th article of the 'concept', above, p. 91.

[2] Before Magdalen Day (July 22) mentioned in the paper.

[3] Died Oct. 14, 1661.

Orange, for executing edict of 3 May 1658 and the 'treatise' dated 27 May 1661. The good will of the King of France to be obtained.—1¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Elector of Brandenburg's ambassador'. (Vol. 104, ff. 110–11.)

[June ?] [*Downing to Conde de Miranda?*] Spoke for two hours last night with Estevan de Gamarra's priest. He was sure that if the treaty and match between England and Portugal were performed there would be war between England and Spain. It might be deferred if Dunkirk were surrendered. If Spain besieged Dunkirk the French were obliged to help them. (128.)

[June ?][1] *Petition* of Dame Gertrude Stanning, on behalf of her son, for the office of cup bearer to the Queen, in consideration of her late husband's service to the late King. (Vol. 78, ff. 218–19.) *Enclosure*: Statement of the losses and sufferings of the late Sir Nicholas Stanning through his service to Charles I. (220–1.)

July 1/11. *Extract* of resolution of States of Zealand, concerning a cessation of hostilities with Portugal.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 104, f. 167.)

July 1. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Concludes their letters are intercepted in France. His letter of June 3 contained a full answer to all of [Bastide's]. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 75, f. 1.) *Modern copy.* (2.)

[July 3.] *Petition* of Sir John Monson to the King in respect of his sufferings to extent of £30,000 and a debt of £6,800 owing by the late King. Referred to Lord Chancellor by the King. July 3, Whitehall. *Followed by*: Grounds of petitioner's claim to what has been proposed for his reparation.—2½ *pp.* (40–43.)

July 5/15, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* Has delayed the conclusion of peace without arousing the suspicions of the Dutch ambassadors. Has no instructions as yet from the King of Portugal not to conclude peace. Suggests peace should first be concluded and afterwards confirmation could be denied. Gives account of negotiations.—*Lat.* 3¼ *pp.* (3–5.)

July 5/15. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges benefits of English alliance. Explains state of his negotiations with the Dutch and reasons for making a two years peace.—*Span.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (6–7.)

July 5/15, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Progress of the Dutch company in the East Indies at the expense of the Portuguese. Suggests as an expedient a truce for a considerable time.

[1] The editor of *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, assigns this date to a number of similar petitions.

This would put a slur on De Witt and Holland and encourage Zealand. De Witt and the Prince of Orange's affairs. De Witt consents to a dormant order for seizing excepted persons but agrees the surest way would be to seize them without order and ship them to England. Report from Leghorn that six English merchant ships delivered their Portuguese passengers, sugar, and other goods to the Turks of Argiers; that Bryan son of Lord Inchequenn was released from Argiers. The Portuguese ambassador hopes Charles II's ships will see the great Portuguese fleet from Brazil safe into Lisbon. Encloses letters for the King and Clarendon from the Portuguese ambassador.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 178–81.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.* Lister, iii. 152–5 (*opening passages*).

July 5/15, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General,* reporting on the project of the covenant delivered to them by the commissioners. Try to have the treaty of 1495 renewed. They say their project contains all that will be granted by the King.—2 *pp. Translation.* (188.)

July 5/15. *Same to same,* concerning conferences with the commissioners. The King's progress is put off till the end of the month. Beverweert and Van Hoorn wish to return to Holland to give an account of important matters, Van Goch to stay. The Brandenburg treaty is advantageous to the Elector. Slow preparations of fleet for transporting the aid to Portugal. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (197.)

July 7/17, Paris. *G*[*uillaume*] *Boreel to* [*Clarendon*]. Asks for payment of a sum [of money] and annual rents promised by the King 8 years ago through Clarendon.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 8–9.)

July 8. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Has received his of 8/18th [ult]. His of 3/13th with a letter in writer's own hand to M. Fouquet has miscarried. Sends copies. Fears it has fallen into the hands of the Palais Royale but the superscription was in cypher. His last of a week ago went under name of Desprunières. St. Albans has directions to watch treaty with Holland. Beseeches M. Fouquet to prevent the guarantee of fishing. Asks reason why M. d'Estrades delays. *Draft by Cornbury.* (10.) *Extract in* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. x.

July 8. *List of names* [of Republican refugees and correspondents?] written in hand of Downing's clerk: Col. Rich, Capt. Roberts, Mr. Collins (formerly the general's chaplain), Mr. Frier (Lambert's chaplain), Major Childe, Buxhoorn (now in Holland) a Haarlem merchant, Major Boon (now in Holland), Browning a Dutch merchant (lodging in Pye Alley Fanchurch),

Peter Victorine (Dutch merchant), Major Wagstaffe, Col. Ireton, Capt. Mason, Capt. Hanberry, Capt. Timothy Clare in Bartholomew's close, Col. Harlow, Greenhill (formerly parson of Stepney). (Vol. 75, ff. 11–12.)

July 8/18, Monday. *Resolution* of States General ordering De Ruyter to convoy the Spanish Plate fleet to port and defend it from all opposition. *Copy by Downing.* (Vol. 104, f. 213.)

July 10/20. *Extract* from resolutions of States General recalling their ambassadors because their negotiation is to be suspended by the departure of the King. The deputies of Zealand protested against all the ambassadors coming back.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (193.)

July 10. *Drafts of speeches* by Clarendon when swearing Mr. Serjeant Turner as a Baron of the Exchequer and Mr. Serjeant Tirrell as a judge.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 22–23.)

July 11/21, Lisbon. *Thos. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. The Spanish army under command of Don Juan of Austria, has retired to Badajos after burning and plundering 7 or 8 towns. Affairs of Portugal. Sailing of Spanish West Indian fleet caused alarm here; they sent for Sir R. Stainer and his 4 ships, and also to Sir John Lawson at Tangier for assistance. Told the Privy Council [here] he would not come without instructions from the Duke of York. Sees nothing acted here of late but what they ought not to do; fears the English forces will receive little satisfaction. Sir R. Stainer is ill with a violent fever.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (25–26.)

July 12/22, Düsseldorf. *Philip William, Count Pal*[*atine*[1]] *to same.* Thanks for the King wishing to include him in the treaties being negotiated with the Dutch and Spain; also for mediation between writer and Elector of Brandenburg. Gives details of his political relations with his brother-in-law the King of Poland. —2¼ *pp.* (28–29.)

July 12/22, The Hague. *Downing to same.* On Wednesday States General resolved that their ambassadors should return when the King makes his progress. The King could thus detain them by not stirring. De Witt hopes to conclude the treaty without mention of Orange. Beverward and Horn are wholly of De Witt's faction. De Witt, Nordwick and their cabal here are bold because they think the King will have his hands full with Spain; they are nettled by appointment of other tutors for the Prince of Orange. Loa, councellor of the embassy, persuades the Portuguese ambassador to sign the treaty. Report

[1] MS. damaged.

of a treaty on foot between Spain and Portugal. People flocking hither from England have bought up the most part of Delft's Haven. The exchange has fallen over 10% in six months between England and this country. Sir Robert Walsh is always with the Spanish ambassador and talks of meetings of the Catholics at the Earl of Bristol's and of 10,000 arms to be sent into England. De Ruither is put to sea with 15 men-of-war to have an eye on Sandwitch. Is trying to secure M. Tautinier, an excellent painter, for the King. The Dutch hope to help their business in France by recalling the ambassadors from London. One of States General is willing to become a pensioner of the King. Complaints are made of injuries done to English merchants, but as they are mostly against those of Zealand which the King requires for the business of 541 [Prince of Orange], has not intermeddled. Encloses De Witt's remarks on the project given to the Dutch ambassadors. No progress yet in business of Poleroone.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 104, ff. 182–6.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 12/22, Westminster. *Extracts* from two letters of Dutch ambassadors (i) regarding affairs in Parliament, the King's lack of money and Court news. (ii) The humour of the Court is not altered toward the project of the treaty. No answer received to their memorials about preventing English from taking Portuguese commissions. Sent their secretary to Earl of Lodderdale about [Dutch] fishing boats brought into Scotland.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (187, 189.)

July 15. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Account of interview with d'Estrades and Lord Aubigny, at which the business of Holland was discussed. Will now proceed to the treaty, though the whole nation, but not the King, desires a fair war with the Dutch. Thanks Chancellor at Paris [Fouquet] for a present of books. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 75, f. 33.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xi.

July 15. *Legal opinion* signed by Andrew Gilmour, William Maxwell, Geo. Mackenzie, and Georg[e] Lockhart that the reversal of the attainder of Patrick, Earl of Forth and Brainford is just and legal. (34.)

July 17/27. *Report* to States General and suggested instructions for the Dutch ambassadors in London, from the commissioners appointed to examine the English project for a treaty.—4 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 104, ff. 194–5.)

July 17/27, Madrid. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Arrival of Spanish forces from Italy. A battle was expected on the 25th. Movements of the armies. Ships from Lisbon have arrived at Tangier. Four men-of-war have gone to meet the

silver fleet. Salee is beset by Turkish ships. Gen. Montegu arrived at Mallaga on the 13th, with 16 frigates and 5 ketches and left on 17th for Argiers to renew the former treaty with the Turks or utterly break it.—2 *pp. Translation.* (261.)

July 18/28. *Extract* from resolutions of States General concerning affairs of their West India Company and claims made by English ships to coasts of Africa; project of the treaty; and instructions to ambassadors in England about Amboyna.—3 *pp.* (190–1.)

[July.] *Remarks* by De Witt on project delivered to Dutch ambassadors in London, suggesting omissions and alterations.—*Lat. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (192.)

July 19. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 22nd [N.S.] Complaints of French ambassador regarding a point of ceremony pressed by Downing. Brandenburg ambassadors are fully instructed regarding the Prince of Orange and the French ambassador will be friendly. The King will not endure Hollanders to enjoy equal trading privileges regarding Portugal.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (3, 5.)

July 19/29, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Acknowledges letter from Cornbury of 12th. Account of negotiations with Portuguese ambassador who is anxious to sign with the Dutch. Encloses expedient. Hopes by this means to stop Hollanders' designs in East Indies. If it is not approved the King should write emphatically to Portuguese ambassador by return of post. Dare not go to the Dowager, or Portuguese ambassador would sign and be gone. Suggests a kind letter from Clarendon to de Loa an old counsellor by whom the ambassador is wholly guided. Learns that if this treaty passes, the chief servants of the embassy, the ambassador and several of the States' commissioners are to have great sums of money from the King of Portugal. People here begin to fear a war with England, but De Witt's cabal makes them believe Charles II would not dare to break with them. It is time to think of the Prince of Orange's business. Nordwick is like a madman against the King. The peace between Sweden and Muscovy will make ships' provisions cheap, especially hemp. Has persuaded French ambassador to visit Portuguese ambassador. Asks for instructions about excepted persons; if they are to be seized without order from the States he will require to employ Griffith or some such person.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (198–202.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 157–8 (*extract*).

Enclosure: [July]. Memorandum of an expedient promising equivalent privileges for the Dutch in place of anything included

in the present treaty that may be contrary to the Portuguese treaty with England.—*Fr. Copy by Downing.* (196.)

July 20. [*Sir M. Eustace*] *to Anglesey.* Passing of the Bill executing the King's Declaration. Commissioners from Lords, Commons and Council go hence about the end of next week: great heats in choosing them. Sends an extract of the jubilee sent by Pope Alexander which occasioned many meetings by the Papists at Mass; fears amongst the English. Asks his assistance for the inclusion in the bill of Henry Warren and Maurice Keating, writer's nephew; also with reference to writer's *proviso* which was recommended here by Lord Aungier.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 37–38.) *Seal.*

July 22 [*sic*]/Aug. 2. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to Clarendon.* Has received his of July 15/25. Has answered duplicate of that of June 3/13 and other of July 8/18. They are glad Clarendon is satisfied with M. d'Estrades; hope Clarendon will also agree with the Dutch. M. Fouquet took care that the books sent should be bound in the best way. Has intelligence that Franchon [*rectius* Fanshaw] is appointed to go to Portugal; he has suggested to M. Batteville that one Vermouden is ready to go to Lisbon. Exposes a project to break off the marriage. The intrigue will be supported in the Council by the Vice-Chamberlain, Marq. of Dorchester, the 'Great Treasurer', and the said Vermouden.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (44–45.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xiii.

July 23, London. *Maurice Prince of Nassau to same,* thanking him for his favour with reference to the King's assent to the petition for the College at Siegen, of which he has been informed by Lord O'Neal.—*Lat.* (30–31.) *Seal.*

July 24/Aug. 3. *Memorial* to States General by Downing, notifying them of his short absence in London. Expresses the King's kindness and goodwill. Is surprized that there is a resolution to cause the Portuguese ambassador to leave their country. Asks how matters stand so that he can act as mediator.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 104, ff. 203–5.)

July 25/Aug. 4. *Isaac Thompson to Downing.* Hears that M[iles] C[orbet] is gone to Germany. Fears all that party are going to strange places where they may not be discovered. (215.)

July 25. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Has received his of 25th. Explanations regarding secret assistance desired from France and the fishing guarantee. Yearly licences by the Admiral for Dieppe; they have 9 at present which the Governor

sent for to the Duke of York. Desires the King of France to give good counsel to the Dutch. Hopes Villaret will inform him if anything St. Albans presses is unacceptable.—3½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury, corrected by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 46–47.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., pp. xi–xii.

July 26/Aug. 5, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*], concerning their audience with Charles II at which they complained of the injury done to Dutch subjects at Cape Verde. *Copy.* (Vol. 104, f. 211r.)

July 26/Aug. 5, The Hague. *G. Sas to Clarendon.* Acknowledges answer by Chamberlayne. Douwneing thinks it unfit for him to appear in this business without the King's orders. Desires the King's commission. Can get no reply from Sec. Nicholas. Douwneing and the Portugal ambassador are trying to prolong the 10 days fixed for the ambassador to sign. Mentions meeting of Catholics at Lord Bristol's.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (206–7.) *Seal.*

July 26/Aug. 5. *Resolution* of States General in reply to Downing's memorial delivered on Aug. 3. [N.S.]—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (208.)

July 26/Aug. 5, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of his relations with the French ambassador about titles, precedence, &c.; what latter alleges is utterly false. The Portuguese ambassador is given 10 days to sign. Details of his understanding with De Witt. Hopes the States will be alarmed by the fear of an alliance between England and France. Is glad Clarendon is at work with the French ambassador about the Prince of Orange. Knows the French do not like the Princess Dowager. A book has just come out designed to raise jealousies against the Prince of Orange in France. Reports that Condé was coming with 10,000 men to besiege Dunkirk. Suggests obliging the King of France not to meddle in that business and to represent risk of forces being sent from Germany to that purpose. Explains case of the East India ship *William.* Waited on the Prince of Orange last Wednesday at Hounslerdyke. De Witt informed his cabal of the tutors appointed by the Princess Royal and of the treaty made between the King and the Elector of Brandenburg: they resolved to oppose giving the prince any pension or charge. De Witt's efforts to rescind the resolution of States of Holland of last spring, have been thwarted by the towns. Reception of his memorial against the recall of the ambassadors from England. De Witt has also proposed orders for De Ruther to assist the Spaniards against Sandwich if he attack them, which in Cromwell's time they durst not have thought of.

Wishes the King would supply his naval stores betimes. Is sure De Witt has ordered the Dutch ambassadors to give a good sum for a copy of the treaty between England and Portugal.—10 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (218–23.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 160–2 (*two extracts*). *Seal.*

July 26. *Clarendon to Downing.* Acknowledges his of 29th [N.S.]. Downing is to encourage the overtures made by one of the States General; the King will perform his part of any agreement made. Affairs of Orange. The Duke of York conceives alarms from Cape Verde are due to Capt. Holmes being that way. Discusses Portuguese negotiation: the King will not forbid the ambassador to sign but cannot agree to equal privileges for the Dutch. Sir Wm. Davidson says it would be no hard matter to take several of the rogues lurking in Amsterdam. Downing is to use him.—3 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (6–7.) Lister, iii. 159–60 (*extract*).

July 26. *Notes* of a conference [between the two Houses] regarding amendments to the Bill for the Regulation of Corporations.[1] (Vol. 75, ff. 48–49.)

July 26–27. *Estimates*, Ordnance Office, for powder, shot, muskets, pistols, pikes, &c. according to Order of Privy Council, of 26 July 1661, and signification of Sir William Compton, Master-General of Ordnance, dated July 27. Total, £6,628. (50–51.)

[July 27/Aug. 6], The Hague. *Treaty* of peace between States General and the King of Portugal.—*Lat.* 19 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 104, ff. 168–77.) *Printed in* Dumont, vi. 366–70. *Some of the variants in this copy are to be preferred to the printed version. Omits clauses at end of art. VI and word* poenas *in last line of art. XVII; also smaller omissions in arts. I, IV, VI, XV, XIX and XXVI.*

July 27/Aug. 6. *Additions*, included in Dumont's version of foregoing treaty, with the text of a separate article, not printed by Dumont, embodying expedient (above, p. 116).—*Lat.* and *Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (209–10.) *Another copy of the separate article. Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (246.)

July 27/Aug. 6, Moret. *Dutch ambassador in France to States General*, concerning a proposed treaty of commerce. Account of interview with the Comte de Brienne. The King is still resolved to depart for Brittany and will not return till October.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (211v.–12.)

[1] See *Commons Journals*, viii. 310–13 (July 24–26, 1661).

July 27/Aug. 6, The Hague. *Warrant* by States of Holland and West Friesland for arrest of Edward Dendy. *Copy.* (Vol. 104, f. 215 *bis.*)

July 27/Aug. 6. *Memorial* by Downing to States of Holland for orders for arrest of excepted persons. *Copy.* (216.)

July 29/Aug. 8, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General denying reports that Charles II designs to overthrow their trade and to hinder their peace with Portugal. The English ships on the coasts by Cape Verde have strict orders not to disturb Dutch subjects, or other friends and allies of England.—2 *pp. Copy.* (217.)

July 29–30. *Report* of Committee of [Irish] House of Lords for considering salaries of Auditor and Surveyor of Court of Wards; order of House accepting it. *Copy, certified by Jo. Davis Sec.* (Vol. 75, ff. 52–53.)

July 30. *Instructions*, under 9 heads, to members of Irish House of Commons sent to England to attend the King.—2½ *pp. Copy, certified by Philip Fernely. Endorsed as received in the Lord Chancellor's letter of Aug. 5, 1661.* (54–55.) *Commons Journals, Ireland*, i. 712–14.

[July 30 ?] *Names* of the agents of the Irish House of Commons [sent to England] received in the Lord Chancellor's letter 5 Aug. 1661. (62.)

July 31. *Vote* of the Irish House of Lords upon the report of a committee, granting increases of salaries to judges of the Irish Courts. Total increases £3,434. 5*s.*—2 *pp. Copy, certified by Jo. Davis Sec.* (56–57.)

July 31. *Instructions* under 16 heads from the Irish House of Lords, to Wentworth, Earl of Kildare, Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander, John, Lord Bishop of Elphin, and John, Baron of Kingstonn, commissioners to attend the King.—4 *pp. Copy. Certified by Jo. Davis Sec.* (58–61.)

July, London. [*The King*] *to the High Bailiff* (*'le Drossart'*), *the President, Burgomasters, and sheriffs of Breda.* Thanks them for letter of June 3 and for their civilities when he was in their town.—*Fr. Draft.* (24.)

July, London. [*Same*] *to Elector of Brandenburg.* Thanks for his letters. Hopes he has satisfied his ambassadors.—*Fr. Draft.* (39.)

[July ?][1] *Maj. Gen. George à Schwengellen to Earl of Anglesey.* The King, through Friesendorff the Swedish ambassador has promised to repay writer the money laid out in H.M.'s behalf,

[1] Cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* i. 99, 218.

and to recompense his faithful service in which he imperilled life and fortune. Understands the King has appointed certain commissioners, of whom Anglesey is one, to examine this business. Gives details of case and begs Anglesey's interest.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 333–4.) *Enclosure*: Names of commissioners: Earl of Manchester, Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Hollis. (335.)

Aug. 1/11, The Hague. *Certificate* by Isaac Thompson, merchant of Rotterdam, that Dendi, one of the excepted persons, was in Rotterdam but left when he heard that the States of Holland had issued an order for his apprehension. (Vol. 104, f. 214.)

Aug. 1. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Has received his of 2nd. The books sent by M. Fouquet are of the best imprimerie that is this day in the world. Abbot Montague could transmit them quickly. Sir Richard Fanshaw who goes shortly [to Portugal] as Envoy Extraordinary and will remain there after the Queen comes away, is superior to any temptation. Vermouden is a fit person for Batteville's friendship; he has no interest; his best quality is to find out projects to recommend to courtiers.—1½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 75, ff. 63–64.)

Aug. 2/12, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* Has not conceded as much to Dutch as is reported in England. Replies to complaints of King that this peace is contrary to alliance made by Portuguese ambassador in England. Communicated to Downing an article to render void all concessions contrary to alliance. Discusses confirmation of treaty.—*Portug.* 4¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (65–68.)

Aug. 2/12, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Will forward by Col. Killigrew, Tautinier's picture for the King's view. Signing of the treaty between Portugal and the States with a separate article that nothing should be binding that is contrary to the peace between England and Portugal. Speculations about the effects of this treaty. Complains of the Portuguese ambassador's proceedings. Loa has been the main cause of all this ill procedure and [d]a Costa who remains as Portuguese agent at Amsterdam. The King of Portugal should be informed of the offence these persons have given. The King should dispatch a minister to Portugal to arrive before the ambassador from the Hague. Hears Chancellor Weyman has arrived at the Princess Dowager's house. The French ambassador is well inclined to the Prince of Orange. Thinks some little treaty ought to be made between England and France in favour of the prince. Asks for the pieces concerning the transactions of Bevering and De Witt about the

seclusion of the Prince of Orange. The States General are displeased with their letters from France this week. The person of the States previously mentioned [above, p. 115] expects £400 a year; he will give certain notice of whatever passes in the States and will use his interest for the King. Encloses copies of the resolution about De Ruther assisting Spain and writer's memorial about the business of Cape Verde. Has had latter printed in Dutch and French. The order for arresting Dendy was delayed by De Witt; private notice having been given to Dendy, he went away. Will advise with Sir William Davidson when he comes about catching any other of the rogues. Desires a correspondence with Sir R. Fanshaw.—9 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 224–9.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 162–6 (*extract*).

Aug. 2/12, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to the States General.* Information as to audience of the Venetian ambassadors, shipping ready in the Downs, setting up of bishops in Scotland, and arrival of a ship from Guinea. *Extract.* (232.)

Aug. 2/12, Westminster. [*Same to same*], giving a full account of a conference with the commissioners for the treaty on the concept submitted to and approved by their High Mightinesses. —4 *pp.* Copy. (234–5.)

Aug. 3/13. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Has had no letters since that of July 15/25. Waits till he hears about the secret things reserved to this way of correspondence, others running through the channel of public ministers. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 75, ff. 69–70.) *Modern copy.* (71.)

Aug. 3/13. Brussels. *Dutch ambassador to States General.* Report of secret negotiations for an alliance between France and Spain against Portugal and her allies. *Copy.* (Vol. 104, f. 236.)

Aug. 6. *Opinion* of the Attorney-General. (1) Hansa towns may transport hither any of the products of their own country in their own ships. (2) They can transport merchandizes of any place on the Baltic in ships of those ports of the Hansa Towns where those merchandizes have been usually brought for transportation. (Vol. 75, f. 72.)

Aug. 7/17. *Memorial* by Downing to States General complaining of delay in giving satisfaction for seizure of the ship *Experience. Copy.* (Vol. 104, f. 233.)

Aug. 7, Westminster. *Writ* under Privy Seal specifying coronets to be worn by barons. *Signed* 'Barker'.—*Lat.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 75, ff. 73–74.)

Aug. 7. *Gov. John Endicott to Clarendon.* Thanks him for countenancing the address presented to the King, Feb. 11, 1660[/1]; refers to the King's letter in return. Asks him to scatter the unjust complaints of their adversaries. Has sent to Secretary of State an account of proceedings against Cols. Whalley and Goffe, who have probably escaped to Holland. (75–76.)

Aug. 9/19. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*same*]. Has received his of July 25 and Aug. 1. Regarding assistance, Fouquet pleads exhaustion of Treasury and debts, but the King can be sure of 1,800,000 French livres or 2,000,000 for next two or three years. Desires that no ambassador may have notice of this. King of France will grant the rights of Blaye and make some 'extraordinary effort' for the King of England, if the latter will give up all claim to the title of France. Clarendon will also get personal advantages if he brings this to effect.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (77–79.)

Aug. 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to same.* The Portuguese ambassador leaves next week; Fanshaw should be on his way to Lisbon. The ambassador has carried the whole business in such a way as to cast odium on the King. The fort[1] taken by Capt. Holmes belongs to the Duke of Courland who may be persuaded to resign his right to the King. Sir W. Davidson says Dendi is come to Amsterdam and others of the rogues are there. Suggested in the absence of orders, as the States are not sitting, that these others should be arrested under the notion of debt. De Witt scatters the report that the King cares not for the Prince of Orange's affairs. Fears if King of France does not openly appear with Charles II in the business he will secretly oppose it. If the King makes peace without first obtaining at least a designation of the Prince of Orange, the prince is ruined. Before leaving England conferred with Sir Philip Warwick and others about the King's revenues. Will send opinion next time. Sir Thomas Bendish is at Amsterdam on his way to England. The Dutch East India Company have already been with the States about the fort taken and one newly built at the R. Gambia. Refers to reports of a treaty between France and Spain. Portugal is likely to be strongly attacked in Sept. and Oct. next.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 104, ff. 237–8.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Aug. 9/19, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* The treaty seems to be hindered by some other business. Hope to return to Holland by the end of the month. 23 ships are in the Downs and their design is kept secret. Montague's fleet is at Alicante. *Extract.* (239.)

[1] Re-named James Is. (See *Ven. Cal.*, 1661–4, p. 43 n.)

Aug. 9/19. *Extract* of register of resolutions of States General concerning arrears on naval expenditure in English and Northern wars. (Vol. 104, f. 241.)

Aug. 9, From the messenger's house. *George Wither to Clarendon.* Asks him to consider the enclosed poem and writer's sad outward condition. *Enclosure*: Poem entitled *Vox Vvlgi* . . .[1] 19 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'Wither's Libell.' (Vol. 75, ff. 80–91.) *Printed by* W. D. Macray *in* Anecdota Bodleiana II, Oxford, 1880.

Aug. 10/20, Moret. *Dutch Ambassadors to States General.* Delay in their business. Visited the Swedish ambassador at Melun. Court news.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 104, f. 242.)

Aug. 10/20, Turnhout. *Letter* of intelligence sent to the Hague, concerning the meeting of the Elector of Brandenburg, the Princess Dowager and Chancellor Weyman. Sends a copy of one of the treaties made in England about the wardship of the Prince of Orange; the other is secret and is for the restoration of the Prince to his ancestors' offices. Gives full particulars of the discussions at Turnhout.—*Fr.* 5½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, ff. 3–6.)

Aug. 12, Westminster. *Letters patent* of Charles II granting to merchants of the city of Lübeck freedom of commerce and navigation in England notwithstanding his navigation statute of April 25 last year [12 Car. II, c. 18] confirmed by Parliament this year [13 Car. II, c. 14].—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 92–93.) Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, VI. ii. 378–9.

Aug. 12. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. Has his of 13th. The King will not yet be able to make a progress in the country. Desires a secret assurance regarding assistance in affair of Portugal. Abbot Montague sends word that the books are not yet bound. *Holograph draft.* (94.) Cl. S.P. iii suppl., p. xiv.

Aug. 14/24. *Extracts* of resolutions of States General: (i) A vessel to be got ready [to bring over the ambassadors[2]]. (ii) A million guilders for extraordinary naval expenditure. (Vol. 104, f. 243.)

Aug. 15/25, Amsterdam. *Sir William Davidson to* [*Downing*]. None of the persons wanted are here but in various other towns. They are all expected here 10 or 12 days hence. The two books will not be ready to print for 14 or 20 days. *Endorsed by Downing.* (244–5.)

Aug. 15/25. Thursday. *Extract* of resolutions of States General,

[1] He was imprisoned in Newgate on account of this poem.—*D.N.B.*, s.v.
[2] From endorsement.

for instructions to their ambassadors in England, to oppose the endeavours of the English East India Company to have commissioners appointed to meet in London to examine differences between them and the Netherlands East India Company. (Vol. 105, f. 8v.)

Aug. 16/26, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General for appointment of commissioners to treat concerning the business of the *Experience*. *Copy*. (Vol. 104, f. 247.)

Aug. 16/26, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*. De Witt is preparing the towns of Holland for the next meeting of States of Holland to act against the Prince of Orange's interest. Fears some resolution will be taken prejudicial to the treaty between the King and the Elector of Brandenburg. Refers to malicious pamphlets published at Amsterdam against the King. The Elector of Brandenburg and Weyman are at Turnhoult. Beaumont, brother of the Secretary of the States of Holland, is De Witt's spy; the Dowager is offered a pension of 20,000 guilders to be paid by the States of Holland if she will listen to 'him' [Beaumont ?]. The French ambassador has received no word from d'Estrades regarding the Prince of Orange and a letter from Louis XIV, full of jealousies about that business, says the Dowager is wholly affected to the King of Spain. Comments on enclosed resolutions of States General [above, Aug. 15/25]. Unless the Prince of Orange is restored the King can have nothing but trouble from hence. De Witt would be glad to break with the King by any means, but if it be on account of the Orange business, the other provinces will never join with Holland; even Holland would be divided. He therefore aims at a breach on account of trade. Suggests, as Harlem is affected, that it is not fit for the King to interfere in the business of the Knights of Malta. Asks whether he is to sign the Portuguese treaty. Does not believe the reports of France making a treaty with Spain. Don Stephano de Gamarra has lately courted M. de Thou and is gone to Flanders to take leave of Caracena. The King should press the King of France to declare himself about Orange, as De Witt is trying to raise jealousies between England and France. *Postscript*. The Portuguese ambassador intends to leave tomorrow.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury*. (248–51.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.*

Aug. 16/26, The Hague. *Paper* by Downing concerning the King's revenue. The King will be weak at home and abroad unless a great addition be made to his revenue. He must always be begging of his Parliaments even for his ordinary subsistence. Competition of the Dutch with England on the sea; their naval

preparations. Dutch merchantmen have constant convoy, but the English have to be both merchantmen and men-of-war. This is why the English cannot sail so cheaply and why Dutch trade increases daily. Unless the King's revenue be brought to £1,500,000 or £1,600,000 per annum this nation will give him the law. There will need to be either a downright war, or proportionable fleets to theirs. Details of Dutch taxation.[1] Suggestions for acts to increase the King's revenue; better collection of customs and excise; sealed paper and parchment licences for hackney coaches; setting up Lumbards[2] in all parts of England and Ireland; duties on cards, dice, bowls; taxes on sales of lands; increase of anchorage duty on foreign shipping; excise on salt in England and Ireland except on what is used for the fishery; rent for permission to brew ale and beer; and licences for victualling, ale-houses, and inns. Gives arguments in favour of each of these sources of revenue.—10½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 252–8.)

Aug. 16/26, Friday [last date]. *Copy* of letter from the Admiralty in Zealand concerning the ship *Experience* with a resolution of the States General thereupon and order referring Downing's second memorial for the appointment of commissioners, to the deputies for English affairs.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 105, f. 29.)

Aug. 16. *Clarendon to Downing.* The Portuguese cannot grant equal trading privileges to the Dutch without breaking the treaty with Charles II. Reasons why peace should be concluded with the Dutch before obliging them to restore the Prince of Orange to his father's offices. Recommends Sasse's complaint to Downing's discretion. The King is pleased with the bargain made for £400 per annum [above, p. 122]. Expects the French ambassador will speedily receive orders concerning the Prince of Orange.—3½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 230–1.) Lister, iii. 166–9 (*one passage omitted*).

Aug. 16/26, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Cannot obtain a conference with the commissioners through the Council's continual employment on the business of Ireland. Monck's illness. Merchant Adventurers and transport of cloth and wool. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 7.)

Aug. 17/27. *Translation* of memorial by the French ambassador to States General requiring the restitution 'of the means for the Order of Malta'. (8r.)

Aug. 17/27, Moret. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*], giving

[1] Cf. undated papers, below, p. 175.
[2] i.e. Lombards or banks (*O.E.D.*).

an account of their negotiations of the treaty with France. [*Note by Downing.*] This is ill-translated. A copy in Dutch has been sent to Sec. Morrice.—*Translation.* $6\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (9–12.)

Aug. 19. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Lord Aungier takes over several bills. Desires Clarendon's favour especially for the bill begun by writer for naturalizing Protestant foreigners who shall within 7 years remove their persons and stocks into Ireland. It will enrich Ireland and increase the King's revenues. Rejoices at news of the King's rebuke to Mr. Plunket and his fellow agents. Has received letter from Privy Council to the Justices and the Council concerning letter of May 22 last about Irish Papists in Corporations. Lord Clancarthy has promised to avoid mingling with the late agents of the Irish.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 95–96.)

Aug. 19. *Estimate* for provisions for 3,360 men and 120 horse for 2 months, and cost of transporting the horses to Tangier, with 4 months further provision for said men and horses. Total £9,301. 14*s*. *Signed by Rt. Slingsby, Samuel Pepys, Will. Batten, and Wm. Penn.* (97–98).

Aug. 20. *Jo. Friesendorff to Charles II.* Assisted some of those employed by the King before he came to England. Thanks King for favours and confidence. Advises him to keep control of all, especially ecclesiastical, affairs in his own hands. Warns him not to trust either Spaniards or French. The Dutch aim at the mastership of the sea. Sweden is the only state whose interest stands together with England's. Suggests a close alliance between England, Sweden and Portugal to master Holland. Two years cannot pass without an encounter with latter. They must be brought down through trade and commerce; the help of Sweden and Portugal jointly is necessary. Gives detailed account of how this alliance should proceed to capture the trade of the East and West. The Baltic trade and the trade of the East should be left to Sweden in the meantime.—4 *pp. Very closely written.* (106–7.)

[Aug. ?] *Proposals* by [Friesendorff] of a scheme by which the King will become the wealthiest prince in Europe [*similar to above but more detailed*]. Examines reasons of wealth and power of Hanseatic towns, especially Lübeck, and of Holland. Desires this design to be kept secret. Reasons why it is possible for trade to be drawn from Amsterdam to England. Proposes besides alliance between England, Sweden and Portugal, the establishment of separate joint-stock companies to which all people of the country should belong: namely for trade with East Indies, Brazil, Africa, Mediterranean, Baltic Sea and for the herring

fishery. Staple towns to be set up with common banks in each. The King should be the head of the companies but instead of contributing stock should bring into each company 10 ships on condition they are to be ready for his service in war time. 22¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 108–21.)

Aug. 21/31, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Charles II.* Father Russell, bishop elect of Cape Verde brings the ratification of the treaty,[1] concluded with Charles II by the Conde da Ponte. Is willing to fulfil terms immediately, beginning with the delivery of Tangier; Don Luis de Almeida the governor has already received instructions. The bishop carries two blanks for Charles II to make arrangements for delivery; also all letters for the delivery of Bombay; in latter case desires there should be a viceroy to represent to the State of India the friendship between the two Kings. The bishop will acquaint him with other arrangements.—*Portug.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (122–3.) *Signed by Luisa, Q. of Portugal. Seal. Contemporary English translation follows.* (124–5.)

Aug. 21/31. *Newsletter* to States General from Venice giving naval intelligence.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 43v.–44.)

Aug. 21/31, Madrid. *Dutch Ambassador to States General.* News from the frontiers of Portugal about the armies. Naval news.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (47r.–v.)

[Aug. 22.] *Letters Patent*[2] constituting the Lord Chancellor, the High Treasurer, Philip Earl of Pembroke, [Theophilus] Earl of Lincoln, [Francis] Lord Willoughby of Parham, [William] Lord Craven, Sir Edward Nicholas, principal Secretary of England, and others to be the Council of the Royal Fishing of England. Specifies their powers. Provincial judges are to have similar powers delegated to them. Recites privileges granted for the encouragement of fishing.—10 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 148–57.) Cal. S.P. Dom., 1661–2, p. 69.

Aug. 23/Sept. 2, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Refers to previous letters about affairs of Orange. All friends of the Prince's agree with writer's opinion of the business [as against Clarendon's letter of Aug. 16 above]. 'If De Witt etc. see themselves really pinched they will fall to dirt.' If the King gets the mastery in this he will get it in all. Knows De Witt's masterpiece is to get the peace made without mention of the Prince

[1] Ratified, Aug. 18/28, 1661 (Borges de Castro, op. cit., t. ix, pp. 208, 209, 214, 215). Instructions to D. Fernando de Menezes for delivery of Tangier, dated '1662', are printed ibid. 226.

[2] Recited in the proclamation of Aug. 22, 1661 (Steele, i, No. 3323), where many additional names are given.

of Orange. Fears then a resolution in States General to permit no foreign prince to meddle in affairs of Orange. They are all one in the interest of trade. The exclusion of the Prince was a *sine qua non* of the treaty with Cromwell. De Graff hastens the equipping of 12 men-of-war at Amsterdam. Is convinced his is the best way for the Orange business, but realizes it may not be best in relation to other affairs, such as France and Spain and things at home. D'Estrades may be deceiving them about the instructions he says Louis XIV will give his ambassador here about Orange. The French ambassador here has leave to return to France. Would not accept the usual present as mediator, offered by the Portuguese ambassador. The person agreed with [see above, pp. 122, 126] is M. Botsma of Friesland, one of the States General and a creature of the Princess Dowager and Prince William. Has also been tampering with M. Skulenburg of Groningen. If the King will pay, will try to get one at least in four provinces. These are not for the ordinary notices and weekly papers which Downing gets far cheaper, but for making a party in the States General. Explains Mr. Zas's business, but knows not what his commission is. M. Oynions showed writer a commission of the King's dated the Hague, 13 Apr. 1649; Sir Wm. Boswell gives a good account of him. Burgomasters and other ministers are not now appointed by the Prince of Orange. Desires payment of his allowance quarterly in advance as all other public ministers always had it; has spent all of it already and more of his own. Great numbers come from England and set up their handicrafts here that they can enjoy their meetings: a silk stocking weaver has lately set up four engines at Amsterdam; one Raven, a ship's carpenter, went to Rotterdam and pretends to know the model of the English frigates. Comments on enclosed copy of Dutch ambassador's letter from Paris [above, p. 119]. Clarendon should speak plainly to D'Estrades about the fishing guarantee. M. de Lyonne writes that the treaty is almost completed. Seizure of several parcels of English cloth which till now were always freely imported under the notion of being dyed in the cloth whereas they are really dyed in the wool.—13 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 13–20.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

[Aug. 23/Sept. 2 ?] *Note*, transmitted by Downing, of 12 Dutch men-of-war (1 of 30 guns, 10 of 40 guns, 1 of 50 guns) fitting at Amsterdam. (Vol. 104, f. 259.)

Aug. 23/Sept. 2, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, concerning their proceedings upon their H.M. resolution of Aug. 16 [N.S.]. Have obtained from the Duke of York

acts for the arrest of two captains about to sail under Portuguese commissions. The shipping in the Downs has left, but is reported to be going to Portsmouth to take regiments to Tangiers. —1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 30.)

[Aug. 23.] *Instructions* by the King to [Sir R. Fanshawe], sent to Portugal.—4 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 160–1.) *Printed in full* Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS., pp. 18–20.

Aug. 24/Sept. 3, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Charles II.* Expresses satisfaction at the proceedings of Thomas Maynard. *Portuguese.* (Vol. 75, ff. 132–3.) *Signed by Queen. Seal impressed.* Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS., p. 16, under date Feb. 3, 1661 [N.S.].

Aug. 24/Sept. 3. *Antonio de Sousa de Macedo to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for obtaining from the King the title of Baron for his son. (134–5.)

Aug. 24/Sept. 3. [*Same*] *to Charles II*, thanking him for conferring the barony[1] of Molengar on his son, Luis Gonsales de Sousa. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (136–7.)

Aug. 25/Sept. 4, Lisbon. *Marques de Marialua to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for a favour and for endeavours to bring about the alliance. Has done his utmost to arrange for the speedy departure of the Queen of Great Britain; Richard Russell will acquaint him with the arrangements. *Portuguese with translation. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (138–41.)

Aug. 25/Sept. 4. *Same to* [*Charles II*]. Thanks him for letter received through the ambassador. Congratulations on the conclusion of the match. *Portuguese with translation.* (142–5.)

Aug. 25/Sept. 4,[2] Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, giving account of conferences regarding various articles of the treaty. Refer to their previous letter of the 2nd.—2¾ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 27–28.)

[Aug. 26]/Sept. 5,[3] Stockholm. *Newsletter* to States General, concerning Swedish affairs. (42v.)

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, Dantzig. *Newsletter* to same. The magistrates permit export of two-thirds of the wheat and corn in this town. *Translation.* (106r.)

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, Lisbon. *Conde da Ponte to Charles II.* Joy of

[1] Luis Gonsales de Sousa de Macedo was created Baron of Mullingar on grounds of services rendered to Charles I by his father (see *Gent. Mag.* 1852, i. 156–7 and G.E.C. s.v.).

[2] Copy headed by date 'Aug. 4', endorsed 'Sept. 4'.

[3] The Old Style was in use in Sweden but this is a copy made in Holland. There is no indication which style is used.

the King and Regent of Portugal at the receipt of the King's letters. Gives account of the Queen Regent's endeavours to comply with promises to Charles II; the invasions by the Spaniards; fears of De Ruyter attacking the Brazil fleet, to prevent which they rely on England. Asks whether the frigate which brought writer over can go as far as the islands to meet the fleet. By Charles II's advice, they did not conclude peace with Holland, otherwise they would not be in this danger.—*Portuguese.* 4¼ *pp. Copy with translation. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 75, ff. 146–51.)

Aug. 26/Sept. 5. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Their Majesties are acquainted with what they owe to him in this affair. The Queen of Great Britain will regard [his advice],[1] as faithfully as the Duchess of Iork [i.e. York]. Sends copy of his letter to the King by bearer Bishop [Russell] and writer's nephew Ruy Telles.—*Portuguese, with translation. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (152–5.)

Aug. 26. *Clarendon to Villaret* [*Bastide*]. The 2,000,000 livres would be most secretly remitted through Amsterdam. Complains of M. Lionne's treatment of St. Albans and of order sent to Blaye to oblige the English ships to leave their ordnance on shore. Desires M. Fouquet to persuade the King of France to revoke it; this is an unseasonable prelude to a treaty and the King's resignation of the title. Has received [Bastide's] of 26th. Will inquire what orders were sent by the Duke of York's secretary to Dieppe. The King of France's advice about treaty with Dutch has been acted upon. The King desires instructions to the French ambassador to join with him in pressing the States to confer those charges on Prince of Orange enjoyed by his father.—4 *pp. Holograph draft.* (156–7.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. xiv–xv.

Aug. 26. *Sec. Nicholas to Clarendon.* Sends result of this afternoon's committee on the Tangier business. The ready money is not equal to amount Clarendon has awaiting payment. [*Prefixed to note:*] Amounts to be paid here and in Lisbon, totalling £48,306. 10*s.*, excluding contingencies for intelligence, expresses, spies, &c. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (158–9.)

Aug. 27/Sept. 6. *Extracts* of letters from Marseilles with news of shipping. (Vol. 105, f. 42r.)

Aug. 27/Sept. 6. *Newsletter* from Dantzig to States General, concerning Polish affairs and commerce. *Translation.* (43r.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8, Paris. *Dutch Ambassadors to States General.*

[1] *Observar* is translated by Russell as 'observe . . . him'. The meaning is obviously 'regard him as a father'.

Delay of their negotiation by the King's journey to Brittaigne and the seizure of Fouquet's goods, papers, registers, &c. [*Appended*:] News from Marseilles dated 'the 8th, 13th Sept. 1661' [N.S.] concerning movements of ships, and troops.—2½ *pp. Translations.* (21r.–22.)

Aug. 29–31/Sept. 8–10, Nantes. *Extract* of letters concerning concessions promised by Louis XIV regarding taxes on whale oil. (46v.)

Aug. 30/Sept. 9, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Met Weyman, Prince Maurice, and the Elector at Cleves. Stayed two days and nights *incognito.* Elector's pleasure at the King's kind reception and quick dispatch of his ambassadors. He gave writer an account of proceedings at Turenhout, chiefly concerning the business of Orange and sending M. Beamont to the King of France. The Elector said he would send Weyman next week to the Hague and that he and writer should consider together about the question of the designation [of the Prince of Orange]. He said that what was done must be done with vigour; he feared De Witt would exploit their silence about the Prince of Orange; but he approves of Clarendon's opinion as to signing the treaty with the Dutch [in London] before starting this business. Must be present at conference to be held shortly at Cleves between Elector, Princess Dowager, Prince William, Maurice, Anhault and Weyman; asks for directions from the King and letters of credence as envoy extraordinary. A compliment could thus be paid the Elector without much expense. De Witt got a copy of the treaty [with the Elector] by opening Weyman's packet. Fears his own last packet was similarly copied. Particulars of correspondence between Dutch ambassadors in London and States General about amendments to the treaty; *inter alia* they cannot agree to the article about Amboina being inserted. The ambassadors are ordered not to return without a more express order. Encloses letter for Clarendon from Dowager. Hears Dendy and two others are again at Amsterdam. Will not meddle with the King's letter about the Malta business until he hears further from Clarendon. Needs money.—8 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (23–26.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Aug. 30/Sept. 9, Cologne. *Dutch ambassador to States General,* giving news of Prince Elector and German affairs.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (34r.)

Aug. 30/Sept. 9, Friday. *Secret Resolutions* of the States General on reply to be given to letters of ambassadors in London regarding amendments to the treaty [above, pp. 129, 130].—3½ *pp. Extract.* (31–32.)

Aug. 30/Sept. 9, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Are told the King will not agree further than he has done already. His progress is put off till after the Queen's arrival. The Portuguese ambassador and the ratification are longed for. Sir Richard [Fanshaw] left this week for Lisbon. Arrival of three East India ships. Other news items.—2 *pp. Translation.* (33.)

Aug. 30. *Clarendon to Downing.* Receipt of letters of last week and Sept. 2 [N.S.]. The business of Ireland takes up all their time day and night. Discusses affairs of Orange. Danger of an alliance prejudicial to England between France, Spain and the United Provinces. Thanks for 'overtures' concerning revenues [above, pp. 125–6]. The King is pleased at Downing's stopping the delivery of the letter concerning the Order at Malta.—3 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 8–9.) Lister, iii. 169–70 (*extract*).

Aug. 31/Sept. 10. *Newsletter* to States General from Elsinore about trade and shipping. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 43r.–v.)

[Aug. ?] *Memorial* by Merchants of Dieppe against Act of Parliament of May last and an order of the Duke of York debarring strangers from fishing off the English coasts. Details the six kinds of fishing (and periods of year of each) of boats of Dieppe and neighbourhood.—2 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 75, ff. 406–7.)

[Aug.] *Robt. Cocke to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his letter by Mr. Russell (now created bishop). Hopes the King's letter to the King of Portugal will obtain satisfaction for writer's petition. Thanks for commission as victualling agent to the Fleet in this port; hopes to save the King thousands of pounds. Abuses by pursers. Is unable to get money for bills. Details of provisioning and supplying the fleet. Sends him a box of China oranges.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (182–3.)

[Aug. ?][1] *Memorial* concerning the Council of Wales and the Marches. Gives an account of procedure in appointment of a President. When a Parliament is approaching, 'it concerns the King to establish the Court to bee prepared to answere objections, if anie bee made, to the diminution of the court either in extent or power'. If no court or council be settled none will be concerned to uphold the King's interest. (Vol. 74, ff. 88–89.)

Sept. 1/11, Colombe. *St. Albans to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of 26th yesterday. The private treaty and the renewing of the ancient ones are again being discussed. Will go to Fontainebleau and try to have the order regarding Blaye suspended until the

[1] Possibly prepared in connexion with order of Privy Council of Aug. 24 (see C. A. J. Skeel, *Council in the Marches of Wales*, London, 1904, p. 171).

matter is regulated by the treaty. Arrest of the Surintendant [M. Fouquet] at Nantes. The cause is said to be disposing of great sums of money to his friends since the Cardinal's death. A council will carry on financial affairs. Asks Clarendon's help so that he may leave here at the end of next month.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 165–6.)

Sept. 4/14, Paris. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Receipt of his of Aug. 2/12 and 26th. Cannot answer latter till he has seen M. Lionne at Court. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (167–8.) *Modern copy follows.* (169.)

Sept. 4/14. *Extracts* from a newsletter to States General from St. Malo about English fleet in Algiers. (Vol. 105, f. 42r.)

Sept. 5/15, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* (i) giving summary of naval intelligence chiefly from Mediterranean ports; and court news.—2 *pp.* (45.) (ii) enclosing extract from letters from Nantes [above, p. 132]. (46v.) (iii) concerning Louis XIV financial arrangements. (47r.)

Sept. 6/16, Westminster. *Same to same.* Cannot make further progress without orders in reply to writers' letters of Sept. 2 and 4 [N.S.]. The Court is continually busy with Irish matters. An English frigate has taken two French ships on the river of Canada but they will probably be restored to their owners. The magazine in the English fort on the river of Gambia is reported to have blown up. *Extract.* (46r.)

Sept. 6. *Clarendon to Downing.* It will be best to conclude with the Dutch on Cromwell's conditions. Morrice is sending Downing's credential to Cleves. Will attend to his money affairs. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 10–11.) Lister, iii. 171 (*extract*).

Sept. 6/16, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Has received his last about the business of Orange. Cannot see how this could produce a war with the States or prejudicial alliance between them and France, Spain and others; five of the seven provinces have already proposed in States General the designation of the Prince of Orange. De Witt makes believe that the King does not care whether anything is done for the Prince of Orange or not. The Dutch ambassadors never gave any account to the States of what was said to them about the prince. There is more danger of a war if the King does not declare himself. If the treaty is concluded leaving out the affairs of Orange, De Witt will construe this as fear on the King's part. Wants such a one as Griffiths, or money, to hunt up the murderers. This country's purse is also very empty: De Witt borrowed at interest at Amsterdam £30,000 sterling to equip the ships; Holland alone pays

£500,000 sterling per annum interest at 4 per cent for money owed. M. Weyman is here, and believes the Orange business should not be delayed. Thinks the treaty could be signed without harm if he and writer begin the business here before it is ratified. Weyman will write to his friends in Zealand to get order for their deputies here to put the business of the Prince of Orange on foot again. Since Zealand is infinitely piqued against Holland about the Portugal business this is a very favourable occasion. If two more voices are gained in Holland, they have also a majority there; otherwise they will conclude by the voices of the major number of Provinces as in the case of the peace with Spain. The States have approved the instruction for their ambassadors in London; a copy was enclosed last week. If writer had known the lowest terms the King would grant and what the King had resolved about Orange, there would not have been so much fiddle-faddle. Weyman also thinks that De Witt would care little about any accusation the King may make against him after the treaty.—10 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 35–40.) *Extract in* Japikse, app. ix*b*.

Sept. 6/16. *Louis XIV to same*, asking full credence to be given to the Comte d'Estrades on the matters already *en cognoissance* another way. (Vol. 75, ff. 174–5.)

Sept. 6/16, Fontainebleau. *St. Albans to* [*same*]. The King has recalled the orders about Blaye. Has not seen M. Lionne so cannot say what their intentions about the private treaty are. Discusses this question and the renewal of the ancient treaties. Asks for directions concerning privileges of Jersey and Guernsey in France of many of which they have of late years been stripped. Appointment of new French Council for finance. Reported defeat of Spaniards in Portugal.—6¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (176–9.)

[Sept.] *Memorial* to States General by M. Weyman concerning the affairs of Prince of Orange.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 105, f. 41.)

[Sept. *ad. init*?] *Propositions* by Earl of Peterborough offered to the Lords' Committees appointed out of His Majesty's Privy Council to consider the affairs of Tangier.[1] The least garrison required is 3,000 foot and 500 horse, who should be commanded by able officers and well and fully armed and equipped. Provisions required should be carefully calculated and supplies be sent out regularly either by those who provide for the Navy or by some particular undertakers (the Portuguese method).

[1] The committee was sitting in August; cf. above, p. 131. Peterborough made further proposals on Oct. 26, 1661 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, p. 126).

Care to be taken to make provision for the constant pay of the soldiers, e.g. part of Customs or Excise. The amount of pay due from three months to three months may be received by writer's agents. Requests that his commission may be as ample as to style, title, power &c., as any Portuguese has had there.[1] Desires some establishment as the King's General, provision for entertainment and an advance to provide himself with equipage and necessaries.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 224–7.)

Sept. 6, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Profuse thanks for letter of Aug. 17 received at Limbrick. Has acquainted his brethren with Clarendon's commands about Lady Clanrickard. The business will be done within 10 days. It was difficult to move the commissioners because they acted by an immediate power from the King. Complains of their inaction. The Justices have written a letter asking for the number of commissioners to be reduced to nine. Hopes Dr. Robt. Gorges may be one. Called in one of the Barons of the Exchequer to assist the Justices in examining the work of the commissioners. They did more in 2 hours than the commissioners did in 6 months. The letter from the Council concerning the King's letter of 22nd May last about Irish Papists being indefinitely admitted to corporations, has revived the poor English. Irish merchants who have good stocks and whose numbers will not endanger the garrisons will get due encouragement. Many licences already given for Munster. Benefits of bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants. When the Court of Wards is taken down they will fix a revenue of £200,000 a year to the Crown by Act of Parliament and make Ireland maintain its Army and Civil List. Comments on conduct of Lord ——;[2] he and others would like to cut out of their troop whom they please and put in their own tenants. If this were allowed the only standing army in the three Kingdoms would be unfit for service in a few months. At a third of their pay the Army has been purged of every fanatic and of all who refuse the oath of supremacy and allegiance. Mountrath is sensible of Clarendon's favour about the mines and will accept what Sir George Hamilton proposes. Miscarriage of a letter concerning Ormonde's arrears. Though there are precedents for bills originating in the House of Commons, thinks it better they should begin at the Council Board. Explains his endeavours to stop provisoes in the Bill of Settlement. Is sorry Massarene is ill represented; his earnestness raises him many enemies.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 170–3.)

[1] It is dated 16 Sept. 1661; extracts in E. Routh, *Tangier, 1661–84*, London, 1912, p. 17.

[2] Name in undeciphered cipher.

Sept. 7. *Same to same.* Has received his commands about Londonderry from Lord Ranelagh. Will give a full account of the business next week. Ranelagh has not replied to Clarendon's letter; writer believes he will persevere at the old rate until forced to reason. (180–1.) *Seal.*

Sept. 7/17, Lisbon. [*Robt. Cocke to same.*] News from Tangier that the King of Spain by letters &c. has been tampering with the Governor Don Luis de Almeida to deliver up the place to him and not to Great Britain; also threatens to make peace with the Moors and besiege the place. It only has three or four months provisions. The King should not delay taking possession. Bombardment of Algiers by General Montague with three ships; Sir Richard Stayner received damage. Vice-Admiral Lawson remains with the rest of the fleet. Portuguese news. Influence of Marquis de Marialva with Council in favour of the marriage. Will find it difficult to supply the fleet and cannot get money from the merchants for bills.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (183–5.) *Preceded by copy of writer's last letter* (above, p. 133) *sent by Capt. Hugh Hyde.*

Sept. 7/17. *Extract* of resolutions of the States of Zealand concerning the negotiations of the ambassadors in France and England. As regards latter, the concept of the treaty is approved except the 7th article viz. commissioners on both sides to decide pretences of either nation. (Vol. 105, ff. 63r.–v.)

Sept. 7, Goring House. [*O'Neale to Oudart.*] Hopes he has ended advantageously the business in Brabant. He will need to bring Downing testimony of being serviceable to him there. Has written to Weyman to state the Prince of Orange's accounts of debts due to him from Charles II. Considers Oudart the fittest person for the business. Asks information concerning the process between Lord Wotton, Nortwych and Somersdyke. *Copy.*[1] (159.)

Sept. 7 [o.s. ?], Swetzingen. *Charles Lodovic, Elector of Heidelburg to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for civilities to his servants, and his interest in composing the Elector's domestic troubles.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 160, 162.)

Enclosure: Memorial addressed to Clarendon showing 5 reasons why the Elector Palatine did not give full power to his envoys to conclude the differences between himself and the Queen of Bohemia about her jointure.—2½ *pp.* (161a–b.)

Sept. 9. *Copy* by Sir Wm. Dugdale of warrant to Dean of St. Peter's, Westminster, for removing bodies of rebels buried

[1] Forwarded by Downing with the copy of letter of Nov. 22, below, p. 160.

in the collegiate church at Westminster. List of 21 names. (Vol. 75, ff. 186–7.)

Sept. 12/22, Amsterdam. *Sir William Davidson to* [*Downing*]. Funeral of the rogue Hewson the cobbler; there were above 60 pair of mourners, all Englishmen. Suggests he be taken out of his grave and sent to England. (Vol. 105, f. 52.)

Sept. 13/23. *Villaret* [*Bastide*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. The King has now trusted this negotiation to other hands. Asks Clarendon's favour for Dr. Coladon and his family from whom writer received many civilities when in England. Asks him not to mention writer's name. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 75, ff. 188–9.) *Modern copy follows.* (190.)

Sept. 13, Whitehall. *Sec. Nicholas to same* at Cornebury. Encloses letter from Lady Cornbury which mentions Lady Aylesbury's condition. The enclosed extract of a letter from Ireland will show the insolence of the Presbyterians there.[1] Is informed of the activity of the Presbyterians in this city; they join in their meetings with Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy men. No news from Portugal, nor of what success Sandwich has had at Algiers. Delays in the Dutch treaty. The States have sent the King a new yacht and other presents. Want of money.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (191–2.)

Sept. 13/23, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Has received from Morrice a letter of credence to the Elector of Brandenburg. Will not go to Cleves before the States of Holland are parted. Weyman has failed to get De Witt to do anything for the Prince of Orange. Account of negotiations with towns of Holland to show that Charles II had not forgotten the Prince of Orange. Debates and votes in the assembly of Holland; strong opposition to De Witt's motions against the Prince. Brandenburg approves plans for bringing about the designation of the Prince of Orange through the provinces themselves. Thinks he should have a letter from the King to the Dowager as it will be writer's first meeting with her since arriving here. Asks whether he may give the merchants of Rotterdam hopes of having the English company at Dort removed thither. Desires instructions about Hewson's body.—$4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 48–51.) *Chiefly deciphered cipher. Extract in* Japikse, ap. ix*b*.

Sept. 13/23. *D. Weiman to Downing*, excusing himself for not sending a letter to Clarendon. (53.)

Sept. 13/23. *Extract* of resolutions of assembly of Holland and West Friesland in reply to Weyman's memorial regarding

[1] Not traced in this collection.

Prince of Orange, with extracts of previous communications &c. Commissioners to be appointed to settle the business.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (54–55.)

Sept. 13/23, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* i. Details of conference with the commissioners about the wording of the 4th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th and 25th articles of the treaty. ii. Arrival of the Earl Brahé, ambassador from the King of Sweden. Report of the arrival of the silver fleet at Cadiz. All business here is at a stand through Clarendon going to Oxford to settle the affairs of the University.—3¾ *pp. Translations.* (56–57.)

Sept. 12–13/22–23, Paris. *Ambassadors in France to same.* i. Court news and news from Nismes. ii. Account of negotiation with France. Arrest of Fouquet and ministerial changes.—3½ *pp. Translations.* (58–59.)

Sept. 18, Phoenix [House]. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of 6th inst. Is glad the bill for naturalizing Protestant strangers is so acceptable. Refers to letter from Ormonde. If Lord Coloony is not one of the commissioners for executing the Declaration, Lord Mountrath and the Connaught English will think themselves half-undone. Urges fitness also of the Lord Chief Baron Bisse, and Col. Randall Clayton. Apologies for letter to which [Clarendon] has objected. The patent for coining farthings and some licences to Mr. Mabbot caused that letter. Lady Clanrickard's orders were signed to-day. Col. Gorges's patent for Derry is now under the Great Seal. Orrery's cousin Ar. Freake has put in the claim concerning [Clarendon's] cousin. Will attend to business of Patrick Archer and Mr. Warren. Purveyance being 'taken down' in England, suggested to leading men of both houses here that 3,000 beeves should be given annually to the King. Sends a little ticket received from the Bishop of Meath and Sir Paul Davis as a testimony of Sir Nic. Plunkett's good intentions.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 193–4.)

Sept. 19/29. *Extract* of resolutions of States General concerning orders for ships to convoy the rich fleet expected from Spain. (Vol. 105, f. 84r.)

Sept. 20/30, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, giving an account of the state of Prince of Orange's affairs. The assembly of States of Holland is still continued and is debating the commissioners' report. Weyman and writer agree about signing the treaty with States General before beginning to speak of the designation business. De Witt tries to delay the treaty over trade affairs to keep the people with him. De Witt intends to

move in States General for the recall of the ambassadors from London; yet the States have receded from many things they insisted on in the treaty with France. Needs money. Arrangements for meeting at Cleves. States of Holland have resolved they will still have the word fishery in their treaty with France. Hopes instructions will be sent to St. Albans to prevent it. Encloses a letter from Weyman [above, p. 138].—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 60–61.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Sept. 21/Oct. 1. *Extract* from resolutions of States General concerning the terms for the treaty with France to be insisted on by their ambassadors.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (62–63r.)

Sept. 21/Oct. 1, Nimuegen. *Extract* of resolutions of States of Guelderland, instructing their deputies in States General to prevent differences arising with England. (Vol. 106, f. 59.)

Sept. 22/Oct. 2, Colombe. *Abbé W. Montague to Clarendon.* Delay will be explained by bearer; it is due to these accidents at Court [i.e. Fouquet's arrest]. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 223–4.) *Seal.*

Sept. 23/Oct. 3, Lisbon. [*M. De Witt*[1] *to States General.*] Reception here and delivery of letters. Arrival of Adm. Montague with another ship of his fleet damaged in Algiers. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, f. 103.)

Sept. 24/Oct. 4, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. The report of the commissioners in reply to Weyman's memorial was passed by States of Holland. By it they are free of De Witt's pretensions in relation to the *tutele* of the Prince of Orange. After the resolution was taken Weyman gave in another memorial to confute several matters of fact which had been falsely represented and thereby to lay more blame on De Witt. Three provinces have now sent in protests against the peace with Portugal; the deputies of Groningen consented to it contrary to their orders from that province. Expects Guelderland will do something further for the Prince of Orange. Finds Holland and Corbett are together and that their ordinary residence is in Swale and Campen in Overissell; their constant correspondent at Delft is Abraham Kicke. Has promised latter £200 for each of them and threatened to ruin him if he fails. De Witt cannot prevail with the other provinces to revoke the ambassadors from England.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (64–65.)

Sept. 27/Oct. 7, The Hague. —— *to Downing.* States General have written to the ambassadors at London to continue their negotiation according to the orders of Sept. 16.—*Fr.* [*Note on*

[1] The Grand Pensionary's cousin, see MS. Clar. 105, f. 112v.

back by Lady Downing:] Forwards this note to Clarendon as it may be of consequence. Downing said this gentleman would send a letter to Clarendon, but he has not done so. (66–67.)

Sept. 27. *Clarendon to same.* Received three of his letters while in the country and that of 30th [N.S.] on returning. Is glad he and Weyman agree with writer about concluding the treaty with the Dutch before mentioning the Prince of Aurange. Will have a charge ready against De Witt when that is done. De Witt's attempts to delay the treaty. The ambassadors cannot pretend delays here. Discusses details of treaty. Cares less what the Dutch now do, because the King of France will not encourage them. Likes all Weyman has done. Downing is to desire Weyman to prepare an expostulation for the King to write to States General regarding the Prince of Orange. Has sent to the King for a letter in his own hand to the Dowager in favour of Downing. Will press the Lord Treasurer for a supply for Downing.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 13–14.) *Extract in* Japikse, ap. ixc.

Sept. 28/Oct. 8, Lisbon. *Sir R. Fanshawe to Clarendon.* Has sent account of his first audience here to Sec. Morrice. Sandwich has sailed for Tangier. The Conde da Ponte complains that as the treaty ratified by Charles II was not sent with writer, he is hindered in opposing the importunities of the Conde de Miranda and the Holland agent for the ratification of the Dutch treaty. Russell has taken orders with him for the delivery of Bombay. The delivery of Bassyne and Goa is impossible. Complaints about 4 ships going from Brazil to London without calling here to pay customs. News of the campaign. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 226–7.)

Sept. 29 [last date]. A *brief state* of the accompt of Thomas Povey, Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Duke of York, from 15 Feb. 1660/1 to 29 Sept. 1661. (228–9.)

Sept. 30/Oct. 10. *Extract of a letter from* ——. Has intercepted a letter of Vatteville's to Don Luis de Haro of the 7th saying the business of the Swedish entry[1] is deferred some days but is certain of success as the English people will back him up if the King's guards try to hinder him. Account of his intrigues. Desires money. The Chancellor, he says, has not so much credit with the King. Vatteville's principal design is to embroil France with England.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (230.) *Translation follows.* (231.)

Sept. 30. i. *Petition* of William Dodson for lease of Fen-land

[1] That is the affray between the ambassadors of France and Spain for precedence on the occasion of public entry of Count Brahé the Swedish ambassador.

if the petition of Francis Underwood of Whittlesey is not admitted. Referred with following item to Clarendon and Southampton for report, Sept. 30. *Copy.* (232.) ii. *Paper* giving motives of petition of Francis Underwood (with answers to same) for a lease of part of the King's 10,000 acres in Fens viz: marriage of his son to Lord Hopton's niece whose jointure was lost through the King's restoration; petitioner's good affection to the King's service; and his services in draining the Fens. *Copy.* (233.)

Sept. 30, Dublin. *Irish Justices to Clarendon.* Received his letter on the 16th and regret his displeasure at theirs of Aug. 17. Discuss patent of last Jan. to Sir William Clerke and Mr. Gilbert Mabbott for licensing the sale of wines and hot waters. Disadvantages of grant to Sir Thomas Armstrong to make farthing tokens. Most of the money in Ireland is Spanish and that either false or adulterated. Explanation of reasons why they venture these suggestions.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (234–5.) *Signed by Eustace, Orrery and Mountrath. Seal.*

Sept. [*Clarendon*] *to Frederic af Ahlefelt.* Complimentary letter of thanks for the King of Denmark's good opinion of his efforts. Is anxious to help to bring about an alliance.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Draft.* (195–6.)

[Sept. ?] *Same to Marialva.* Thanks him for letter of Sept. 4 and for good opinion of writer's zeal towards the Portuguese alliance. All he has done is what the King has desired to be done.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp.* (197–8.) *Copy in Latin follows.* (199–200.)

Oct. 2/12, Lisbon. *Conde da Ponte to Charles II.* Sandwich and Fanshaw will inform the King of writer's desire to serve them, but his assistance is unnecessary as the Queen Regent causes to be executed all they propound. Warns him of the lies the Spaniards spread abroad; their presence in the Court is more prejudicial than their retirement to be feared. Complains that six English ships laden with Portuguese merchandize have been given up to the Moors; another from Cape Verde with 150,000 pieces of eight delivered to a Flushinger without resistance; the case of the four ships sailing direct from Brazil to England will make Portuguese unwilling to freight any more English ships. The peace with Holland is come and Bp. Russell will inform the King of the answer sent. News of the campaign.—*Portug.* 5½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (236–8.) *Two translations follow.* (242–6.)

Oct. 2/12. *Same to same.* The Spanish ministers are furious that Tangier is to be delivered to the King. Encloses papers,

scattered in the city, which show their intrigues with the inhabitants and governor. They have also made peace with the Moors. Agreement with De Ruyter who has provisions for 2 years.—*Portug.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (240–1.) *Two translations.* (247–50.)

Oct. 2/12. *Same to Clarendon.* Fanshaw will probably inform him of what is happening, but refers Clarendon to the contents of writer's letters to the King. Bishop of Cape Verde will represent to him the Queen of Great Britain's good opinion.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (252–3.)

[Oct. *init.*] *Clarendon to Irish Justices.* Has received theirs of the 30th ult. The patent for Mabbott passed Great Seal after much deliberation and good evidence as to his services, though he actually was to lose £600 per annum by the King's restoration. Stopped grant to Sir. Tho. Armstrong until he had the King's positive command for passing it. The King knows the Justices will stop it, if it is prejudicial to his service. Recommends bearer, his kinsman Dr. Gorges, to their protection.—1½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (395, 397.)

Oct. 3/13. *States General to Louis XIV*, concerning their desire for the conclusion of the treaty. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 72r.)

Oct. 4/14. *Draft* of a letter 'to have been sent' [by States General] to Charles II. Expresses desire for conclusion of the treaty. Discusses remaining points of difference and states arguments for the Dutch proposals. Cannot give up the addition of the new clauses *ubi persona*[*e*] *contravenientes fuerunt* to the 7th art. of the treaty of 1654 or the stipulation that the King's subjects should not assist their enemies; nor agree to deputies for assessing damages pretended by English subjects, nor to the article about Amboyna.—3½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (74–75.)

Oct. 5/15, Lisbon. *Sir R. Fanshaw to Clarendon.* Sends this, along with letter of Sept. 28/Oct. 8, by Mr. Tildesley, who having been here some months can give a full account of this Court and kingdom; he also carries answers to letters brought by writer, together with letters for the Duchess of York and Clarendon from the Queen of England. Account of his negotiation with the Conde de Miranda, regarding the peace with Holland. Has sent a letter enclosing a translated Memorial to Sec. [Nicholas]. Expects Cornbury and the Fleet from the Downs, may be in Lisbon before this letter arrives in London; he and Mr. Mountague will be quartered in a house prepared for Sandwich when he returns. Sandwich did not leave till the day before yesterday.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 254–7.)

Oct. 7/17, Colombe. [*St. Albans to Charles II.*] Writes at the Queen's command. On account of the affair between the French and Spanish ambassadors in England, the King has ordered Fuensaldagna to withdraw from France, Caracena not to pass through, the regulating of the frontiers to cease and the Count de Fuentes, the new ambassador, not to come. He has since received a fuller account from d'Estrades and now complains of some infractions upon the privileges of his ambassador's house. The Queen does not yet know what the fact is, but urges taking away all cause for suspicion.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 258–9.)

Oct. 8. *Memorial* delivered to d'Estrades.[1] The King is pleased that the previous secret correspondence [with Bastide] has been communicated to d'Estrades. Mentions extracts from that correspondence [*next item*] which show what encouragements and assurances were given to him to proceed with the treaty with Portugal. Explains the King's obligations towards Portugal, and requests advance of 2,000,000 livres in specie as soon as possible.—1½ *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (261–2.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., *pp.* xvi–xvii.

[Oct. ?] *Extracts* by Cornbury from the correspondence between Clarendon and la Bastide, covering period March 23/April 2 to Sept. 13/23, 1661.—6¼ *pp.* (99–102.)

[Oct. ?] *Memorandum* by d'Estrades [*in reply to above memorial*] of points concerning the secret negotiation. Clarendon's letter of the 5th supposes the offer of 2,000,000 livres is fixed. Bastide says it was 1,800,000 livres payable in three years. Method for secret payment to be arranged.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (103–4.) *Modern copy.* (105.)

Oct. 9/19, Moret. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Enclose copy of States' memorial to the King of France [above, p. 143]. A conference is appointed for to-morrow but they have no great hopes of obtaining their designs. Departure of Fuenseldagna on receipt of news from London of what happened on the arrival of the Swedish ambassador.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 72r.–v.)

Oct. 10/20, Paris. *Newsletter* addressed to States General concerning French affairs.—1½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (73.)

Oct. 11/21, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Communicated contents of Clarendon's letter, received at Cleves, to the

[1] Endorsed by Clarendon 'Meml. by M. de Strade, Fr. amb. Oct. 8'. There are signs that the date has been altered, perhaps by a later hand. It may have been '5' originally.

Elector, the Dowager, and Weyman. They agree with the way Clarendon sets down for proceeding about the designation of the Prince of Orange. Weyman and writer will prepare a draft of a letter to be signed by the King. Before advice can be given about the charges to be made against De Witt, more particulars are necessary. Told the Dowager that De Witt would offer to pay all arrears of her pension of 40,000 guilders if she would not press the settlement of the prince. Reassured the Elector who feared lest the Swedish ambassador might obtain something to his prejudice. The Elector sent Prince Maurice to offer the King a present of 50 red deer. Prince Maurice will send the writings he has promised in about two months' time. Comments on the honourable reception given him at Cleves. Encloses re-credentials given him by the Emperor. Asks how far the King insists, in the points of difference in the treaty, so that he can steer the counsels of the provinces. Has written to Morris for an order to the Lord Treasurer for another three months allowance; has spent £190 in these two journeys to Cleves. Holland and Corbett were missed being taken at Delft through Major Mills, Col. Killigrew's major, not carrying out his undertaking. Kick gave information of their being at Delft. Hannibal Zeestat was at Rotterdam yesterday on his way to England. Suggests advantages of getting Sweden close to the King without prejudice to Denmark and Brandenburg. If they do not make sure of the Swede, he will turn to the Dutch. Hears that quantities of arms were lately sent from Rotterdam, Dort, and Texel to Scotland.—8 *pp.* (68–71.)

Oct. 11/21, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Departure of the French ambassador but he intends to return shortly. The Fleet in the Downs apparently will depart within 14 days. Encloses a printed book about raising money here for the fishery. *Translation.* (76.)

Oct. 11/21. *Same to same*, giving an account of an audience with the King on Oct. 4/14 and his reply, concerning the appointment of commissioners to examine merchants' damages. Answered that subjects of the United Provinces were privileged not to be judged by any but their own judges. The King said the article about Amboyna was of small consequence. Recounted their conference with the King to the Chancellor next day; he promised to consider their reasons. Also conferred with several persons of quality especially those in the commission.—3½ *pp.* *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (77–78.)

Oct. 11. *Clarendon to Downing.* Believes Downing, Weyman, and himself are agreed about the Prince of Aurange. Sends a

letter for Weyman. The King is pleased with Weyman's memorial. Gives directions about procedure in the demand for the repeal of the Act of Seclusion. The treaty seems to be fully concluded except the article concerning commissioners for the losses and damages of the East India Company. The ambassadors propose that commissioners be appointed if satisfaction be not given in three months. Hears 16 Dutch ships have been sent southward this week against the Portuguese.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 15–16.) *Brief extract in* Japikse, ap. ix*n.*

Oct. 15/25,[1] Cleves. *Amélie, Princess Dowager of Holland to Charles II*, recommending the Comte de Dona who comes to explain the ill-offices done him with the late Princess Royal.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 105, ff. 92–93.)

Oct. 15/25. *Same to Clarendon.* The means she believes the only ones for restoring the affairs of Orange will not harm in any way the memory of the Princess Royal, who wrote, at the intercession of States General in March 1660, to Louis XIV asking that there should be no further attacks on Dona.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (96–97.)

[Oct. 15/25 ?] *Memorial* to Clarendon, concerning the Comte de Dona. The Dowager understands the King does not approve of his employment for the re-establishment of the affairs of Orange. Account of Princess Royal's treatment of him. Asks for justice to be done.—*Fr.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (94–95.)

Oct. 16–17/26–27. *Dutch ambassadors in France to States General.* i. Moret, Oct. 26. About the slow progress of their negotiation and alterations in the treaty required by the King of France. ii. Paris, Oct. 27. St. Albans is about to go to England. The Queen of Great Britain has gone to the Court. The Swedish ambassador is here. Naval news.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Translations.* (83–84r.)

Oct. 17/27. *Extract* of resolutions of States General about the custom house double shallop of England brought into Zealand by Capt. Banckert and authorizing the ambassadors in England to enter into communication with the Admiralty colleges in Zealand in case of further ill usage of the English. *Endorsed by Downing.* (84r.–v.)

Oct. 17, Salisbury. *Humphrey* [*Henchman*] *Bishop of Salisbury to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of measures taken against Wm. Cousins, vicar of Shinfield, who has placed Stanley, a mechanic of Reading and an Anabaptist to exercise his ministerial office. Writer's order of Oct. 9 for Cousins to officiate in his own cure

[1] This and the two following papers are probably dated o.s.

was contemned by them and factious parishioners: seditious speech by Stanley. The Lord Lieutenant and the Justices of Peace will not interpose in ecclesiastical affairs without the King's command.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury as received on Oct. 21.* (Vol. 75, f. 260.)

Oct. 17, Dublin. *Lords Justices and Council to same.* Paper presented for the King's consideration of the means for making Ireland bear its own charges. Computation of the Civil and Military lists on May 14, 1660, £38,134. 10*s.* 5*d.* and £291,721. 10*s.* 8*d.* respectively per annum. Revenue computed at £135,735. 12*s.* 8½*d.* (including poll tax granted by the Convention on Apr. 24, 1660). Detailed proposals for reducing the Military list to £184,525. 18*s.* 9¾*d.* per annum; for increasing revenues (mentioning the silver mines in Munster) to £156,270. Difference supplied by subsidies to be obtained from Parliament and the poll money now due. Suggest paying two-thirds of arrears due to the soldiers whom it is proposed to disband. To 'sweeten' a reduction of pay to those remaining they advise that they all be clothed, many being almost naked. Have sent the revised establishment to Anglesey, the vice-treasurer, and treasurer-at-wars here. Signed by *Eustace, Orrery, Mountrath, Abp. of Armagh, Bp. of Dublin, Shannon, W. Caulfield, Ja. Donelan, Jo. Bysse, Paul Davys, Ja. Ware, Rob. Meredith.* 14 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (263–71.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, p. 443.

Oct. 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to* [*same*]. Acknowledges his last with enclosure for Weyman, who is sick at Cleave. The Dowager is glad of the charges against De Witt if they can be proved. Asks for copies of proofs. They may be sent by a servant of writer's who is in London. The Dowager thinks a letter from the King should be presented by writer [to States General] for the designation of the Prince of Orange to his father's charges. France cannot be neutral in this business; De Witt's chief hope is concluding the treaty with France and that Louis XIV will not meddle; this treaty is a very strict one. It would be a masterpiece if Charles II could hinder this treaty till his own treaty with France be concluded. De Witt's temper may be seen by the different style of the letters he had prepared to be sent to Louis XIV and Charles II. His hopes from France are not yet fulfilled. If France makes a treaty with the Dutch they will try to draw in Sweden also. The other provinces [except Holland] would not let the letter to Charles II be sent as it was so rude. He who had been secretary to Prince William [Van Runen] showed Elector of Brandenburg a cipher he had with Clarendon, and said he was to be employed about the business of Orange.

De Witt presses the Dowager to leave Charles II out of the *tutele*. The 12 ships of war prepared at Amsterdam have gone to sea; conjectures as to design of their putting out. Has gained M. Haren, one of the ablest men in States General. Most of those in States General get into it to make themselves a fortune. The King's spaniel called 'Frin' got away from the page to whom Sir Wm. Swan delivered it. If the expedient proposed by the Dutch ambassadors to the King and Clarendon be accepted no mention of the Prince of Orange must be made for three months. Encloses a letter from the Princess Dowager to the Duke of York.—8 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon and Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 79–82.)

Oct. 18/28. Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*], concerning their failure to obtain concessions regarding the nominating of commissioners to decide differences between the two nations. *Translation.* (85v.)[1]

Oct. 19. *Warrant* under signet to Lords Justices to remit all annates, first-fruits, and twentieths due to the crown from the clergy of Ireland from 23 Oct. 1641 until 25 March 1662.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 75, f. 282.) *Appended to paper headed* 'A state of the ecclesiastical revenue of Ireland' below, p. 652.

Oct. 19/29, Stockholm. [*Dutch envoy?*] *to States General.* Will do all possible to execute their H.M.'s orders. The English envoy is still at Court. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 105v.–6r.)

Oct. 19. *Report* by the Attorney General pursuant to the Chancellor's reference upon the petition of Dame Grace Danvers,[2] widow, and John Danvers, her son, concerning the latter's claim to estates, manors, lands &c. at Dauntsey Co. Wilts.; Smithcott Co. Wilts.; Blandesby Park part of the Honour of Pickering Co. Yorks; farm of Prestcott Co. Oxford; also various other estates in Oxfordshire and Yorkshire (including Cornbury Park and offices of Wichwood forest, Co. Oxford). Recites deeds and indentures affecting above claims and gives particulars of estates. Is desired to certify annexed paper.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 272–3.)

Enclosure: Certificate, signed by Tho. Gunter, that Lady Danvers differed from her husband in matters relating to the late King and the Church; that she assisted Dr. Hewett's designs for the restoration; caused her husband to protect her kinsman

[1] f. 85 is bound up back to front.

[2] There is an undated reference to a petition of the Countess of Rochester and Lady Danvers to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 208.

Thos. Gunter of Sussex who helped Col. George Gunter to provide a vessel to carry the King and Lord Wilmott to France; and was taken prisoner before the Council of State for her action in regard to Thos. Gunter and Dr. Meredith at the time of Booth's rising. (274–5.)

Oct. 19. *Order* by [Sir Richard] Browne, Mayor of London, and Common Council appointing Mr. Recorder, Sir Thomas Adams, Sir Thomas Alleyne, Sir John Laurence, Sir Anthony Bateman, Sir Laurence Bromfield, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Sir Thomas Bludworth, Col. Trussell, Sir William Bateman, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Deputy Aylmer and Mr. Deputy Hanson to attend the King to convey thanks concerning his promise to renew and confirm the charters, liberties &c. of the city.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Message from the Citty'. (276–7.)

Oct. 20/30, Lisbon. *Count Schomberg to* ——. Has spoken to the Queen for the return of the Conde de Miranda to the Hague to ratify the treaty. She says he will go with the Queen of England, whereby in his way to adjust things with the King. Account of military affairs and frontier skirmishes. Expects trouble to persuade the Portuguese to accept reinforcements from England because of the charges. Comments on Marialva's ignorance of the need of proper defensive measures.—2 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, f. 142.)

Oct. 21, Whitehall. *Petition* by Jane Wakeman, relict of Arthur Heveningham, brother of William Heveningham, for stay of a grant of estates of said Arthur to Earl of Bristol. Referred with enclosed to the Lord Chancellor for report.[1] (Vol. 75, ff. 286.)

Enclosure: Statement of particulars of the estate viz. manors of Heveningham and Lothingland in Suffolk and Kitringham in Norfolk, entailed upon heir male of Arthur Heveningham and then upon heirs male of his brother William. (287–9.)

Oct. 22/Nov. 1, Fontainebleau. [*St. Albans*] *to Clarendon.* Has received his of the 12th ult. Birth of the Dauphin at 11.55 a.m. Louis XIV is satisfied with Charles II's part concerning d'Estrade's business. Thinks those of greatest credit here will avoid stirring up war with Spain. Thanks for news about Jersey. Will accompany the Queen to Paris and expects to set out [for London] in 7 or 8 days. His absence will not hinder matters. Hopes after seeing Clarendon they will form a project to end the treaty business.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (295–6.) *Seal.*

[1] For reference of this petition to Duke of York and eight others on Apr. 28, 1662, see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 351.

Oct. 23/Nov. 2, Moret. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, concerning their memorial about the barrell money which has been taken into nearer consideration. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 118v.–19.)

Oct. 24/Nov. 3. *Resolutions* of States General (i) In answer to Downing's memorial of Oct. 26 [N.S.] on behalf of Capt. Spragg. (ii) Concerning the advice of the deputies of Zealand on instructions to the ambassadors in England and modifications of arts. 4 and 6 of the proposed treaty.—1½ *pp. Extracts.* (85r.) *Another copy of (i) is on f. 117.*

Oct. 25/Nov. 4, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Has received his signed by Cornbury. Account of conference with some deputies of States General about the *Experience* from Brazil seized by three Dutch men-of-war near Lisbon though flying the English flag. Details of a dispute about ceremonies which caused writer to refuse a second conference. De Witt is at the bottom of this and his aim is to make the King lowly esteemed. Weyman died last Saturday [Oct. 19/29]. The Princess Dowager has written to the Elector to send another minister. De Witt has again proposed recalling the ambassadors from England. Zealand has consented, as he has made a bargain with them over this and the Prince of Orange and conceded a sum of £150,000 ster. in dispute between Holland and Zealand. De Witt pretends Charles II is not yet settled and that they are sure to get France. The letters from France say that Louis XIV only wants a treaty for 10 or 12 years. Opdam says France has agreed to warrant the fisheries. The news of the treaty between England and Sweden much startles them here as they hoped to have drawn Sweden wholly to France and Holland. If Charles II quits the business of commissioners not an English ship will be able to go to the East Indies. De Witt works upon the foundation that Charles II dares not to break with them. It is also alleged that the King wants commissioners not only for the East Indies but also for all other differences. Needs money. Encloses instructions of the Fleet going to sea from Amsterdam; also letters from the Prince, and M. Zulistein to Clarendon.—10 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (86–91.)

Oct. 25/Nov. 4, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Delivered the double shallop taken by Captain Banchart to the owners who were dissatisfied saying they had bought another and suffered further loss of £200 ster. Cannot prevail with the Danish Resident for the release of the *Graef Enno* in arrest at Plymouth. Have made no advance in their negotiation. Hope to send particulars of the Swedish ambassador's

business next week. Reports of movements of English ships-of-war.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (118.)

Oct. 25/Nov. 4, The Hague. *Frederic de Nassau to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for a letter. Refers him to information in writer's letters to M. Armorer. States of Holland have annulled all that has been done regarding the wardship of the Prince of Orange, whose subjects look to Charles II to reveal his good intentions. Danger of a rupture with England feared by some.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 297, 299.)

Oct. 25. *Clarendon to Downing.* Discusses evidence for charges against De Witt: his dealings with Cromwell and Thurloe. The treaty does not advance. Thinks Louis XIV will not deceive Charles II about the Prince of Orange. Conclusion of treaty with Sweden. Asks to be advertized of what Downing hears against writer. Never knew any such person as is mentioned by the Dowager who was ever secretary to Prince William. Will deliver her letter to the Duke of York when he returns from Portsmouth.—2 *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 17–18.) Lister, iii. 171–3 (*extract*).

Oct. 26/Nov. 5. *Extract* of resolutions of States General. Audience not to be given to Heer Vlhoa deputy from the King of Portugal to deliver ratifications of treaty made Aug. 6 last [N.S.] until the King of Portugal shall have executed the first point of the six articles; given effective order for cessation of acts of hostility; and recalled private men-of-war.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, f. 161.)

Oct. 29/Nov. 8. *Resolution* of deputies of States of Vriesland that the treaty with England ought not to be hindered by differences about appointing commissioners to give satisfaction in disputes between subjects of England and the United Provinces. It is reasonable to condescend to the King's desire in this point. (124.)

Oct. 30/Nov. 9, Moret. *Dutch ambassadors to States General,* concerning their negotiation in which there is little alteration since their last.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (104.)

Oct. 30/Nov. 9, The Hague. *Second memorial* by Downing to same in behalf of Capt. Spragg concerning the *Charles* and protesting against their referring the matter to the courts of Admiralty, seeing that the King deals summarily with complaints made to him by the Dutch ambassadors in London.—2 *pp.* (120.)

Oct. 31/Nov. 10 [last date]. *Papers* delivered to Downing by States General concerning ship *Charles.* (i) Resolution of States

General of Nov. 10 [N.S.] to send copy of Downing's second memorial to the ambassadors in London and to the Admiralty at Amsterdam requiring from latter an account of what they have done in the business. (ii) Resolution of [Oct. 26 N.S.] referring Downing's first memorial to Admiralty at Amsterdam, and appointing deputies to confer with him about the ship *Experience*. (iii) Letter from Admiralty at Amsterdam to States General in reply to latter's letter of Oct. 26 [N.S.] concerning the frigate *Charles*. Gives account of taking of the vessel at Isle of S. Martin. (iv) Copy of declaration, enclosed in (iii) given by those seized in ship *Charles*, dated 1 Aug. 1660.—3¼ *pp. Translations.* (Vol. 105, ff. 125–6.)

[Oct.] *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Satisfaction, in spite of ill success, at his proceedings with Batteville on the occasion of the entry of Count Brahé the Swedish ambassador. Rejoices that Batteville's artifice to embroil England and France has failed and that the King offers to expel Batteville from England. Observations on Batteville's conduct. Visits to Batteville by Bennet and the Earl of Bristol and information given by them to him; both declared the marriage with Portugal could not be broken. Hears from the Hague that Steven de Gamarra has promised the Pensionary de Wit and others, that if the States break with England, the King of Spain will give them assistance.—*Fr.* 9½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 126–31.[1]) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. xvii–xix.

Oct. [*Clarendon?*] *to King of Sweden.* Acknowledges letter sent with the Swedish ambassador Nicholas Brahé, count of Wissingsborch. Commends the proceedings of the ambassador in his masters affairs and the friendship between the two crowns.[2]—*Lat. Draft by Bellings.* (290–1.)

Oct., Cambridge. *University of Cambridge to Clarendon*, asking his further assistance in a case of dangerous consequence affecting their privileges. A writ has been issued for the arrest of the Master and most of the Fellows of one college. Another is disquieted. *Signed by the Vice-Chancellor and heads of ten colleges. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (292–3.)

[Oct.?] *Order* by Charles II, in view of petitions from the heads of both universities, concerning the case of Christ's College Cambridge brought into the King's Bench, that the Universities shall enjoy their privileges and immunities granted by charters,

[1] The MS. volume is wrongly bound up: f. 130 should follow f. 127 as in printed version.

[2] The treaty between Charles II and Charles XI of Sweden, dated Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1661, was signed by Brahé and Frisendorff (see Dumont, vi, pt. ii, pp. 384–7).

and that the Visitors of the Colleges or persons commissioned by the King as Supreme Visitor, shall decide cases at law.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (391–2.)

[Oct. ?] *Bp. Russell to* [*Clarendon*]. By art. 11 of 1654 treaty English ships can go from Portugal to Brazil and back to Portugal, but no other way. Further safeguards are in art. 16. [*Gives extract.*] Trading not by way of Portugal is a violation. King of Portugal therefore asks for offenders to be called to account.[1] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 93–94.)

Nov. 1/11, The Hague. *Downing to* [*same*]. The correspondence from De Witt to Bevering about the seclusion of the Prince of Orange was always returned by the next post and burnt and vice versa. The Princess Dowager doubts whether it were best to offer it by way of a charge with the States of Holland as judges. If published in print it would blast his reputation. De Witt daily makes indirect overtures to the Princess Dowager to quit Charles II. Hubert, one of the Dutch ambassadors in France, has written that a council has been held about the Prince of Orange; if anything hinders Louis XIV from appearing therein, it will be the prejudice against the Dowager. Agrees with Clarendon about Count Dona going to Orange; is confident if Weyman were alive, Dona dare not speak to the Dowager about it. A conference about the appointment of commissioners for determining losses is put off until a list of particulars is received from England. In dealing with this country matters must be well considered before they are proposed, but once proposed they must be stuck to. De Witt hopes the list which is making will be so vast that it will work his business. De Witt has authorised the ambassadors to offer a great sum of money for taking off the 50 sous per ton in France. The ambassadors in London are trying to get a copy of the English treaty with Sweden. Particulars of two English ships taken by the Dutch. Comments on case between the Countess of Isingen and the Prince of Orange about which the Dowager desires Clarendon to speak to the Spanish ambassador. Kicke of Delft says Holland is at Campen in Overissell; the English here will not act without order from this state. Kicke also says that Dawson an English merchant is Holland's correspondent at Rotterdam, and one Lodge at Amsterdam. Kicke went last summer with Baxter, Okey, Walton and another of them to Switzerland. They are now about Franckfort. Letters are forwarded to them by Bleawe, a Dutch merchant of Rotterdam. 'What if the King should authorize and send some trusty person to kill them.' The

[1] Cf. below, pp. 141, 142, 164.

Dowager desires the inclusion of the Prince of Orange in any treaty made by Charles II with Spain. Has sent, as asked, a list of ships of war of Amsterdam, North Holland and Frise, to [W.] Coventry.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 105, ff. 98–101.) *Beg. in* Japikse, app. ix*p.*

Enclosure: List of ships belonging to the Admiralty college of Amsterdam. Total number 77. Particulars of guns.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (114–15.)

Nov. 1/11, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Acknowledge letter of Nov. 3 concerning Downing's complaints on behalf of Capt. Spragg. Captain Hoomes [i.e. Holmes] is to be examined before the Council about his actions against the West India Company in Guinea. Order against prizes brought in under Portuguese commissions being sold in English havens. An English pirate who took the *Orange Tree* of Amsterdam is to be imprisoned. News items.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (105.)

Nov. 6/16, Moret. *Same to same.* Have made no progress with their negotiation. Since arrival of Suylichem, do all they can to assist him in the affairs of Prince of Orange; when there is a good opportunity will endeavour to carry out their H.M.'s recommendations. News items.—1½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (122.)

Nov. 8, London. *R. Worsley to 'Madam'* [*Lady Clarendon*]. Refers to suggestions against writer that Clarendon has mentioned to her. Gives an account of his career since he first went on public service in Ireland in 1640; his capture on his way to Holland by a Parliament ship. Released through help of Sir John Temple and went to Holland about 1647. Defends his engagement in Public service after 1649 but was never of any High Court of Justice. Was first solicitor for the act for the encouragement of Navigation. Assisted in Plantation Commission in Ireland.—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 300–1.)

Nov. 8/18, The Hague. *Memorial* by M. Cobus resident of Elector of Brandenburg to States General presenting letters from Charles II and the Elector which Weyman intended to deliver on his return from Cleves. *Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 107.)

Nov. 8/18, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Reports that Conde de Miranda was not well received at Lisbon, cause concern here about the treaty. Receipt of letter from Louis XIV by the Prince of Orange. The Dutch East India Company are troubled that their design to get Macao in China has failed. The King has now an opportunity to seize the chief Dutch trades.

Large quantities of wool are brought from England and unladen at night; mentions a ship of Wisbish. Points out danger to English woollen manufactures. Complaints by ministers of Denmark and Sweden about ships taken by the Dutch West India Company on the coast of Africa. De Vet's report aimed at discouraging the friends of Orange in Zeeland and setting divisions between Charles II and the Dowager. Latter has been pressed lately by De Witt's friends to present to States of Holland another memorial concerning the *tutele* of the prince. Cobus and Downing are preparing a paper for the press about the *tutele* to disabuse the people. Waits for him whom Brandenburg sends about the Prince of Orange's business. Dutch affairs. States General have written to the Admiralty for further information about Capt. Spragg's ship, the *Charles*. Fresh debates about ceremonies at reception of Downing at conference with deputies of the States General. Asks for an answer from Duke of York to the Dowager's letter. Danger if Dutch succeed in getting the French to take off the barrell money from them and not from the English.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (109–13.) *Seal. Chiefly deciphered cipher.* [*Enclosure:*] *Extract* of De Vet's report to Gecommitteerde Raede of Zeeland concerning the *tutele* of the Prince of Orange.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (108.)

Nov. 8/18, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* (i) Give account of conferences with the commissioners for the treaty. Proposal to limit pretences regarding the East India Company to those made known in England since 20 Jan. 1659. Discussion of the articles. Netherland ships are daily brought in, taken by Portuguese commissioners. Have delivered memorials against same. (ii) Newsletter. Capt. Homes cashiered for trying to force the Swedish ambassador to strike sail to him. Movements of ships.—2½ *pp. Translations.* (121–2r.)

Nov. 8/18, The Hague. *Memorial* by J. Copes to States of Zeeland delivering letters from Charles II and Elector of Brandenburg found among Weyman's papers, recommending the concerns of the Prince of Orange. *Translation.* (127.)

Nov. 8/18. *States General to Louis XIV*, congratulating him on birth of the Dauphin. Expressions of friendship.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Copy.* (129–30.)

Nov. 8. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 11th. Writes by Harry when no time to use his own hand. Laments loss of Weyman. Hopes the Elector has put a person to the Hague, who will find credit there. Something may be said of De Witt when it is moved for the article of seclusion to be

repealed. Discusses details and method of conducting the business. Van Runen used to give useful advertisements before his misfortunes, but never knew him to be Secretary to Prince William; he is well known to Sec. Nicholas. Hopes France will appear vigorously for the Prince of Orange, but knows there is great prejudice against the Dowager as wedded to the interests of Spain. Expects M. Dona will give a good account of his reception here. The King will insist on commissioners being sent. Fears De Witt will find some way to break the treaty before it is signed and engage both nations in a war. Does not understand the affair of the 50 sols. in France;[1] asks him to advise St. Albans about it. It is inopportune for the King to speak to the Spanish ambassador about the Prince of Orange. Col. Griffith will assist in taking 'those rogues'; does not think the King will ever give order to have them killed. The States will give little help in apprehending them. Expects the Dutch will fall upon Portugal. 'God knows what wee shall do then.'—3 *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 19–20.) *Extract in* Japikse, app. ixo.

Nov. 9/19, The Hague. *Amélie Princess Dowager of Orange to M. Adrian Veth, Counsellor-Pensionary of Zealand*, enclosing and expressing surprize at an extract of his report on the affairs of Prince of Orange. Repudiates the opinions attributed to her. Nothing can be altered in the treaty concluded between England and Brandenburg.—2 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 128.)

Nov. 12/22, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General concerning the case of the ship *Charles*. Answers allegations of the Admiralty of Amsterdam that the said ship had intermeddled with Dutch ships. Charges the Dutch commander with breach of the custom of the sea in seizing a ship in another prince's harbour, of damage to the ship, and of threats of violence. Complains of release of the commander who was arrested in Amsterdam at Capt. Spragg's instance.—6 *pp. Translation.* (131–4.)

Nov. 13/23, Fontainebleau. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, giving a detailed account of their unsuccessful negotiations about the barrel money and the oil company. Discuss other articles of the treaty of alliance. Point out, as regards the fishery, that Downing has declared, as from Charles II, that the Dutch will have the same freedom as formerly, which is all they pretend to. It is desired here that the duration of the treaty be limited.—4 *pp. Translation.* (143–4.)

Nov. 13. [*Clarendon*] *to Conde de Ponte.* Has received his of Oct. 12. The King is acquainted with the friendly exertions of

[1] i.e. the 'barrell money' or last ghelt or *vatgeld* as it is called in other letters.

the King and the Queen and the good offices of the Ministers, for the common benefit of the two Kingdoms. He is aware of the evil devices of the Spanish ambassador and the false rumours he spreads. The King and the Duke of York have ordered the merchant ships to be turned back and pay the penalty of their wrong doing. Discusses the Dutch treaty. The King is impatient at the delays in the preparations of the fleet for bringing over the Queen.—*Lat.* 5 *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 75, ff. 311–14.)

[Nov. 13 ?] *Same to Queen Catherine.* Thanks her for letters of Sept. 4 and Oct. 12 [1661]. The King's impatience to receive her. Nothing remains now but to put the preparations for Tangier on board the Fleet. Prayers are being offered in all churches here for her safe journey. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 76, ff. 80–81.)

Nov. 14/24, Middleburgh. *Adriaen de Vett to Princess Dowager*, in reply to her letter of complaint. Urges that the promotion of the Prince of Orange cannot best be advanced by the divisions of the Provinces or foreign interference. Reported to the lords of the council what he thought would not be displeasing to her. Hopes to continue in her good favour.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, ff. 157–8.)

Nov. 15/25, The Hague. *Amélie, Princess Dowager of Orange to Gecommitteerde Raede of Zeeland*, expressing wonder at Veth's report and desiring their help to forward the prince's interests.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (135.)

Nov. 15/25, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Princess Dowager approves the proposed middle way against De Witt. The King's letter should be succinct and writer's memorial set out things at large. Will set about it as soon as some one comes in place of Weyman: his loss is irreparable. De Witt reported in States of Holland that he and De Vett had been conferring together how to beget a good understanding between Holland and Zealand. Details of the plan and of the Dowager's replies to their overtures. If disputes concerning injuries done to the English in the East Indies be left to the courts of justice no English ship must hereafter think of going thither. One of De Witt's main arguments is that if Holland sticks firm, the King will yield. Downing's friend Haren went into Frize and brought enclosed order with him [above, p. 151]. If the people see themselves in danger of a war with England, De Witt will not be able to rule them. Several considerable persons say they will not have war for the concern of the Holland East India Company. De Vett is assembling States of Zealand on Dec. 1; hears none will oppose his report unless the Dowager moves them; she is writing to the Committee de Raede of Zealand. Fears this business the

more because the Dowager does not act vigorously to prevent it. Brandenburg was glad to hear from the Dowager, who wrote at Downing's request, that there was nothing in the treaty with Sweden, contrary to that with him. Many merchants of the English court at Dort as well as the burghers of Rotterdam wish that court to be removed thither. Dort is hostile to the King and the Prince of Orange. The Dowager desires order for Downing to speak to the Spanish ambassador about the Prince of Orange's business in Flanders. Asks Clarendon to consider that the King is dealing with a woman in this business. Report that the ratification of the treaty with Portugal is come. Encloses a letter from the Count de Shomberg to a friend here [above, p. 149]. Refers to letters from O'Neale to Odart about getting the money due from the King to the Prince of Orange. Advised the Dowager not to proceed in that matter at present. Mentions services to the King, of Haren and Botsma, deputies of Frize. Asks for money. Overtures from Algiers to the Dutch through Dasuedo a Jew. Asks Clarendon to contradict Beverwaert's report that Buat wrote letters to Cromwell against the Prince of Orange's interest.—11 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 136–41.)

Nov. 15/25. *Extract* of resolutions of States of Holland and West Friesland (i) for discussion in States General of points of difference between the English treaty commissioners and the Dutch ambassadors. A catalogue of pretences on both sides to be considered and attempt to be made to settle them amicably; otherwise to settle them either by commissioners appointed on both sides or by the ordinary judges. Arrangements for restoring prizes brought into English or Dutch harbours under commissions against allies of either. (ii) concerning the differences over the French treaty.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Extracts.* (145–6.)

Nov. 15/25, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*States General*]. No advance in their negotiation. Parliament meets next Wednesday. The King has apprehended the chief persons who engaged to assist the Spanish ambassador's people against the French. (162r.)

Nov. 15. *Message to Spanish Ambassador.* Complaints concerning the conduct of the Spanish ambassador and his subjects on the day of the entry of the Swedish ambassador. Forbids his attendance at Court.—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 304–5.) Lister, iii. 174, note.

Nov. 15/25, Fontainebleau. *D'Estrades to* [*Clarendon*]. Awaits arrival of [Clarendon's] son to thank him for [Clarendon's] letter. The King of France has commanded him to write to Charles II some particulars concerning Batteville.—*Fr.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (306–7.)

Nov. 18/28. *Extract* of resolutions of states of Groeninghen against orders being given to the ambassadors in London to consent to 14th article in the treaty with Charles II for all differences or pretences to be decided by extraordinary judges. If other provinces approve, they would agree to appeals from the Admiralties being thus decided.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 105, f. 170.)

Nov. 20. *The King's speech* at meeting of Parliament.—3 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 308–10.) *Printed* Cobbett, Parl. Hist. iv. 222–4.

Nov. 20/30, Moret. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Their negotiation is at a standstill until they receive the resolutions in reply to points formerly mentioned. Court news. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, f. 163.)

Nov. 21. *Clarendon to d'Estrades.* Receipt at the Hague of a despatch from Portugal with the ratification of the treaty with the Dutch excepting some articles chiefly affecting England. Asks him to prevent rupture between the States and Portugal. Refers to what the King has done regarding Baron de Batteville.[1]—*Fr.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 75, ff. 302–3.) Lister, iii. 173–4.

Nov. 21/Dec. 1. *Extract* of resolutions of States General on Charles II's letter of 14 Oct. 1661 and the memorials of Sir [George] Downing, concerning the *Charles* captured July 1660 by 3 Dutch warships, that a letter be written to the Court of Admiralty at Amsterdam for proceedings to be taken immediately against the captains concerned.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (315–16.)

Nov. 22/Dec. 2, Paris. *Newsletter*, concerning Dutch losses by shipwreck, the Turks and the Portuguese campaign. M. d'Estrades will set out for England shortly. News from French court. —*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (317–18.)

Nov. 22. *Clarendon to Downing.* Received his of 18th and 25th, together. Fears letters are being opened. The King requires Downing to ask Don Ste[fan] de Gamarra to use his credit with ministers in Flanders to stop this rigorous proceeding against the Prince of Orange until a signification from the King of Spain can arrive. The death of Conde de Fuensaldagne is unseasonable, even in this particular. The King will chide O'Neill for writing such a letter to Odart. Assurances to be given to the Dowager of the King's care of his nephew. The King will awaken the Lord Treasurer about Downing's supply and the money for his two friends. The jealousy of M. Beverwaert towards Prince William is no new thing. Discusses Portuguese affairs and offers

[1] See above, p. 158, and Lister, iii. 174 note.

England's mediation to prevent war between them and the Dutch. He is to desire the merchants of Rotterdam to advise some of their principal friends here to attend Clarendon about their business.—$4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 21–24.) Lister, iii. 175–6 (*extract*).

Nov. 22, Whitehall. [*O'Neale to Oudart.*] Was told to-day that he had invited the Princess Dowager to send an agent hither to solicit the Prince's debts. Replied that he never advised any should come till the King's revenues were settled and the King out of debt. Such an application would now be unwelcome and would destroy any pretensions Oudart may have here. Asks to be cleared by Oudart.—*Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 105, f. 160.)

Nov. 22/Dec. 2. The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* De Wit, returned from Portugal, says Loa brings the ratification of the treaty but has orders to demand elucidations of the 3rd and 4th articles as contrary to what is agreed with Charles II. He also reports that he was allowed to copy Charles II's original letter to King of Portugal to dissuade him from ratifying the treaty and that Conde de Miranda was coming within 20 days to dispatch the treaty and to demand Princess Mary of Orange as wife for the King of Portugal. Difficulties made by the governor of Tangia about admitting the English. Believes the ratification will be delivered unless Charles II has a positive article that such and such privileges shall not be granted to the Dutch. Comments on the Dutch negotiation with France especially as regards the barrell-money and its effect on English shipping trade. Will try as much as possible underhand for Prince of Orange, but will not engage Charles II openly unless the business is likely to succeed. Asks whether Mr. Montague is the King's public minister in France, and if so, for him to be instructed to correspond with writer. The deputies of certain towns in Holland voted against the Prince of Orange in the last assembly without order from their *vruidscaps*.[1] Is trying to win over these places through Aitken Howe pensionary of Enckhuisen. Will watch De Vet every way; he now repents his rashness in annulling all former resolutions about the Prince of Orange. Enclosed proposition of Leyden was obtained by Merman, De Witt's friend. The Princess Dowager seems averse to giving her daughter to the King of Portugal, on account of his religion. Asks whether he shall sound her in it as from Charles II: it would disengage her from Spain. Stephan de Gamarra wrote to Caracena to delay the sale of the Prince of Orange's lands in Brabant. Gamarra is preparing

[1] i.e. *Vroedschap*, senate or town council.

to go as ambassador to England. Asks what order is taken for receiving Brandenburg's present of stags and hinds at Hamburg. Has received Clarendon's letter signed by Cornbury. Encloses resolution of Holland about the treaty with France which De Witt would fain see concluded first. Is sending a servant to get an order from Sir Philip Warwick for writer's supply; cannot bear this expensive employment himself. Asks what is decided about augmenting the King's revenues. Encloses information about the ship that brought wool from Wisbitch to Rotterdam. —10¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (148–53.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.*

Nov. 22/Dec. 2. *Same to same*, enclosing two letters from Princess Dowager thanking Charles II and Clarendon for kindness to [her nephew] the Count de Dona. (154.) *Seal.*

Nov. 22/Dec. 2, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* They have tried to regain the ships taken from Dutch subjects but are continually referred to the Admiralty, because, it is said, English subjects are so treated in the Netherlands. Parliamentary news. The shipping to transport men to Tangier is ready in the Downs and at Portsmouth.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (162r.–v.)

[Nov. 22/Dec.2 ?]. *Secret resolution* of States General instructing the ambassadors in France to proceed to the conclusion of their treaty and specifying the concessions they are to make to Louis XIV. They are not to come to any conclusion without the guarantee of the fishing.—2½ *pp. Extract.* (155–6.)

[Nov.] *Proposition* of the town of Leyden concerning the education of the Prince of Orange, viz. the carrying out of their H.M. resolutions of Sept. 25 and 29, 1660 and augmenting the numbers of persons therein appointed.—1½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (158.)

Nov. 22/Dec. 2, The Hague. *Amélie, Princess Dowager of Orange to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges letter of the 8th. Has also written to the King to thank him for what he has done and for his overtures to France. Is informed by Downing of [Clarendon's] care of the interests of the Prince.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 75, ff. 319–20.)

Nov. 23/Dec. 3, Paris. *Frederic de Dona to* [*Charles II*]. Arrived as the Court was leaving Fontainebleau. Is writing to Clarendon and to the Countess of Chesterfield an account of what he has learnt of the execution of the King's orders regarding Lord Votton [Wootton].—*Fr.* (321–2.)

Nov. 23/Dec. 3. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. The Queen of England

has refused to see him and d'Estrade rails against writer's journey from England, although writer has not yet told anyone that he has come to ask anything. Eventually d'Estrade said that it would disoblige the King of Great Britain if writer were well received. 'We' will not delay the interests of the Prince of Orange. Requests [Clarendon] to give favourable audience to the Resident of Brandenburg. Encloses letters for the King and His Highness.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 323–4.)

Nov. 23/Dec. 3, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to the States General by Sec. Nicholas's instruction, demanding satisfaction in a politic way by order of States for damages in case of ships *Charles* and *Experience*. Demands final and positive answer, upon receipt of which Charles II will do what in honour and justice he is obliged to do.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 105, f. 164.)

[Nov. 24/]Dec. 4,[1] London. *The King to Don Luis de Almeyda, Governor of Tangier*, requesting delivery of Tangier to bearer, Earl of Peterborough.—*Portug. Draft.* (Vol. 75, ff. 325–6.)

Nov. 25/Dec. 5, Paris. *Frederic de Dona to Clarendon*. Not only Silvius and his likes, but even the Abbot Montague publishes that writer has been badly received in England, hence he has to publish the kindness he received from the King, His Highness and Clarendon. Gives account of his negotiations in connection with the House of Orange.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (327–8.)

Nov. 26, Whitehall. *Petition* of Capt. Richard Phillipps, one of the attorneys in the Council of the Welsh Marches, for reversion on death of present patentees of the offices of Secretary to the said Council and Clerk of the Signet. Referred to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Anglesey, Lord Ashley and the two Secretaries of State for report. (329–30.)

Nov. 27/Dec. 7, Madrid. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* French and Spanish affairs. The English possess Tangia. *Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, f. 24.)

Nov. 28/Dec. 8, Paris. *Same to same.* News of Court and French affairs. It is thought that Card. de Retz is agreed with the Court to quit his archbishop's title.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 171.)

Nov. 28/Dec. 8. *Duke of Modena to Clarendon*, introducing Conte Rangone and expressing devotion to Clarendon's service. —*Ital.* (Vol. 75, ff. 333–4.) *Seal.*

Nov. 28. [*Clarendon*] *to d'Estrades.* Thanks him for letter of 26th and for informing the King of France of writer's respect.

[1] This draft may have been dated New Style.

Asks his favour for an affair of the King's.—*Fr. 2 pp. Draft by Bellings.* (335–6.)

Nov. 29/Dec. 9. *Downing to Clarendon.* Already finds the effects here of the good inclination of the Parliament. Hopes it will pursue the settling of the King's ordinary revenue. M. Vloa showed writer a copy of Charles II's letter to the King of Portugal and of latter's answer; also his instructions. Did not try to hinder resolution of the States General against giving him audience, but will do utmost to prevent any sudden resolution being taken against Portugal. Vloa says the King of Portugal only delays the ratification out of complaisance to Charles II and does not consider anything in this treaty is contrary to the treaty with latter. There is no order for offering any equivalent. Asks directions on these points. Vloa says great offence was taken at Lisbon because four English ships from Brazil went direct to London; this has made Lisbon merchants unwilling to use English shipping. Fears the consequences of the conclusion of the Dutch treaty with France. Nothing but the declaration of Frize troubles De Witt. Asks for £250 for one quarter, to be paid to his servant Woodroffe at writer's house in St. Steven's Square for his two friends. Details of business of De Vet's report to the Gecommitterde Raede; is a little staggered by the affair. Encloses copies of two of O'Neale's letters to Odart. Has promised Col. Griffith he shall speak with writer's spy. Encloses a short letter from him.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 166–9.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Nov. 30. *The Loyal Society to* [*same*]. To confute their traducers and through the encouragement they have received from the King's speech and from Parliament, the Loyal party decided to ask Sir Wm. Darcie and Sir John Boys to consult Clarendon about their making an address to the King. Have now formed themselves into a Society. They are sending Lord Hawley, Sir Wm. Darcey, Sir Wm. Throgmorton, Sir Wm. Courtney and Sir John Boys to thank Clarendon for his favour to the Loyal party and to inform him of their design.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 337–8.) *Signed by G. Trym(m)e, Secretary to the Society.*

[Nov.][1] *Clarendon to d'Estrades.* Bearer desires to see the Court and Paris. Recognizes the proofs of his friendship in his despatches to the King and to M. d'Aubigny. Asks him to suspend judgement regarding the prosecution of the authors of the disorders here. Three of the principals are refugees in the ambassa-

[1] Probably written shortly after the letter of Nov. 21, 1661, printed in Lister, iii. 173–4.

dor's house. Did not believe the Baron de Batteville capable of the things d'Estrades said of him. Yesterday at a public ceremony Batteville reminded writer of the privileges of the servants of public ministers and said that if it was a crime to have given money and assembled his friends, the French ambassador was more guilty.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 75, ff. 387–8.)

[Nov. ?][1] *John Osborne to Clarendon.* Requests Clarendon to ask the King to pass the patent for a reversion for a third life of the Office of Remembrancer of the Exchequer which has been in the family since the time of Edw. VI; writer's father had it for three lives but since his death there are only two to run. The profits of the office have been reduced from almost £2,000 a year to less than £300 since the abolition of the Court of Wards.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 73, ff. 355–6.) *Seal.*

[Nov. ?] '*Memoriall* for my [i.e. Bishop R. Russell's] despatch back to Portugall.' Answer to letters of the two queens. To the King about the confirmation of the treaty and secret articles delivered to Charles II. To the letter touching the peace with Holland not being confirmed without Charles II's consent. Delivery by writer of two blank letters to governor of Tangier for its delivery.[2] Arrangements for delivery of Bombay and punishment of 4 English ships for disorders in Brazil. Thos. Maynard is brought into contempt with some seditious factors [in Lisbon] because he has received no word of the chastisement of the prisoner[3] he sent some six months since.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 220–1.)

[Nov. ?][4] *Clarendon to Conde de Ponte.* Sent letter lately by Chomley. As Bp. Russell is returning, he need not write much. The latter will explain the King's devotion to Portugal. Expects it will greatly benefit Portugal. Hopes His Excellency and the Queen will soon be here.—*Lat.* 2½ *pp. Draft.* (385–6.)

[Nov. ?] *Project of Duc de Guise.* Charles II to embark 4,000 foot on the fleet that goes for the Queen and order them to join Montaigue in the Mediterranean. Montaigue to be ordered to go to Genoa to take on board the Duc de Guise, 600 horse and 2,000 foot and to obey the Duc till the forces are landed. Arrangements for pay and number of ships required. By this means the King will make himself master of Majorca, Minorca, Sardaigna and

[1] Cf. petition and grant under date [Nov. ?] and Nov. 13, 1661 in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661, p. 144.

[2] Sandwich was at anchor in Tangier bay on Nov. 7/17 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 22). Cf. draft, above, p. 162 and note.

[3] See letter of May 10/20, 1661, enclosing depositions, above, p. 99.

[4] Sandwich from Tangier, Dec. 20, acknowledged letters of Oct. 17 and Nov. 15 brought by Cholmley (below, p. 171), who was in Lisbon by Dec. 12/23 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 24).

consequently the Mediterranean sea. His scheme will also secure the King of Portugal a home, advance his conquests in Spain and hasten the revolt in Catalonia of which they are assured. Recommends a gentleman who will give an account by word of mouth.—2 *pp. Translation by Bellings.* (Vol. 78, ff. 158–9.)

Dec. 3/13, Berge[n-op-Zoom ?]. *Sir R. Walsh to Charles II.* Has just discovered a design for the subversion of the King's whole state and government. Is ready to come over if summoned because no other can be trusted with his information.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 339–40.)

Dec. 3/13. *Same to* [*Clarendon ?*]. Asks 'her Ladyship'[1] to peruse enclosed [i.e. *above letter*] and deliver it to the King. Protests that his character has been misrepresented. Has refused within these few days considerable sums of money because of his fidelity to the King. His information is no romance. Asks that his coming may be kept private and that he be allowed to return speedily so as not to be missed.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (341–2.)

[Dec. 4 ?] *Memoranda* of grants in the King's disposal given by Carroll Bolton Esq. to Wm. Ross Esq., according to articles of agreement dated Dec. 4, 1661 with proposals for the improvement of the King's revenue; mentions grants to soldiers and adventurers of different kinds, and draining of bogs and fenland. —2 *pp.* (345–6.)

Dec. 5/15. *Memorial* by Gamarra, Spanish ambassador, to States General for a defensive league. The King of Spain is content for Louis XIV to enter the league. Will propound conditions to their commissioners.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 172.)

Dec. 5/15, Paris. *Dutch Ambassadors to States General.* The viceroys of Majorque, Valentia, Minorque, and Catalonia have received orders to prepare men-of-war against the pirates of Tunis, &c. and to act with fleets of England and the United Provinces. French affairs, chiefly finance.—1¾ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (190r.–1.)

Dec. 6/16. *Extract* of resolutions of States General, concerning the case of the *Charles*. The matter is to be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. Order sent to Vice-Admiral de Ruyter in the Mediterranean to take depositions of captains concerned. Information to be taken of the burgomasters of Amsterdam concerning Sir G. Downing's allegations.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 349–50.) *English translation follows.* (351–2.)

Dec. 6/16. The Hague. *W. van der Does to* [*Clarendon?*].

[1] Probably intended to disguise address.

Writer's brother-in-law Sieur de Heenvliet will doubtless have given information of the agreement just concluded. Received his letter of Apr. 3. As writer foretold in his of Jan. 21, the Prince of Orange is greatly prejudiced by not being put wholly into the hands of the States of Holland, jealousies having already lost him the advantages procured by the Princess Royal, viz. the effect of the resolution of 25 Sept. 1660. They will not put the authority of the state into the hands of a prince whom they judge too dependent on England.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.*[1] (Vol. 75, ff. 355–6.) *Preceded by extract in English* (353–4.)

Dec. 6/16. *Extract* from register of secret resolutions of States General concerning the points still in difference between the English commissioners and the Dutch ambassadors. Recites previous proceedings and correspondence. Instructs ambassadors regarding particular articles in the projected treaty and points in wording that are not to be yielded. They cannot agree to the nomination of Extraordinary Judges until they know what differences must be examined by them. The business of Amboyna must not be mentioned.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 105, ff. 173–4.)

Dec. 6/16, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* The Fleet for Tangia and Portugal is ready to sail. Parliamentary news. The Spanish ambassador is preparing to depart.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (190.)

Dec. [6/16.] *Downing to Clarendon.* Gamarra presented his propositions to the commissioners appointed for him, but said he did not expect any sudden answer. The list of damages sent by the Dutch ambassadors at London to De Witt, has not yet been sent to States General. Resolution of States of Holland for instructions to the ambassadors in France has not yet been passed. Advised the deputies of Frize to let pass the instructions to the ambassadors in England as proposed by Holland, as the revoking of the ambassadors was left out and there was still room for granting commissioners. They think the money somewhat long in coming. Could have prevented enclosed resolution of Groningen, if he had been instructed to engage one of their deputies. Nothing can be done against Holland without money. Explains importance of point about the commissioners and that a fair advance has been gained.[2] Persons injured going to the Admiralties here merely throw good money after bad. Contested this for 12 months in Cromwell's time. The Admiralty of Amsterdam has commanded De Ruyter to conclude a treaty with the

[1] Endorsed by contemporary translator 'Extract of a letter from Mr. Nortwick'.

[2] Cf. letter to Nicholas of Dec. 6/16 in Japikse, app. ix*d*.

Turks. The Bishopric of Osnaburgh has fallen to the Duke of Lunenburgh for his life; he is married to one of the daughters of the Queen of Bohemia. Prince Robert is gone to Dunkirk for England. Details of De Vet's and De Witt's intrigue against the Prince of Orange. De Vet failed to get his report passed in the assembly. Is preparing a letter for the Dowager to write to all the towns in Zealand. Is considering other measures with Mr. Morno of Terveere in Zealand. This town could be gained if the voice of Mr. Arnout Cunningham one of the council were gained; he is son to Sir Thomas Cunningham, who has pretences concerning money formerly lent by him to the Scottish Parliament. Desires Clarendon to tell Sir Thomas to write to his son to engage for the Prince of Orange, otherwise he need expect nothing from the King. Encloses copy of instructions sent to the ambassadors: Groningen protested against the clause about the commissioners as their instructions were to grant this point; Utrecht and Overissell consented conditionally. The States General has also taken a resolution about the ship *Charles* and ordered a copy to be sent to their ambassadors in London. This is all delays, the matter of fact being already confessed. Asks what the King thinks about the proposed marriage of the Dowager's daughter and the King of Portugal. Guelderland will not break with the King over the point of the commissioners; nor will Overissell. De Witt confesses to writer it would be two or three years before the disputes *à l'aimable* could be brought to an issue. Woodroffe will wait on Cornbury for directions about Downing's supply. *Postscript.* Letters from France say the King of France, when the King of Spain dies, will send an army into Flanders to seize the country in the right of his wife.—13½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (176–83.) *Seals. Largely deciphered cipher.*

Dec. 7[/17], Stockholm. *Peter Brahé, Count Wissingsborg to Clarendon.* Complimentary letter concerning the speedy conclusion of the treaty between Sweden and Great Britain. Comments on its advantages.—*Lat.* (Vol. 75, ff. 331–2.)

Dec. 9/19. *Extract* of a letter from the Hague. Downing the English Resident has discussed fully with writer these past few days the question of the fishing. He tried to persuade him that the French guarantee was unnecessary, that the English would allow the United Provinces, a republic which would never encroach upon England, to fish on their coasts, but would not suffer France, a powerful kingdom, for fear of a descent of marines. Account of limitations proposed. Downing not only interviewed writer but also several deputies of other provinces. —*Fr.* 1¾ *pp.* (343–4.)

Dec. 10/20, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General concerning the examinations taken regarding the ship *Experience*. The agreement, alleged to have been made by Capt. Kingsman, commander of the said ship, is not in writing and other officers and mariners deny knowledge of it. Criticizes the depositions of the Portuguese. Even if the agreement were made, the Zealanders attacking the *Experience* could not have known of it. Discusses actions of their captain. Demands satisfaction in the name of the King, justice not having been done in the Admiralty. Complains of embezzlement of ship's lading &c. which, even if there had been just cause for the seizure, should have been brought entire to the Admiralty of Zealand. Demands satisfaction from the States General for unwarrantable seizure of the *Charles*. Delivers a letter concerning the *Brazil* frigate belonging to London merchants taken on voyage from Angola by a man-of-war of Filessing, named *l'Ecluse*. The King has taken opinion of doctors learned in the Civil Law in this case. Also requires satisfaction for a fishing vessel called the *Lupart*. —10 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 105, ff. 185–9.)

Dec. 12, Hampstead. *Lady Vane to Clarendon*, requesting his interference in her husband's behalf. Arthur Bainebrigg was turned out of his place as under-keeper of Teasdale Forest by Sir Harry Vane (her husband's father) for misconduct but he now has a patent for his readmission. Her husband, to whom the soil now belongs (the game being the King's), has much improved the forest.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 357–8.) *Two seals.*

Dec. 12/22, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Reports about Algerian pirates in the Mediterranean. Naval intelligence. —1¾ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, f. 21.)

Dec. 13/23, Westminster. *Same to same*, giving account of their endeavours to create a favourable impression with the principal members of the Council and Clarendon according to their H.M. resolution. Clarendon says the King considers their H.M.'s offer to treat Downing with the same quality as the Emperor's envoy, is reasonable. Parliamentary news.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (23–24.)

Dec. 13/23. *Downing to Clarendon.* Has received letter signed by Cornbury. The Spanish ambassador will go to Brussels next week and will write to the Duke of York to send a frigate to Ostend or Dunkirk. He thinks it useless for him to go at all if the fleet sails for Portugal. Report by way of Persia of a quarrel between English and Dutch: two English killed. Capture of another English ship on the Portuguese coast by some Zealand

capers. The instructions to the ambassadors in France were passed yesterday. St. Albans ought to be there, and through that clause [about the fishing] be able to hinder anything being done on that instruction. Conferences of the Spanish ambassador with deputies about the Outermeuse lands; nothing yet likely to be done about the defensive league till the issue of the French treaty is known. Intrigues of De Vet and De Witt to gain votes in the next assembly of Zealand. Griffith expects orders from Clarendon. The Dutch fear there is something on foot in the House of Commons concerning the herring fishery. Comments on Edward I's patent to John, 20th Earl of Holland, Zealand and Frize.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 105, ff. 193–5.) *Partly deciphered cipher,* Co. Kent. *Seal.* [*Enclosure*: *Copy* of Letters Patent of Edward I, Wingham 28 Sept. 1295 permitting Hollanders and Zealanders to fish off English coast till Martinmas next. (184.) *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1292–1301, p. 149.

Dec. 13. *Clarendon to Downing.* Account of conference with the Dutch ambassador concerning the ships *Charles* and *Experience.* Discusses overtures for the match between King of Portugal and Princess of Orange. Lord Treasurer says he has given orders for Downing's money. Shall not wonder at any agreement the Dutch may make with the Turks, after having let them pass in the Mediterranean when they were chased by the King's ships. The Dowager will recover her full authority if she enough resents conduct of De Vett and countenances those in Zealand. All possible will be done here. Has sent to find out Sir Tho. Cunningham, to whom otherwise they do not want to be indebted.—4½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 25–28.) Lister, iii. 176–8 (*extract*).

Dec. [13/]23. *Consuls and Senators of Lübeck to Clarendon.* Express obligations. Refer to enclosure and the threatened interruption of their commerce with England: secret intrigues against Steelyard. Their envoy pointed out that Lübeck was not included in royal edict of April 25; and that they sought nothing against the edict or the authority of Parliament. Desire a declaration to remove doubts as to their retention of their liberty.—*Lat.* 3 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 361–2.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: Dec. 13/23, *Lübeck. Consuls and Senators of Hanseatic League to Charles II.* Thank him for grant of Sept. this year that their rights in the Steelyard would not be interfered with for six months. Request an extension of one month beyond the time fixed in order that a council may be called to discuss a joint negotiation.—*Lat.* 3 *pp. Copy.* (359–60.)

Dec. 13, Whitehall. *Sec. Nicholas to Clarendon.* Sends draft[1] and fair copy of a letter concerning the election of Common Councilmen. Asks him to make alterations. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 363–4.) *Seal.*

Dec. 14, Whitehall. *Minute* by G. Hollis that the King will create the petitioner [E. Ashmole], Historiographer and Remembrancer of the Order of the Garter with a pension of £100 per annum during life. The next chapter will determine robe and precedence.[2] (367.)

Enclosure: Petition by Elias Ashmole to the King for the creation of the above office for petitioner that he may be encouraged to add to the story of the founders of the said order, the history of the sovereigns and companions. *Minute*, referring petition to next chapter. *Signed by Robt. Mason. 5 Sept. 1660. Whitehall.*—2 *pp.* (366.)

Dec. 15, London. *Memorial* to Clarendon from de Brandt, ambassador of the Elector of Brandenburg concerning the secret article relating to art. 4 of the treaty between Charles II and the Elector,[3] with explanation of the reasons why its ratification is prejudicial to the interests of the Electoral family of Brandenburg as against the Palatine house of Neuburg.—*Lat.* 3 *pp.* (347–8.)

Dec. 16/26, Five miles from Alicante. *Adm. de Ruyther to States General*, concerning his proceedings in the Mediterranean. —1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 106, f. 86.)

Dec. 19/29, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to same.* Receipt of letters from Louis XIV to the Intendant excepting Dutch subjects at La Rochelle from former rigorous orders. Equipping of fleet against Turkish pirates. Acknowledge letters and instructions of the 22nd. Cardinal de Retz's business is agreed; he quits his [arch]bishopric of Paris and is to be abbot of St. Denis with other benefices. He goes shortly to Rome in the interest of France.—2 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (5.)

Dec. 19/29, Batavia. *Josse Vandam to* [*Charles II*]. M. Seguin on his arrival will explain their case. They are 'poor soldiers of fortune'. The Amsterdam Indian Company have confiscated the booty they gathered from the Portuguese and Indians and prevent them from transporting it to Europe. Refers to previous

[1] The 'draft' may refer to the King's letter to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 179); cf. also above, p. 149.

[2] There is another copy of this minute (f. 365). Omits last clause.

[3] The secret article was dated the same day as the treaty, viz. London, Nov. 10, 1661, and by it Charles II agreed that article IV should not extend to the prejudice of the Duke of Neuburg, nor to differences between him and the Elector. He was to mediate in such cases (Dumont, vi, pt. ii, p. 365).

letter of Jan. [15/]25 last. Offers on behalf of the 1,400 soldiers of fortune to give up to the King the places of Battavia, Mallaca, Ambonne, Banda and Trenade [Ternate ?], under certain stipulations regarding trade.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 369–70.)

Dec. 20. *Letters Patent* by Charles II creating and granting to Elias Ashmole the office of Historiographer and Remembrancer of the Order of the Garter (as above, p. 170).—2 *pp. Copy.* (368.)

Dec. 20, Tangier Bay. *Sandwich to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his letters of Oct. 17 and Nov. 15 by Mr. Cholmely. Fears the fleet expected for this place will not arrive quickly. This place if rightly managed is of inestimable importance to the crown of England. Has given Duke of York an account of affairs. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (371–2.)

Dec. 20/30. *Downing to* [*same*]. Gives full account of presentation of his last memorial about the ships *Charles* and *Experience*, delivery of the King's letter to the States General and representations of how seriously the King took this business. De Witt has adopted his old trick of sending to the ambassadors in London to try and put the [King and Clarendon] off with a bundle of words. Hopes to make the King's letters have the esteem they ought. Several of the provinces declared that they would not share any inconvenience that might happen, if satisfaction is not given. De Witt tries to make writer ridiculous by insinuating that the King and his Council did not take these matters to heart. After pressing them for 12 months in Cromwell's time he got satisfaction and had no further disputes. Unless they are now brought to reason the English trade in Portugal is quite lost. Englishmen had better lose what they have lost than go to law in a Dutch Admiralty court. De Witt only values these matters to lessen the King's reputation; he has his eye on greater matters especially that of the Prince of Orange. Points out the enormity of the case of the *Charles*; would also like to do something more than ordinary for Capt. Spragg's sake. If the King continues firm to the instructions given to writer, real justice will be obtained. Reasons of his refusal to attend a conference with the deputies unless he is received with same formalities as at the first conference. M. Friquet, the Imperial Envoy also refuses unless received in the same manner as Downing was. Can do his business as well by memorials as by conferences. Asks that the King's resentment at their chicanery with writer be expressed to their ambassadors. Signature of the treaty about the Outremeuse land; departure of the Spanish ambassador for Brussels. Arrival of Conde de Miranda. He says the Queen's

dower is quite ready in money and rich jewels. Hears Desborough and Kelso and some others are setting out a ship of over 30 guns to go for the West Indies. Has caused the Queen to be prayed for in the English Church here. Suggests, when the treaty is concluded, the King asks permission for the Book of Common Prayer to be used here. Col. Griffith desires orders to go to Germany. The Portuguese ambassador says Sir R. Fanshaw intended for England three days after he left. The Princess Dowager is not averse to the business of the Princess Mary, though at first she made some scruple about religion. Two of the Prince of Orange's council brought a paper about payment of the money due from the King. Remonstrated with Oudart about it; he said it was brought in by those who were solely trusted by the Dowager.—20 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 6–16.)

Dec. 20/30, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General,* giving account of an audience with the King on the 24th inst. [N.S.] about complaints made by Downing, the offer to him of a conference and the difficulties made by him about ceremonial. Have received the papers about the *Experience* and will have the chief translated and presented to the chief ministers here. Details of conference with the commissioners about wording of the treaty; no result.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (17–18.)

Dec. 20/30. *Same to same.* Parliamentary news. The Chancellor acquainted the Lords with the details of a dangerous plot. —$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (18.)

Dec. 23/Jan. 2, The Hague. *Princess Dowager of Orange to Burgomaster &c. of Tervere,* requiring them not to agree to any resolution prejudicial to the Prince of Orange.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (19r.) *Another copy* mutatis mutandis *sent to Vlissingen.*

Dec. 23/Jan. 2. *Same to the States of Zealand* or [*in absentia eorundem*] to the Gecommitteerde Raede, to same effect as foregoing.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (19v.–20.)

Dec. 24/Jan. 3, Frankfurt. *John Harmanson* [*i.e. Baxter?*][1] *to* [*Kicke of Delft?*]. Things sent by his wife from England will be addressed to Madame de Blaue at Rotterdam. Writer and Mr. Williamson [i.e. Okey?] will be with his correspondent at end of February or the beginning of March. *Copy by Downing.* [*on Back:*] Memoranda by Cornbury. Portugal business; Dutch treaties with France and England; the ships *Charles* and *Experience.* St. Albans sent for Oudart into England. Concerning Cunningham, the rogues and Col. Griffith. (36.)

[1] These identifications are suggested by Downing's letter of Jan. 3/13, below, p. 179.

[Dec. 24–25/Jan. 3–4 ?] *Proclamation* by the directors of the Levant traffic by command of the burgomasters of Amsterdam concerning the damages sustained by the Dutch from the English. Pretences to be delivered to the Secretaries in writing before the last day of January.[1] *Translation.* (Vol. 105, f. 196.)

Dec. 26/Jan. 5, Amsterdam. *Dutch East India Company to States General,* criticizing the catalogue of English pretences against the company. Repudiates claims in several instances. Details given.—2 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 106, f. 37.)

Dec. 26/Jan. 5, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to same.* French affairs. The King continues to show his authority; his commands concerning Dutch navigation will be carried out by those on the sea coast. Talk of a general league against the corsairs.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (38–39r.)

Dec. 27/Jan. 6, Westminster. *Same to same.* The fleet is still in the Downs. Ten ships are said to be fitting to go to the East Indies. Capers with Portuguese commissions are still going out of this realm. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (39.)

Dec. 27/Jan. 6, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Hopes the Militia will be thoroughly settled. Good effects here of the Parliament's grants to the King. Is glad the King is fully assured as to the business of the fishery; the Dutch ambassadors expect to bring their treaty to a good issue on their present instructions and assure De Witt privately that Louis XIV will eventually declare himself as to the fisheries. They have no hopes that Charles II will yield further about the commissioners, but will try all other means first. De Witt was lately at Amsterdam and was told plainly that they could not break off the treaty for the business of commissioners. Sir W. Davidson is going to England; he received hopes from the Burgomasters of Amsterdam that they will do something for the Prince of Orange. The Portuguese ambassador gave writer a letter from the King of Portugal desiring him to mediate between Portugal and the States General according to the separate article but insinuating that he is not obliged to delay ratification and that Portugal cannot continue at war with the Dutch because of losses in the East Indies. De Witt expects Zealand will accept his agreement with De Vett. Encloses copies of letters sent by the Dowager to Vlissingen and Ter Vere [above, p. 172]. De Witt's cunning is greater than his power. The £250 is not yet received by writer's servant. Haren will try to dispose his province to a truce with Portugal, but he

[1] [Downing] says this was read on the Exchange 'on Tuesday and Wednesday last and is to be read every Monday and Tusday untill the latter end of this moneth' (cf. below, p. 174).

and the other think their recompense is long delayed. In De Witt's absence order is given for Downing's reception at the conference in the manner desired. Refers to proclamation by Burgomasters of Amsterdam [above, p. 173]; letter from the Directors of the East India Company [above, p. 173]; Haren will propose in States General that the guarantee of the fishery by Louis XIV shall be no longer pressed. Has sounded the Portuguese ambassador about the marriage of the Princess Mary; he has instructions about it. The Dowager is willing if her daughter may have liberty of conscience. Suggests making Tangier like Leghorn a place where merchants can lay up their goods at not more than 1 per cent. custom.—11 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 25–31.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Dec. 31 [last date]. Accounts of sums brought from, and designed to be sent to, His Majesty overseas which were afterwards received in England. Total £59,432. 2*s*. Gives items of payments to various people 25 May 1660 to 31 Dec. 1661.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 373–4.)

[1661.] *S. Mavericke to Clarendon*, enclosing an account of his interview with the Lord Privy Seal yesterday. If anything is resolved for reducing New England to obedience the time of the year calls for expedition. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, f. 238.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, no. VII (pp. 31–32). *Seal.*

[1661 ?] *Same to same.* Supplements information given before Clarendon and the Council about acts of disloyalty in New England.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (245–6.) Ibid., no. VI (pp. 28–31).

[1661 ?] *Same to* [*same?*]. Mentions former general observations of the nature of places and constitutions of several parts of N. America. Now explains means to regain those places from intrusions of Dutch and to reduce New England. Commissioners to be appointed to divide land into several governments.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (249–50.) Ibid., no. IV (pp. 19–22).

[1661.] [—— *to same*], in answer to question whether those in New England owned the King's sovereignty over them. Three-quarters of the people are loyal in their hearts. Disaffection of those of Massachusetts who made the late address to the King.[1] Makes propositions for settlement of Massachusetts. 4 *pp.* (259–61.) Ibid., no. V (pp. 22–28.)

[1661 ?] *Note* regarding the principal points for which Estates of Holland are convoked.Mentions advice of the commissioners

[1] Dated Dec. 19, 1660. See *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, p. 25 note.

of Oct. 9 last[1] about sum to be granted by States for the education of the Prince of Orange. The building of 21 warships as recommended by the Admiralty, 22 Jan. 1659 [N.S.]. Act against priests and papists proposed 11 Oct. 1656.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 104, f. 166.)

[1661 ?] *Memorial* concerning the practices of the Pensionary De Witt and his cabal.[2] Gives details under 15 heads, of their acts prejudicial to Charles II since year 1653. Downing's return to the Hague pleases all honest men,[3] save this party because he knows all their wickedness. To be even, they talk of sending Nieuport back to reside in England as ordinary ambassador. —*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 29–30.) *Translation by Bellings follows.* (31–34.)

[1661.] *Paper*, headed 'By the Lord of Salsbury since Christsmas last past, 1660'. It was said that the Duke of Albemerle brought in the King for his own greatness, a Duke, a general, master of the horse, and £10,000 a year, but he had been better to have brought him in on condition of banishing all cavaliers. He left 'us' to be hanged; there may come a time that he may be hanged himself for his labour. He [Lord Salisbury ?] has often said that the Lord Chancellor would never leave until he was another Cardinal Wolsey.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Examination concerning Lord Salisbury.' (Vol. 74, f. 77.)

1661. *Accounts*, endorsed, *The charge or state of warre paid by the States of the United Provinces annually since the year of our Lord 1600 untill this present year 1661.*[4] Details of army, navy, fortifications, and special disbursements, yearly 1600 to 1650. Concludes with note saying that the ships of war are paid out of customs duties upon imports and exports; deficiencies supplied by the State to the Admiralty. The general charge is paid out of the Excise and other taxes laid as required.—6 *pp.* (78–81.)

[1661.] *Paper* giving particulars of Excise paid in Holland on various commodities and other taxes and duties for the public charges.—$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (82–83.)

[1661.] *Petition* to the King by Henry, Lord Vaux, Baron of Harowden, and brother of Edward, Lord Vaux, lately deceased, for writ to sit in Parliament.[5] (Vol. 75, f. 413.)

[1] i.e. Sept. 29/Oct. 9, 1660, cf. above, p. 54. [2] Cf. above, p. 153

[3] Downing returned to the Hague after the Restoration at the beginning of June 1661 and left at the end of Sept. 1662. He was back again on Sept. 4/14, 1663 and remained until July 1665.

[4] This and the following paper may have been drawn up about the same time as Downing's proposals regarding the increase of the King's revenue, Aug. 16/26, 1661, above, p. 125.

[5] Edward, Lord Vaux, died Sept. 8, 1661, but Henry apparently never sat in the House of Lords (see G.E.C.'s *Peerage*).

[1661.] *Petition* of the merchants, mariners, coal and salt-owners of Scotland to the King, praying him to order the customs commissioners to permit them to trade with England as freely as formerly since the time of James I notwithstanding prohibitions and restrictions of the late act for the increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation.[1] (419–20.)

[1661 ?] '*Bp. of Galloway's animadversions*', concerning the best means of restoring the government of bishops in Scotland and the incompatibility of Presbyterianism with kingly power. —2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (427–8.)

[1661 ?] *Proposals*, addressed to the King for the government of the Church in Scotland and the healing of their differences. Author suggests a synodical government with a fixed presidency or episcopacy. Discusses questions of discipline in parishes, liturgy, ceremonies, &c.—11 *pp.* (429–34.)

[1661 ?] 'A brief of the case against Edward, Lord Howard in relacion to the Lord Boteler's [Butler's] estate.' Recites history of the case since May 1637. A grant of estates in June 1660 to Edward, Lord Howard is now under contest. (449–50.)

[1661 ?] *Lord Mordaunt to Clarendon.* Bearer Col. Browne, son of Sir Ambrose Browne of Betsworth Castle will inform him how ill the church is supplied in Surrey. Sends him because he knows Clarendon desires to advance the interest of the Church. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (402–3.)

[1661 ?] *Lists* of forfeitures [of land in Ireland ?] arranged. (i) Estates of persons attainted under First Act, total, £16,162. 16*s.* 9*d.*; given away by the King, total, £9,606. 15*s.* (ii) Do. under Second Act; total, £24,590; given away, total, £22,590.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (438–41.[2])

1661. *A tabulated statement* in parallel columns:—(i) 'An abstract of the Regicides names and the number of acres of their lands within the severall countys of Ireland, cla[i]med by Robert Gorges in behalf of his Royall Highness and controverted.' (ii) 'A perticular of same reasons why the said lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.'—5½ *pp.* (442–5.)

[1661 ?] Petition of Jean van Messem to the King for some employment. Has been compelled, through his efforts to prevent the seclusion of the Prince of Orange, to take refuge in Germany, whence he is come to [London] to declare his cause to Clarendon. —*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (470–1.)

[1] See *Acts Parl. Scot.* (*Car. II*), vii. 257–8. This act, dated June 12, 1661, restricted them to trading in Scotland.

[2] The leaves are bound up in the wrong order. f. 438 should follow f. 439.

[1661 ?] *John Durel to* [*Clarendon* ?]. Gives an account of the state of the Reformed Church at Strasburg. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (472–3.)

[1661 ?] *Abstract* of Monsieur C's profession. The King should only entertain one judge of the Admiralty, at a salary of 20 crowns for every prize, instead of all the officers and wages allowed. Allowance to Mayor of Dunkirk one per cent; officers of the Admiralty of Dunkirk two per cent; the Greffier of the Admiralty, two per cent. Explains advantages of proposal. (474–5.)

[1661 ?] *The Case of the Bermudas*, as stated by Capt. Brett. Notes on original plantation: James I's charters to Virginia, incorporation of the Bermudas. Diggs and partners alienated it to the present company. Commission to regulate abuses in 1633. Since the dissolution of the Virginia Company, the islands are commanded by the King's lieutenant. Mentions grant by Charles II of the government of Barbadoes &c. to Lord Willoughby for seven years. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 102, ff. 1–2.)

[1661 ?] *Brief description* of the situation, extent of plantations, and advantages of Bermuda and Bahama Is. (3–4.)

[1661 ?] *Note* by Mr. Cotton suggesting issue of a proclamation to declare that the governments of the New England colonies will remain as they are, in order to encourage plantations by non-Episcopalian subjects, stopped by a report of the sending out of a general governor on the petition of some who have suffered by the laws there. (Vol. 75, ff. 451–2.)

[1661 ?] *Memorial* of nature of treaties which the States General have with the Kings and princes of Christendom viz. of Spain, Sweden, Poland, Denmark (a defensive treaty and a treaty of amity and commerce), Venice (old treaties long since expired can be renewed);[1] France (hard conditions are required which cannot be avoided if there be not a treaty concluded between England and the United Provinces; De Witt will labour day and night to move the other provinces to conclude with France).[2] With the Emperor there is only a treaty of neutrality. The treaty with Spain requires each to include the other in any treaty made with a third party.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 22–23.) *Translation by R. Bellings follows.* (24–25.)

[1661 ?] *Statement* of charges of three troops of guards, the garrisons since the last reducement, the garrison of Dunkirk, and

[1] The Dutch ambassador sent to renew them is said to have died on the way to Venice.

[2] This fixes the date of the memorial as before April 1662.

the forces in Scotland (which will be provided till June next)—Total, £278,418. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 39–40.)

[1661 ?] Reasons for His Majesty improving the present opportunity for establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. Writer urges that this form of government best avoids error and confusion, and that it will help to stop the mouths of dissatisfied persons in England and Ireland. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (142.)

[1661 ?] *Proposals* by the English East India Company that the King should insist not only on satisfaction from the Netherlands Company, but also on a reciprocal regulation of the East India Trade, for a treaty on the basis of renewing the conditions of 1619. Recites the chief divisions of the trade, as regards various products, between the two Companies. (59–60.)

[1661 ?] *Tables* containing statistics as to estreats of the first single poll money in Ireland,[1] amount paid, and deficiencies on the present receipts from the poll money. Amounts shown separately under counties and principal corporations. (196.)

[1661 ?] *Observations* for Charles II's consideration on behalf of persons whose lands are now possessed by soldiers and adventurers, criticising the proposed settlement of the several interests in Ireland as not in accordance with the King's Declaration [of Nov. 30, 1660] and making propositions for the restoration of those who were transplanted merely for religion, [such] as innocent Papists, without being put to further proofs; that lawyers and attorneys be not hindered from pleading, if they take the old oath of allegiance; and that provision be made for the restoration of such as served with the King's forces abroad, also for the Earl of Clanrickard and other nobility mentioned in the Declaration.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (212–13.)

[1661 ?] *Proposal* by Irish Roman Catholics that because of Charles II's difficulties in resettling Ireland and his care of their interests they should raise £200,000 for the use of the Duke of York to be given when those who adhered to the peace of 1648 have been restored to their estates. *Endorsed by Clarendon* 'Lord Taffe's projecte'. (217–18.)

[1661 ?] *Proposals* for encouragement of fishing by the execution of laws for fasting days and Lent and forbidding importation of foreign fish. Suggestions as to means of regulating sales. (214.)

[1661 ?] *Paper* setting out 21 queries in a logical sequence in favour of allowing liberty of conscience in the form of God's worship.—3 *pp. Closely written.* (290–1.)

[1] Voted, Sept. 6, 1661 (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, p. 424).

[1661?] *Notes*, in Cornbury's hand, of statutes, proclamations, &c. relating to the royal supremacy. [On reverse, in pencil: Sketch of a female head.] (350.)

1661/2. Jan. 2/12, Westminster. *Memorial* from Dutch ambassadors to Charles II, communicating the sentence of the Court of Admiralty at Zeeland Sept. 1661 that the ship *Experience*, Capt. J. Kingsman, was declared lawful prize, with details of the case [see above, p. 126]. This paper and the annexed proofs should remove the King's ill impressions of these proceedings.—*Fr. Signed by* L. de Nassau, S. Hoorn, Van Gogh. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 4–6.) *Translation follows.* (7–8.)

Enclosures: copies of depositions, above, p. 42.

Jan. 2/12, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Presented a memorial on 5th inst. to commissioners. Account of M. de Lionne's observations on Downing's dispute about being ceremoniously conducted from his coach. Replied that the French crown would not be prejudiced.—2¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 106, ff. 47v.–48.)

Jan. 3/13, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Dowager desires the King to sign the enclosed procuration, referring to lands of Prince of Orange sold to Bishop of Münster. The third payment is now due. *Endorsed by Clarendon and Cornbury.* (32–33.) *Seal.*

Jan. 3/13. *Same to same.* Has received letter signed by Cornbury. The Portuguese ambassador will demand audience the week after next. They desire Charles II's directions. The Dutch ambassadors in France have not yet been answered about their last propositions. M. de Thou who is arrived from Paris says Louis XIV will not guarantee the fisheries. As for the English treaty, they expect a negative reply about the point of commissioners. Capt. Sprag cannot get commissioners to come to London about his business; he must either have satisfaction in the way writer manages it here or none at all. The 12 ships formerly mentioned are still fitting out at Amsterdam; it is said that they are for the Straits. Odart summoned to England by St. Albans about the Princess Royal's debts will go within 10 or 12 days. Reminds Clarendon to speak to Cunningham. No money received yet. Col. Griffith promises to return from England in 14 days. He and Sir W. Davidson sailed last Sunday. Encloses a letter lately received by Kicke of Delft from Baxter and Okey.[1] Haren says he has seen a letter saying France will never warrant the fishery expressly and that Guelderland will insist no more on

[1] Probably the letter signed 'John Harmanson', above, p. 172.

this article. Has not the wherewithall to acknowledge his services.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 40–44.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Jan. 3/13, Westminster. *Dutch Ambassadors to States General.* Their negotiation has been held up through Christmas festivities. Unexpected return of 'Sir Fanscher' from Portugal; the reason is kept secret. Reports that about 26 ships, English, French and Hamburghers are captured by Turkish pirates.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (47.)

[Jan. ?] 3,[1] London. *Extract* of a letter to the Princess Dowager of Orange. Efforts of 'our mutineers' here to cause Charles II to distrust the Princess and to make the French believe he does. In France they say the King of England must act alone, for the restoration of Orange. Details of the schemes of Sylvius to delay the treaty. He accuses the deceased Mr. Weyman with saying that the Elector's word and the Princess Dowager's were worth more than the treaty.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 76, f. 1.)

Jan. 3. *Clarendon to Downing.* i. Gives directions about concessions by the King regarding the Portuguese treaty with the Dutch. He is to concur with Conde de Miranda in all things that will prevent war.[2] ii. He must make clear to Miranda the King can rightfully insist on points he condescends on. Refers to orders given to De Ruiter which may produce war with England. He is to inform the Dowager that Miranda has instructions to treat for the marriage.—2½ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 29–30.) Lister, iii. 178–81.[3]

[Jan. 3 ?] *Memoranda* in Cornbury's hand [based on contents of Downing's letters of Dec. 20/30 and Dec. 27/Jan. 6, above, pp. 171, 173]: the ships *Charles* and *Experience*; Portuguese business; match between King of Portugal and Princess Mary; treaty between Dutch and French; De Witt at Amsterdam; use of Common Prayer at the Hague. (Vol. 105, f. 116.)

[1661/2 ?] Jan. 3. *Sir R. Walsh to* [*Clarendon*], sending heads for a cipher which Bealing may be ordered to put into form. Desires it to be sent by Sir John Shaw to his brother George in Antwerp. Directions for transmission of letters. Asks for a hint to be given to the Governor of Donquerque in writer's concern. Requests an order in writing from the King to justify his proceedings. Needs money.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 210–p.)

[1] Dated 'the 3d of the yeare 1662'. There is no indication whether this is the 3rd day, O.S. or N.S., or the 3rd letter.

[2] The letter is written in two separate parts.

[3] The footnote in Lister, p. 180, is incorrect; the two ships are the *Charles* and *Experience*.

1661/2. [Jan.] *Propositions* to be made by the Portuguese ambassador to States General. Is sent to continue his peace embassy and to complete article 25 [of the treaty]. Desires to continue conferences with their commissioners and hopes nothing will hinder the completion of this negotiation.—*Lat. Copy.* (Vol. 106, f. 45.)

Jan. 7/17. *Memorial* by the Dutch ambassadors in France. They are instructed by States General to assist Sulichem's instances to Louis XIV for restitution to the Prince of Orange of the city, castle and principality of Orange at present beset with a French garrison.—1½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (46.)

Jan. 8/18, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General expressing Charles II's dissatisfaction with what is offered by the Dutch ambassadors regarding the matter of ceremony and the ships *Charles* and *Experience*. The King requires satisfaction according to his letters and Downing's former memorials.—*Copy.* (49.)

Jan. 9/19, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* D'Estrades crossed from Calais to Dovre on the 11th as ordinary ambassador to England. Reasons for believing this is a matter of importance. Hear the renewed alliance between France and Sweden is ratified. It is said that Cominges will be sent as ambassador to England, D'Estrades to States General, and De Thou to Switzerland. Naval intelligence.—2 *pp. Translation.* (60.)

Jan. 9/19, Paris. *Same to same.* Complaint by de Lionne against the Admiralty in Zealand in the case of Capt. de Pré.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (62.)

[Jan. 10 ?][1] *Draft* of a warrant for a grant to Duke of York of waste lands and lands left by the sea in the Counties of Norfolk, Lincoln and Cambridge, largely banked up by Charles I, also of lands in Lincoln formerly granted to the Earl of Argile and now forfeited by his attainder. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 319–20.)

Jan. 10/20. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Portuguese ambassador changed countenance when writer mentioned that the King yielded the point of the Dutch having equal privileges because of the ill condition of Portugal and expected recompense. The ambassador referred to a letter from Sir R. Fanshaw that the King would not insist on an equivalent. He has gone to Amsterdam to sound them there. Downing and the ambassador hope to

[1] Cf. the warrant calendared under this date, *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 240.

manage this business successfully. Never considered him disaffected to Charles II but too eager to end his treaty and emulous of de Melo. Encloses letters from Miranda to Clarendon and to the King [below and p. 183] with a copy of the proposition he intends to make on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Advantages of Macao for China trade, if it can be got as an equivalent. Miranda confesses the danger of the Dutch having equal privileges as they would get most of the trade from England and Portugal and all the navigation. The Dowager likes the proposed marriage of her daughter more every day if the religious matter can be accommodated. She complains of the ill-offices of Sylvius now at London. Encloses memorial about it. Meeting of the assembly of Zeeland. De Thou says positively that Louis XIV will not guarantee the fishery. Few counter-pretences by the Dutch have been made in spite of the Amsterdam proclamation [above, p. 173]. The Levant merchants are preparing their list. De Witt cannot now engage the Dutch in a war with England. Justice will be done if the King remains firm. Explains reasons of the instructions given to De Ruyther about the Spanish fleet; he has none for Tangier. Needs money to pay his friends, especially Haren. De Thou is ordered to visit the Princess Dowager. Urges that the King should let the Dutch ambassadors know his mind regarding matters of ceremony and the two ships, otherwise writer can do nothing here and may shut up shop. Is in great need of money; asks Clarendon to send a word to Sir P. Warwick. Oudart did not set on foot that paper in the Prince's Council about the money due from the King; the Dowager set it on foot underhand. Encloses a letter from her about the differences with the Countess of Isinghen. De Witt is at Dort to be at hand for the business of Zeeland. St. Albans is needed in France at this critical time.—13 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 50–58.) *Extract in* Lister iii. 181–3.

Jan. 10/20, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*]. Doubt whether the treaty commissioners will receive any papers concerning the English pretences until the nomination of commissioners to examine them be first granted. Have little hopes of bringing this point according to their H.M.'s intentions. *Translation.* (61r.)

Jan. 10/20. *Same to States General.* Have no answer to their last proposition. Parliamentary news. Examination of conspirators against the peace of the nation. Arrival of d'Estrades on 14th. Expect he will return suddenly. Arrival of Genoese ambassador.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (61v.–62.)

Jan. 10/20, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to* [*Clarendon*]. Has

declared to Downing his affection for Charles II's service and his attitude towards the peace and its publication in the form in which the King of Portugal ratified it.—*Span. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 9–10.)

Jan. 10/20. *Same to Charles II.* Complimentary letter to same effect as foregoing.—*Portug. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (11–12.)

Jan. 16/26, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, giving account of French relations with Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Brandenburg. Hannibal Seestadt is going to England and passing through Paris to offer like friendship to that crown. *Translation.* (Vol. 106, f. 70r.)

Jan. 16/26. *Same to same.* Account of their negotiation. Louis XIV will not admit the word *pêche* but says the Dutch will be guaranteed their fisheries by words *autres droicts quelconques par mer et par terre.* Duration fixed at 25 years. *Translation.* (73r.–v.)

Jan. 17, London. [*Clarendon*] *to Conde de Miranda.* Has received his letters. Has already instructed Sir G. Downing to omit nothing that can bring the business to the desired end.—*Lat. Draft.* (Vol. 76, f. 13.)

Jan. 17/27, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Reported capture of Formosa Is. by the Chinese from the Dutch. Letters written by several persons about the English Court say that d'Estrades demands that Charles II shall forbear to use the title of King of France and take out of his arms the arms of France and is to notify him that Louis XIV had ordered his ships not to strike [their colours] to Charles II's ships. Discusses probability of this report. Louis XIV is strengthening his party in Germany against the House of Austria; overtures to Brandenburg. The Comte de Cominges who is to go to England is expected to be very agreeable to Charles II and the Queen when she comes. Possibility of the Dutch treaty with France being broken off. De Witt believes Charles II and Louis XIV are, underhand, in agreement about Portugal. The sticking of his treaty with France breaks all his measures. Promised a friend of Overissell to get Charles II's and the Dowager's assistance to obtain the survivancy of his drossartship for his son, on condition that he procured a resolution from Overissell against breaking the treaty on the point of commissaries. Bronkhorst has procured the like resolution in Guelderland. Three provinces have now consented to this article. Hopes of gaining Utrecht through Haren, and Groningen through another. Requires the means of rewarding them. Is glad the examinations &c. concerning the *Charles* and *Experience* offered by the Dutch ambassadors were refused by the Council. Clarendon or another of the Council should let them

know that the King positively expects satisfaction forthwith. These two ships should be taken out of the list and determined by order of the States according to way Downing procured in Cromwell's time. Points out consequences of waiving this precedent for a standing remedy for future mischiefs. The Princess Royal had the Common Prayer publicly in her chapel; Sir Wm. Boswell in spite of great endeavours failed to get permission to have it in the English Church at the Hague. It ought to be obtained now at the conclusion of the treaty. The Dutch have no right to demand the restoration of Fort St. Andreas in Gambia which they took from the Duke of Courland during the war between Denmark and Sweden, though the Duke was in no way engaged in the war. Complains of want of money. Discusses the King's revenue and affairs of the Exchequer. Kicke has had another letter from Baxter; Kicke should be given £5 to encourage him. Discussion of matter of ceremony with De Thou. The letters from the English court say that Charles II was so much offended with Louis XIV's demands that it was a question whether the Fleet should seek out the French fleet. Talk of Dutch naval changes. Lord Wootton and Mr. Oudart intend for England. Haren says he has prevailed with the deputies of Gelderland and Overissell to propose the resolutions of their provinces about the commissaries. The treaty made by the Count de Brahé is ratified in Sweden.—12 *pp.* (Vol. 106, ff. 63–69.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Jan. 17/27, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Failure of their negotiation about the commissioners to decide pretences. The King and council refused to read the paper and memorial about the ships *Charles* and *Experience* saying the matter was committed to Downing's charge. Sec. Morrice says Capt. Hoomes is to bring reasons in writing before the Council to justify his capture of Fort St. Andrew and that the Duke of Courland says it belongs to him. Details of arguments used by them in a conference regarding wording of the treaty. Ask for further directions. Have received from Sec. Morrice Capt. Hoomes's answer in writing to their memorial.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (72–73.)

Jan. 17. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 13th. Saw the letter Sir R. Fanshaw wrote to the [Portuguese] ambassador. Downing in future is to enclose letters from latter. Fanshaw is going to Lisbon to require equivalent satisfaction for what has been given up. Encloses letters for the ambassador and the Princess Dowager. In ten days the King will send an agent to France about the business of Orange. Thinks he can make d'Estrades do

good offices in that affair. Will send a letter that the dowager can send to M. Zulichem to be delivered to 'the party' to be dispatched from hence. No remedy can be applied to the Prince of Orange's affairs in Flanders as there is no correspondence between the King and Caracena; and the Spanish ambassador, who is about to leave here, is sure to do all the mischief he can. The King of Portugal will not marry a wife who will not first declare herself a Catholic. Has reason to believe well of France. Efforts from the Hague to hinder it. Warns him not to arouse French jealousy. Affairs of the House of Orange. The King will not dissent from what Brandenburg and the Dowager decide about the composition with the Countess of Isingham. Sent the King's procuration for the money of Münster in the last packet. —6½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 31, 33–35.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 183–4.

Jan. 18/28. *Extract* of notes of the States of Zealand, concerning the concept between Holland and Zealand. Vlissingen and Veere dissented from resolution to treat with Holland [about the Prince of Orange]; their advice is put in writing and kept secretly by the pensionary of the province. (Vol. 106, f. 74.)

Jan. 19/29, Madrid. *Extract* of letter from Capt. Samuel Carrington to Capt. Thos. Springall and Mr. Wm. Hinkston. Arrived a fortnight since with letters of the Duke Medyna Sealy [Medina Celi] and the Prince of Monte Sarcho. Account of offers of employment to writer by Spain and terms promised for raising 2,000 foot with arms and clothes, English, Flemings, Danes and Irish. Details of his requirements. Asks that this letter be burnt; answer to be sent under cover to Mr. Richard White, English merchant in Madrid. Considers it is as lawful for him to serve the Spaniards as any nation in the world. In England he could not procure enough money to buy the command of anything honourable. Mentions kindness of the Duke.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 14–15.)

Jan. 21 [last date]. *Account* of money received and paid for Duke of York since his coming to England. Includes several payments for mourning for servants of the household at the death of Duke of Gloucester; repairs at St. James's; charges of the snow house; and payments for stables 3 July 1660 to 21 Jan. 1661[/2]. *Totals:* Receipts £45,825. 17*s.* Payments £43,719. 18*s.* 11*d.*—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 86–87.)

Jan. 22/Feb. 1. *Resolution* by States General against the concept proposed by the Hollanders to be sent in reply to the ambassadors' letters from France dated Jan. 26 [N.S.] concerning

the fishery, *vatgeld*, and duration of the treaty.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 106, ff. 70v.–71r.)

Jan. 22/Feb. 1. *Resolution* by States General instructing the ambassadors in France in the event of the guarantee of the fishery being refused, to propose a less strict alliance and return home to report on their negotiation, leaving Boreel to continue in his employment.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (118.)

Jan. 23/Feb. 2, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, giving news of naval and Barbary affairs. No news of De Ruyter. Cannot gain concessions regarding the treaty.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (89r.)

Jan. 24/Feb. 3, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Reports sent here to several of the estates say that Albemarle is retiring from the Court in discontent. Account of scuffle between coaches of French ambassador and Weyman, and latter's and Downing's, for precedence on occasion of the Portuguese ambassador's audience. The Portuguese ambassador likes the proposed marriage of the Princess Mary but only has instructions to begin a treaty. Thinks on account of the religious difficulty Charles II should not vehemently appear in the business till he see farther. The States have ceased to hire a house for the Queen of Bohemia. Supported the Portuguese ambassador's desire for commissioners from the States. Account of heated debate in the estates of Zealand on the two pensionaries' project. It was approved of but no resolution was taken since there was not unanimity of voices. Is glad his efforts and the timely notice given him have had such good effect. The Dowager is glad the King is sending [a minister] to France and that Zulichem may have access to him. Latter has great hopes of his negotiation. Refers to enclosed letters regarding the Dutch treaty with France, which trouble them here. Speech of De Witt concerning the treaty, that without the word 'fisheries' being expressed the ambassadors must return; that the object of the strict alliance with France was to secure them against England; and that instruction be sent for an ordinary alliance with France. Several of the States General think it was great madness ever to have proposed such an alliance. Details of discussions and resolutions about the fisheries. Denies saying the Dutch had any right to the fishing; merely said they had it by grace. Always sends copies to Clarendon of any writings or memorials to be presented to the States. Most people here are now satisfied that Charles II uses them kindly, and would not blame him if any misunderstanding arose. Draws parallel between claim for this guarantee and for France to guarantee the Dutch in possession of Rynbergh belonging to Brandenburg.

Does not undervalue French friendship. Promises to show great kindness to Louis XIV when d'Estrades arrives here. Account of discussion with De Witt about producing examinations &c. about matters in the list of pretences, before commissioners are appointed, and first attempting settlement *à l'aimable*. Urged that in latter case a limit of time must be fixed. Expects he can quickly make an end to the treaty, for De Witt cannot now carry this people to a war with England. The ending of this is a ready way of making them decline that with France, which writer wishes were broken. Did not promise De Witt to give Clarendon any account of this discussion of the treaty. Hears the Zealand deputies have now received a more moderate instruction about the commissioners. [Formosa] is certainly besieged by the Chinese. De Witt opposes granting commissioners to the Portuguese ambassador.—17½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (75–83, 85.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

[Jan. 24]/Feb. 3, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Particulars of case of the ship *Enno* of the West India company arrested by the Danish Resident Petkum. Departure of M. de Bateville yesterday; he was unable to obtain audience by the King. Proceedings in Parliament about the Militia &c.—2¼ *pp. Translation.* (87.)

Jan. 24/Feb. 3. *Extract* of resolutions of States General instructing Dutch ambassadors in France to continue insistence on mutual guarantee of fishing. (71r.)

Jan. 24. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of the 27th. The Exchequer is still a little out of order, but when the Revenue is settled payments will be punctually made. Fears the Portuguese may receive some affront from the Dutch in the East Indies. There is no truth in reports sent to Holland of the French ambassador's demands; none of those particulars were mentioned except to prevent misunderstandings by the fleets meeting in the Mediterranean. Believes the French King desires to live well with Charles II having business enough in reference to Spain. The Fleet was beyond Land's End last Friday morning and the wind held good till Sunday night. The Duke of York well understands the Duke of Courland's title to the Castle the Dutch are so importunate about. Hears Lord Wotton is come. He is to inform the Dowager that Clarendon believes d'Estrades will return to France well inclined towards the Prince of Orange, though he complains of insolencies by the inhabitants.—3 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 36–38.)

Jan. 28/Feb. 7, Copenhagen. *Pres. le Maire to States General,*

concerning relations of Denmark with the Emperor and France. *Translation.* (Vol. 106, f. 86v.)

Jan. 28/Feb. 7, Danzig. *Newsletter* to States General concerning Poland. (89v.)

Jan. 28/Feb. 7, Berlin. *Elector of Brandenburg to Philip IV*, for compounding the dispute between Prince of Orange and Countess of Isinghien.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (106.)

Jan. 28/Feb. 7. *Same to Marq of Caracena*, to similar effect.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (107.)

Jan. 30/Feb. 9, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* (i) Concerning their efforts for naming the word fishery. (ii) Naval intelligence. Particulars of treaty between Louis XIV and the Duke of Lorraine.—3¼ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (99–100.)

Jan. 31/Feb. 10, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* De Witt is at Dordrecht. The States are inclined to recall their ambassadors from France, saying the chief interest of France is war. Louis XIV's grand design[1] is on Flanders. De Graffe told De Witt he would ruin all by going so downright against the Prince of Orange. Haren is in Frize to procure vigorous resolutions for the treaty with England. Will give Kicke £5 next week; and another £5 about 6 weeks hence. Zulisteyne has received a letter from Mr. Armorer concerning De Witt's inclinations to the affairs of the Prince of Orange. This is De Witt's trickery again. Is unwilling to give the names of the senders of false news from England as they are beyond suspicion of disaffection. If still desired will send them by following post. If Cornbury would get the Clerk of the House of Commons to send a journal of what passes every week, writer could contradict false stories here. The King will be esteemed here as strong as his purse and no more. The Princess Dowager is troubled that Louis XIV makes such difficulty about Count Dona. She only desires the withdrawal of the French governor and garrison from the Castle of Orange. Encloses a letter from her; she desires to know Charles II's opinion as to the Countess of Isingen, and to know whether Clarendon has spoken to Silvius.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (90–94.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher. Extract in* Lister, iii. 184–6.

[Jan.] *S. Mavericke to same.* Encloses Col. Venables's propositions for the settlement of New England. Laws to be reduced to conform to those of England. Suggestions for recovery of the tract of land usurped by the Dutch. *Endorsed by Clarendon,*

[1] MS. 'Grand visé'.

'Mr. Mavericke, Jan.' (Vol. 74, ff. 253–4.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xi. 35–37.

[Jan. ?] *Answer* by the [Privy] Council to the propositions made by the Dutch ambassadors at London on 19/29 Dec. 1661. Cannot agree to omission of clause *contra quam peccatum est* in article 4. Agree to leaving out word *hostes*, and limitation of supply of foreign armateurs. *Copy.* (Vol. 106, f. 71v.)

Feb. 1. *Address* from archbishop, clergy and people of the Morea to Charles II inviting him to make war against the Agarens in the Morea. Within the Kingdom itself there are 20,000[1] Christians able to bear arms and the Turks are in all only 8,000. Promise the whole Kingdom of Morea will make themselves subject to Charles II. Recommend bearer, their ambassador Josaphat a monk and a prior.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 16–17.)

Feb. 1/10 [*sic*]. *Address* by Andreas Musonius, bishop of the Reformed Church in Lithuania, and others of Reformed Church in Vilna and Lithuania, and the Orthodox Church of Novgorod, imploring Charles II's help to repair the ruin of 14 years' war.—*Lat.* 4 *pp.* (18–19.)

Feb. 5/15, Madrid. *Letter* to States General concerning Spanish affairs. Naval intelligence. Encounter between an English pinnace with two other English ships and three from Algiers; two of the Turks [were sunk ?]—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 106, ff. 115v.–16r.)

Feb. 6/16. *Project* of further instructions from States General to their ambassadors in London, specifying concessions they are authorized to make, including the word *hostes*, and also conditions under which the article for commissioners will be consented to. Discussion of pretences as to matters occurring before 9 Jan. 1659.—7 *pp. Translation.* (101–4.)

[Feb. 7/17],[2] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Receipt of letter signed by Cornbury. Encloses letters from the Dutch ambassadors in France about the late treaty with the House of Lorraine (above, p. 188). The Admiralties here are fitting out 20 ships besides the 12 already in hand. The deputies of each province have copied the 'temperament' proposed between De Witt and writer concerning the matter of commissioners. Has had two conferences with the Portuguese ambassador: they do not fear the States General doing anything against Portugal

[1] MS. 'two hundred thousand'. Probably a misreading or mistranslation of the original.

[2] Dated '17th Decem. 1662', an obvious clerical error. The correct date is given in Cornbury's endorsement.

in Europe, but there is continual danger in the East Indies. Arrangements regarding the Portuguese treaty: they agreed to suggest to Charles II the addition of an article safeguarding any place intended for Charles II that might be captured by the Dutch in the East Indies, before the time the treaty takes place in India. In this event the Dutch are to give it up to the English. Encloses papers[1] from the Princess Dowager. Brandenburg consents to her compounding with the Countess of Isingen. Encloses memorial from her showing necessity of concluding this business. Louis XIV is enlisting soldiers dismissed by Poland, Prussia and Denmark. De Witt pretends the article for commissioners is required for a lasting court. Encloses copies of Brandenburg's letters to the King of Spain, and Caracena.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 96–98.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Enclosure: Copy of an article concerning the guarantee of fishing tendered to Boreel by the French commissioners in 1653.—*Fr.* (105.)

Feb. 7. *Clarendon to Downing.* Reminds him of previous directions to confer with Portuguese ambassador. He should communicate freely with him. Complaints of the ambassador to his brother here.—1¾ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, ff. 39–40.) Lister, iii. 187–8.

Feb. 9. *Account* for £43,750 (200,000 crs. at 52½ each) received at Havre de Grace for 3 months pay for the Portugal forces. Disbursed *inter alia* to Sir Geo. Carteret and for the voyage of the Earl of Inchiquin to Portugal. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 20–21.)

Feb. 10/20, Paris. *Duke Francis of Lorraine*[2] *to Charles II.* Begs the King's assistance in regard to the pretended treaty between his brother and the French King.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (22–23.)

Feb. 12. *Depositions* of Robert Holland, John Holloway and John Yeoll [*signature* Yowll] all of the parish of St. Sepulchre taken before Sir Tho. Clarges J.P., concerning a quarrel between Charles Jones, Ripon, Boreman, Richard Harrison, and John Reading, soldiers, arising out of the beating of a drum in the house of the said Jones.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon* 'the condemned souldyers'. (24–25.)

Feb. 14. *Clarendon to Downing.* Receipt of his of 17th. Death of Queen of Bohemia. The King desires him to find Van der Heck and send over all the Queen's papers &c. remaining in his

[1] Above, p. 188.
[2] Signed: 'le Duc François de Lorraine'. He was Cardinal-Bishop of Toul.

hands. Van der Heck will probably also receive letters from Prince Rupert and Lord Craven to same purpose. Reproves him for not communicating his instructions about Portugal to Conde de Miranda. Question of Bombain left to their discretion. Sees no objection to De Witt's expedient. Still believes the French will never guarantee Dutch fishing. The committee formerly appointed for Prince of Orange's affairs will meet next week to examine the disposal of the goods of the Princess Royal and the payment of her debts, an account of which is expected from St. Albans and Odart. De Witt's impostures are evident when he avers the King demands commissioners for what is to come.—5 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 41–44.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 188–90.

Feb. 17, London. *Simon de Petkum to Clarendon.* Complains of impost laid upon Danish and Norwegian subjects of the King of Denmark by the Eastland Company of London. This pretended duty is never exacted from Dutch, French and Spaniards, and is contrary to the annexed articles of the treaty lately concluded between the two crowns.—1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 116–17.)

Enclosures: Copies of articles 13, 24 and 25 of treaty cited.[1]—2 *pp.* (118–19.)

[Feb. ?] *Eastland Company of Merchants to Privy Council*, defending their imposts by referring to grants made to them; letters patent of 17 Aug. 21 Eliz. (incorporating the company); proclamation of 1622, renewed 1629; and letters patent of Charles II 20 Feb. [1660/1][2] under which customs officers were not to permit entries of any goods to be exported to any ports limited to the Company or goods &c. of those parts to be imported. Allege their great charges in keeping this trade in the hands of the English and that if the Danes were exempted the Hollanders and others under colour [of Danes ?] would get the whole trade.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (120–1.)

[Feb. ?] *Resident of Denmark to same.* Observations on the Paper of the Eastland Company communicated to him by the Privy Council. Doubts whether the powers granted are as ample as alleged, which would make the inhabitants of two European countries tributary to a London Company. Declares that these duties have not been exacted till lately and that it is nothing but a bold attempt without any warrant from the sovereign to tax the subjects of a confederate, contrary to the promises of the King in article 13 of the treaty. Requests their lordships to

[1] See above, p. 82, and note.
[2] MS. 'last past'. Cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, pp. 221–2.

inform this company that they are not to molest Danish subjects in future. Is ready to attend on their Lordships at any time to explain his requests further.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 74, ff. 122–3.)

Feb. 20/March 2, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General,* enclosing memorial presented by them pressing for the guarantee of the fishery, and the *vatghelt. Translation.* (Vol. 106, f. 115r.)

Feb. 21/March 3, Westminster. *Same to same.* Have condoled with Prince Rupert and the Duke and Duchess of York. Sandwich has taken possession of Tangia. Five regiments are to be raised to assist Portugal. The Earl of Insequeene is to command them, and Talbot to command the horse under him. Parliamentary news. Damage to ships in the Downs by last Tuesday's storm.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (119.)

Feb. 22/March 4, Madrid. *H. van Reede van Renswoude to same.* Numbers of Dutch troops in Spain. News of the disembarkation of English forces at Tangier on its cession to Great Britain. A safe harbour is to be made, open to all and free from all charges. —*Dutch.* 2¾ *pp. Copy.* (141–2.)

Feb. 23/March 5, Brussels. *Dutch ambassador to same.* Don John will come as governor of the Netherlands as soon as Portugal is reduced. Learn that all the ships scattered by the storm except the Vice-Admiral's are safe. Gamarra will not go to England. Only a secretary will reside there for the present. *Translation.* (116.)

[1661/2 ?] Feb. 23, Merton. *Richard Wood to Lady Harrington,* notifying her that Mr. Dunkin has brought an order from the King's Surveyor to be published at the Church door that all the parish are to become the King's tenants. (Vol. 92, ff. 25–26.) *For date see* Cal. S.P. Dom. 1661–2, p. 301.

[Feb. ?] *Particulars* of Sir James Harrington's estates, value £1,300 per annum. (27.)

[Feb. ?] *Observations* addressed to Charles II by [Lauderdale] concerning Lady Harrington's pretences. Encloses paper showing charges on estate. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (28.)

Feb. 26/March 8. *Resolutions* of States of Vriesland approving: (i) further instructions of States General to their ambassadors in England, reported to their H.M. on 16 Feb. 1662 [N.S.] (ii) concept of 1 Feb. 1662 [N.S.] for a further instruction to the ambassadors in France. *Translations.* (Vol. 106, f. 117.)

Feb. 27/March 9, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.*

Have received no answer to their memorial, which the King is still considering. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (128.)

Feb. 28/March 10, Westminster. *Same to same.* Proceedings in Parliament concerning the Militia. D'Estrades is expected to leave shortly for Paris. Cannot hear of any treaty or matter of consequence. Desire instructions in case an ambassador comes from Portugal with the Queen.[1]—1¾ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (119 v., 121.)

Feb. 28/[March 10], The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Damage to Dutch shipping by storm in the Texel. The King's ship the *Tiger* is said to have taken aboard at Havre de Grace, 400,000 crs. for England, supposed to be part of money to be given for surrender of Dunkirk.[2] Does not believe the report as Sir Godfrey Flud says he had talked with the King and the Duke about new fortifications there this summer. Points out evil consequences of England losing a footing on this side. A memorial delivered by Dutch ambassadors in France about the fishing was read in the States General and ordered to be locked up so that no copies could be taken, because it had ugly expressions in it against Charles II. Downing's friend has procured a resolution of the estates of Overijssell empowering their deputies to consent to granting commissioners; they have also approved making the word *pesche* a *sine qua non* for the treaty with France. Similar instructions have been received by the deputies from the estates of Freeze. Holland and other provinces also think they have offered too large a treaty to France. The project concerning the English treaty is being busily considered, but several think it offers too much. Told Portuguese ambassador that if he thought there was danger in any further delay, he would give the King's consent to the delivery of the ratification. Hopes the money sent by the King of France to England is for some joint design to aid Portugal or the King of Poland. Encloses copy of a project [above, p. 189] which De Witt will labour to have passed in the estates of Holland. Asks for a speedy answer. Has got Col. Killigrew to speak with Kicke but he says no man dares to undertake it without an order. Desires first an express order from the King to go this way. Wishes Griffith had kept his word. Has given Kicke the other £5.—8 *pp.* (111–14.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Same date. *Same to same,* acknowledging his letter signed by Cornbury. (108,110.)

[1] The resolution below, p. 194, gave these instructions.
[2] But see below, p. 195.

[Feb.] *Remonstrance*[1] by the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry of Ireland, declaring their loyalty and denying the imputations of those who are unwilling to understand their faith, that it is inconsistent with dutiful obedience to the supreme temporal magistrate. Following the example of their clergy, they hereby confess His Majesty to be the supreme lord and sovereign of Ireland whom they are obliged to obey in all civil and temporal affairs, notwithstanding any declaration of any kind by the Pope or any authority spiritual or temporal proceeding from him. Hold it impious to contend that a private subject may murder the King. Beg protection from persecution for the exercise of their religion by all who shall subscribe to this public protestation.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 384–5.)

[Feb. ?] *Memorandum* concerning information desired by Lord Insiquin: where troops are to be had, where embarked and what part he is to act to expedite sending them away. Also whether he is to raise troops and command them in Portugal; how they are to be paid and amount for his equipage: desires regiment of foot and horse under his own name and a guard of 30 horse. Requests favourable letters to Madam touching his interest in France. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 235–6.)

March 2/12. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Charles II has more cause to thank writer than to complain of the treaty of alliance with the States General of the United Provinces. Desires his satisfaction and this should be explained because neither the King nor the Chancellor Hyde is well informed of this. Instructs him what information is to be given. Discusses the Dutch fishing rights. *In the year 1653, Louis gave their ambassador the project of the treaty and offered to guarantee all their possessions and rights.* Knows that if he allows the ambassadors to leave without concluding the treaty they will make an alliance with Spain, as Don Esteven de Gamarra proposed before he left the Hague. Necessity of England and France preventing this. *Desires Charles II to use all his efforts to engage them; d'Estrades can propose that Charles II can enter into this alliance. Hears that Fricquet, secretary to the Duc de Lorraine is endeavouring to engage the Estates to ally themselves with the Empire.*[2]—*Fr.* 8 *pp. Extracts.* (Vol. 76, ff. 28–33.) *Printed with additional passages in* Lettres, memoires et négociations . . . d'Estrades, Londres, 1743, i. 272–83.

March 5/15, Wednesday. *Resolutions* of States General in reply to letter of 10 inst. from their ambassadors in London

[1] This agrees with the remonstrance of the Clergy in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, pp. 503–5, dated Feb. 3, 1661/2, except as regards the preamble and the concluding sentence. See also Bagwell, op. cit. iii. 55.

[2] The passages in italics are not in the printed version.

requesting instructions for their conduct at a first meeting with the ambassador accompanying the Queen of Great Britain from Portugal. They are to make light of the delay in the negotiations between the crown [of Portugal] and this State and are to pay courtesies to the King similar to those paid by other foreign resident ministers.—*Dutch.* 1¾ *pp. Extract.* (Vol. 106, f. 129.)

March 5, Covent Garden. *Simon de Petkum to* [*Clarendon*]. Presents enclosed papers: (i) Eastland Company's reasons; (ii) their proof by an example of Hans Smitt a Dansker; (iii) summary answer to (i) and (ii).—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 34–35.)

March 6/16, Lisbon. *E. Mountague to Cornbury.* Lord Sandwich has given a full account to Clarendon. Believes the Queen will embark the week after Easter. Cornbury is happy in having been stopped this voyage. Compliments to Lady Clarendon, Lady Cornbury, Mr. Hide, Sir A. Apsley, Allan Broderick and Bulteale.—2 *pp.* (36–37.) *Seal.*

March 6/16, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Mentions the Duke of Lorraine's negotiation and the approaching conclusion of their negotiation with Louis XIV. Complaints by merchants of Tours (?) of losses by pirates of Vlissingen: they strongly urge a favourable reception of the request for redress.—*Dutch.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 106, f. 143.)

March 7/17. *Secret Resolutions* of Estates of Holland and West Friesland, concerning: (i) the project regarding the appointment of commissioners; (ii) the dispute as to ceremony between Downing and the deputies of States General.—*Dutch.* 2½ *pp. Extract.* (144–6.)

March 7/17, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Arrival of fleet at Tangia on Jan. 28, O.S. Arrangements for the Queen's reception. Proceedings in House of Commons on the Chimney Money and the Militia. Troops are being raised in Scotland and Ireland for Portugal. There is no news of what d'Estrades does here.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (157.)

March 7. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 28th [i.e. O.S.]. The report about Dunkirk has no foundation. Likes the expedient well enough concerning the commissioners but it must never pass in the terms proposed. *Details.* Will take care that the new ambassador from Orange receives no countenance.—1¼ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, f. 46.)

March 7/17,[1] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Never intended to hazard Col. Killigrewe's interest here. Killigrewe

[1] Dated by Downing: 'March 7, 1661, Old Style'.

absolutely opines that nothing is to be done by force or without an order. Details of information from Kicke about Okey and Baxter. Arranged to try and take them on Thursday night about 9 p.m. at Delft. Procured from De Witt the same evening an order by the States of Holland for apprehending them. Went personally with Major Miles, Lieut. Willoughby, and Lieut. Ogle. Seized them along with Corbet, at Kicke's house by means of the under-scout and writer's own servants, and placed them in the ordinary prison. Has communicated with Mr. Armorer about sending them in the vessel waiting for him. Desires pardon from the King to Kicke for harbouring, £200 for each one taken by his help and a place in the Custom House if he desires to go to England. Must also reward the Dutch officials. Requires by next post without fail £800 or £750. Suggests some employment to be given to the two lieutenants. Told the Dowager that Clarendon averred that not one word had been proposed by Louis XIV regarding Dunkirk. She returns thanks for Charles II's consent for compounding with the Countess of Isenghien. De Witt has been at work in favour of the project drawn up between him and writer. The business is delayed through his fears of new matters being started; jealousies aroused by Mr. Armorer's stories that he was come to plot with Downing about the Prince of Orange. It is still reported here that the King and Parliament will not agree about the militia. Has acquainted 538.221 [Portugal ambassador] with his last instructions from Clarendon about his treaty.—10¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 106, ff. 122–7.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

March 8/18 [last date]. (i) *Treaty* of marriage and alliance between the King of Portugal and Charles II, dated Whitehall 23 June 1661;[1] (ii) *Commission* to Clarendon and others by Charles II, dated Westminster, 4 Apr. 1661 for concluding treaty; (iii) *Commissions*, in Portuguese, from Alfonso King of Portugal to Francisco de Mello, dated Lisbon [1]/11 Jan. 166[0/]1 and 10/20 Jan. 166[0/]1; (iv) *Ratification* of treaty dated Westminster 20 Sept. 1661; (v) *Attestation* in English of a copy dated March 8/18, 1661/2 by Thomas Maynard and John Creed.—*Lat. except* (iii) *and* (v). *Copies by Cornbury.* 24 *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 38–51.) *Marginal analysis of treaty by Cornbury in English.*

March 13/[23],[2] Delft, 4 a.m. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of delays in delivering Okey, Corbett and Barkstead by the Bailiff and Schepens of Delft. Attempts to facilitate their escape through large bribes offered by two Englishmen of Rotterdam.

[1] A Portuguese abstract is in *Quadro Elementar das Relações Politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal*, xvi. 211–19.

[2] Dated March 13 o.s.

An advocate, Oynions, at the Hague, who holds the King's commission but cannot enjoy fruits of it through a later commission to Zas, has done good service in this matter. De Witt promised further assistance in the assembly of the States of Holland. Had to send his servants and others to keep watch night and day lest they should be allowed to escape and had to promise rewards to the bailiff and his under officers. The prisoners denied they had been judges of the King and told many of the lords of the States that they were Presbyterians, and wanted to lay out £10,000 sterling to set up a clothing industry at Delft. The States passed a resolution directed to the Bailiff without the Schepens[1] for the immediate delivery of the prisoners to Downing. Arrangements with Mr. Armorer and the captain of the *Blackmore* frigate for their safe custody and conveyance to England. This has increased the expense; gives details of sums required, in all about £1,200; begs remittance of this sum by Sir W. Davidson. Keeps secret Kicke's share in the business, otherwise he would be knocked on the head even by the Dutch. Desires an order to thank De Witt for his readiness and thoroughness in this business. Has sent Major Miles to Campen to try and find Holland.— 8¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 106, ff. 130–5.)

March 13/23, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, concerning deliberations with Sieur de Lionne; the King consents to the insertion of the word *pêche*. Hope to finish all this week.— 2½ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (159–60.)

March 14/[24], The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Gave a full account of matters concerning Barkstead, Okey and Corbet, in letter by Armorer. Recites briefly events therein related, and encloses letter of the Bailiff and Schepens of Delft to the Estates of Holland, giving reasons why the prisoners should not be given up. Among those assisting efforts of the prisoners to escape were Dawson and Welch, merchants of Rotterdam, Kelso's wife, and Col. White's wife. Describes taking the prisoners by boat from Delft and delivery of them to Armorer. Estates of Holland have taken resolutions in favour of accommodating Downing's demands as to ceremonies at conferences with deputies of States General; and to confer with the King for reducing Turkish pirates in the Mediterranean. Comments on news from France. Has put the business of the Portuguese treaty entirely in the ambassador's hands. Requires at least £1,200 [f]or expense of taking the prisoners; does not lay out a penny more than is necessary. Estates of Holland have resolved to send a resident ambassador to England on the return of the extraordinary

[1] i.e. sheriffs or justices.

ambassadors. Encloses untranslated papers as the servant who does the translations has gone aboard the frigate.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 106, ff. 136–40.)

March 14/24, Westminster. *Dutch ambassadors to States General*, (i) concerning their negotiations for prohibiting Dutch and English subjects from taking commissions as privateers from the enemies of either nation. Sec. Morrice says the King has given order to this effect; (ii) acknowledging instructions [above, pp. 194–5], and letters for the King, Duke of York, and Clarendon. D'Estrades has not demanded the restitution of Acadia taken from the French in the time of Cromwell. The King publicly expressed satisfaction at the assistance given Downing in sending over the three regicides.—2¼ *pp. Translation.* (161r.)

March 14/24. *Paper* presented to Louis XIV by Count Fuentes relating to the dispute in London between Bateville and d'Estrades. *Translation.* (163.)

March 15. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Recommends his nephew, Earl of Barrymore, as friendly to the English interest. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 56–57.) *Seal.*

March 17/27, Lisbon. *Sandwich to Charles II.* Delivered his letter to Queen [Catherine] on 14th. Preparations for her departure. Mr. Talbot will give further particulars. *Duplicate. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (58–59.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl. xx.

March 18/28, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General. The King will not permit persons interested in the *Charles* and *Experience* to apply to any inferior court but accepts the way by conferences with their deputies if Downing is received in the same manner as formerly. *Copy.* (Vol. 106, f. 156.)

March 18–20. *Particulars* of Dantesie Manor House Co. Wilts, (i) goods of Sir John Danvers, lately attainted, seized by Nevill Maskelyne for the King's use; household furniture &c. *Memorandum* that on March 20 the Hundred of Chippenham was seized and guildhall there taken possession of. (ii) Copies of rentals of the said manor, with names of tenants and holdings.—5 *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 60–64.)

March 19/29. *Resolution* of States General upon the King of France consenting to the word *pêche.* Further instructions to their ambassadors as to the articles regarding the *vatghelt*, the Elector of Collen and the Duke of Newbourg.—1½ *pp. Extract. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, ff. 161v.–2.)

March 20, Cockpitt. *Albemarle to Clarendon.* Urges satisfaction to be given to multitudes of poor people who have furnished

stores to great value for the Navy since the Restoration. Has also written to Ormonde and others of the Council. Would have written sooner to Clarendon but did not wish to trouble him when the grief of his great loss was fresh. Schedule with particulars of the case annexed. There are 400 families concerned, three parts of whom are handicrafts and very poor men. Total due to the persons who petitioned the other day and present petitioners is £134,809. 14*s.* 10*d.*—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 72–75.)

March 20. *Accounts:* Receipts and payments to Military and Civil Lists for year ending 20 March 1661[/2]. Total payments, £200,678. 16*s.* 8¼*d.* Total receipts, £201,046. 12*s.* 1⅞*d.*—2½ *pp.* (76–79.)

March 20/30, Paris. *Dutch ambassadors to States General,* concerning (i) the Spanish ambassador's audience, (ii) outstanding matters in the Dutch treaty.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, ff. 171, 173.)

March 21/31, Westminster. *Same to same,* giving an account of an audience in which the King acknowledged the help of the Estates of Holland and the Pensionary in seizing the three prisoners.—2 *pp. Translation.* (172.)

March 21/[31], The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Acknowledges two letters and refers to Clarendon's and Cornbury's loss of 'such a daughter'.[1] Discusses in detail Clarendon's two objections to the concept lately sent by writer of the project resulting from former conferences between him and De Witt. Arguments used by De Witt regarding these points. Commissioners will never be granted without previous amicable endeavours to compose matters in difference. Even if granted, the precedent created would be unsafe for the King. Encloses letter from the Dutch ambassadors in France saying that Louis XIV has consented to the word *pesche* being inserted in the body of the treaty. Urges that that court is not to be depended upon by Charles II. Louis takes it for granted that England is out of possibility of any understanding with Spain or the Emperor; but they will need to cast their eyes on Charles II when they see how the Dutch are engaged with France. Doubts whether the Dutch will stand by Louis in those designs he seems to have on foot; their interest is wholly in peace, that of France in war. Hopes this encroachment on Charles II's sovereignty of the seas will create unity at home and encourage the liberality of the House of Commons.[2]

[1] Cornbury's first wife, Theodosia, da. of Arthur, first Baron Capell of Hadham, died this month—G.E.C. s.v. Clarendon, Henry, second Earl.

[2] Cf. letter of even date to Nicholas, printed Japikse, app. ix*f.*

Debate in the States General and passing of the project for the treaty with England. Young Van Trump is gone to sea to convoy the East India fleet and secure the fishermen. Expects the prisoners arrived on Saturday or Sunday last. The Bailiff of Delft said the Estates would never have given Downing the order, had they imagined he could have taken them. The ill-affected English here are caballing to present a petition to the Estates to demand written assurance for their freedom. The agreement between the two Pensioners has failed again to pass in the Estates of Zealand. Encloses copy of another memorial given in this week about the *Charles* and the *Experience*. Major Miles has returned and Holland is escaped. The King's and writer's word and honour are at stake as regards rewards to be paid to Kick, the Bailiff and others. Reminds him of writer's business in Durham and other private concerns. De Witt has failed to get a resolution for the ambassadors to return from London if the new project is not accepted. Asks Clarendon to intervene in the case of a ship of Amsterdam, belonging to De Witt's brother-in-law, taken by Portuguese privateers. Asks what he is to do on the arrival of the Queen [in England].—15½ *pp.* (Vol. 106, ff. 147–55.) *Name* Kick *only in cipher.*

March 21. *Clarendon to Downing.* Arrival of Nick Armorer with his welcome guest. Receipt of his of 14th. Downing has done nothing better than his conduct of this last business; the King's own letter will show his approval. The King has also thanked the Dutch ambassadors here, and a letter will be written to the States of Holland. Encloses one from himself to De Witt. Encloses a letter from the King demanding from the Count of Hannow the delivery of all those who yet remain in his country. Asks for further information where those fellows lurk. Sir Wm. Davidson comes with orders to pay Downing [£]1,200. Downing's credit will never suffer for anything of this nature. Discussion with the Dutch ambassadors concerning the treaty with Portugal; the ratification has not yet been delivered. Asks why this is still delayed after the Portuguese ambassador made such complaints of want of orders from hence. Asks for Christian names of Dawson and Welch, so that he can proceed against them. The King of France still urges that Sir G. D[owning] has said to the States that Charles II will not trouble their fishing; he therefore thinks he too may do the same. Asks his help for James Boeve of Middlebourg to be continued.—4¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 48, 50–51.)

March 23, London. *Project* for surrender of Cadaques and securing Catalonia, signed Emanuel Deau and addressed to Charles II.

Drawn up in 12 articles; war to be undertaken in the name of the King of Portugal for the liberation of this province from Spain.—*Fr.*[1] 7¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 273–8.)

[March 23]/April 2. *Adam Hermann v. Bulew* [?] *to Clarendon.* Reminds him of matters of commerce which writer has hitherto broached in the name of the Prince of Mecklenburg. Concluding this business will benefit English merchants trading with Hamburg and Danzig coasts, and increase the King's influence in the Baltic.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'A gent. of Mechlenburgh'. (Vol. 76, ff. 87–88.)

March 25. *Memorial* from Sir Wm. Curtius residing in Sweden and Germany on behalf of Charles I and Charles II since 1632. Is now come over at great expense. Desires payment of £17,175 ster. due to him, so that he can return to Germany to his wife and children and restore what he converted from their estates for the above employment. (89–90.)

March 26/April 5, Lisbon. *R. Russell, Bishop of C. Verde, to* [*Clarendon*]. Hopes to follow within 10 days. Is blamed for the faults, miscarriages and delays. Asks Clarendon's protection lest he be prejudiced in the King's opinion. All the company desire to place relatives and friends in the Queen's service. The Conde de Ponte, through writer, has much curtailed the train to accompany the Queen. Has had trouble with the multitude of churchmen who desire to go as chaplains. Shewed the Queen the establishment of the chapel sent by the King. Explains how he is wrongly charged by the English here because a Jesuit has been chosen as her confessor. Told the Queen the Jesuits were the least acceptable in England. The Regent is sending six others, not Jesuits, under the notion of preachers, that the King may approve of one to be the confessor. Disapproves of the number of chaplains being sent and has refused to come himself as chief chaplain. Mr. Talbot has behaved much to the honour of His Highness.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (91–92.)

March 26. *Memorial* by the Dutch ambassadors to Charles II declaring reasons why the States General cannot agree to the 14th article of the projected treaty, viz. submitting of differences to the decision of commissioners. Give details of an alternative project for settling the differences which have arisen since the agreement of 1659. The ratification to have full particulars of the pretences on both sides and an undertaking to give reasonable satisfaction to each other's subjects on these matters; mutual arrangements for satisfaction failing this; or for the case

[1] Peculiarities of spelling and syntax suggest that the writer was not a Frenchman.

to be submitted to decision of commissioners after a year.—*Fr.* 4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 52–55.)

March 28/[April 7], The Hague. *Downing to Charles II*, thanking him for letter of the 21st and favours since his restoration. Has merely done his duty in apprehending the three prisoners. (Vol. 106, ff. 164–5.) *Seal.*

March 28/[April 7]. *Same to Clarendon.* The Portuguese ambassador is now in no haste to deliver the ratification though pressed to do so by writer. Durst not hint to him what Clarendon has said to the Dutch ambassadors. Could have gained concessions if the ambassador's importunities to the King had not hindered him. Will deliver the King's and Clarendon's letters to the Estates of Holland when they reassemble. Sir Michael Levesay, Walton, and Blagrave are certainly in Count Hanow's country. Kick says Ludlow is or was lately at Geneva. Dawson's name is William. Cannot find Welch's Christian name. Kelso is active underhand, also John Turner, a dyer at Delft. A process should be begun against Kick or he will be suspected. The French treaty is not yet signed because of the business of Ryneberg and Ravestine and the *vatghelt*. Gamarra has arrived and the States General are sending to the provinces about a league to defend the Low Countries. Is confident Louis XIV's treaty with the Dutch will not gain their neutrality in the business of the Spanish Netherlands. Many of the Estates of Holland want to write to Charles II not to execute the three prisoners. Reminds Clarendon of De Witt's desire for the restoration of the Dutch ship *Old Simeon* brought into Rye which belongs mostly to his brother-in-law. Has received the money from Lady Davidson. Asks for what is due to himself. Has assisted Mr. Boeve.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (166–70.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.*

[March 28.] *S. Mavericke to Clarendon*, enclosing testimony from New England merchants as to his fitness to assist settlement of New England. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 102, ff. 5 f.–g.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.* xviii. 48–49.

March 28. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 20th [21st]. Interview with the Dutch ambassadors who afterwards had a gracious reception by the King. Hopes Downing's predictions about the French business will prove true. D'Estrades says he will maintain a friendly correspondence with Downing at the Hague. Warns him against speaking freely of the King of France. Amsterdam and the other towns will not be easily trusted again by their friends here. Asks for information of all the rest of the rogues. Promises punctual payments; Sir Philip Warwick well understands the necessity of the service. Will speak to the Dean

of St. Paul's about Downing's concerns in the North, and write to the new Dean of Durham. If the ship[1] mentioned be at Rye or elsewhere in English power it will be restored. Will reply to the Princess Dowager after further speech with M. Buat. Hopes Queen Christina will not visit England. Peterborough says Tangier will be a noble seat of trade.—3 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 52–54.)

March 29/[April 8], Copenhagen. *Letters of credence* from Frederic III, King of Denmark to Hannibal a Sehestett, High Treasurer and Senator, as plenipotentiary for treating with Charles II.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 65–66.)

March 29/[April 8]. *Frederick III to the Queen.* Complimentary letter on her marriage to the King of England. *Lat. Endorsed by Cornbury.* 'K. of Denmarke, 29th of March 1662, without the title of Majesty. Brought by H. Sehestet.' (68–69.)

March. *Same to Charles II.* Complimentary letter congratulating him. Hopes for the maintenance of friendly relations.—*Copy. Lat.* (70–71.)

[March.] *Same to Duke of York.* Thanks him for civilities, and asks him to receive favourably Hannibal de Sestet.—*Fr. Copy.* (67a–b.)

March 31 [o.s. ?],[2] Tangier. *Peterborough to* [*Clarendon*]. His difficulties with the Spaniards and Guylan, whose enemy Benbucar has lately been protected by the Spaniards at Allarache. Account of writer's negotiations with Guylan for a peace. Concluded peace with [Moors] for 6 months upon their own terms in order to gain their confidence in trade. At time of signing Guylan demanded further concessions. Encloses paper from Guylan. He then raised camp and marched away. Describes their army and the precarious nature of this place if pay and provisions are neglected. Needs sea coal for fuel.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* '30th March'. (95–96.)

[March.][3] *Memoranda* of the results [of a discussion in Council] about bringing in the new Book of Common Prayer from Convocation. If necessary a letter to be sent from the King to the

[1] i.e. belonging to De Witt's brother-in-law.

[2] Dated 'March the last, 1662'. Letters from the English garrison were generally dated o.s. (see *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, Introduction, p. xxvi).

[3] See Kennet's *Register*, pp. 642 sqq., for references to the Book of Common Prayer and a proviso from the King being considered in the House of Lords in the middle of March. Cf. R. S. Bosher, *Restoration Settlement*, London 1951, p. 250.

House, taking notice that the Book of Common Prayer had been reviewed by the Clergy by the King's Command. (154–5.)

[March.] *Copy* of the King's letter referred to above. Recites commission of 25 Oct. 1660 for review of Prayer Book.—1½ *pp.* (164–5.)

[March.] *Drafts*[1] of clauses [for the Act of Uniformity] allowing those who assent to the Articles of Religion of the Church of England and do not attack the liturgy to worship separately without molestation.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Provisos for tender consciences.' (156–9.)

[March.] *Draft* of clause *re above,* to grant licences by letters patent to any person or persons who had before ——[2] taken *de facto* the order of priest or deacon to preach within any church or chapel without reading the book of Common Prayer if the same be read by some other person on the same day in the said church or chapel. (160–1.)

[March.] *Draft* by Clarendon of a proviso in regard to the promises made by the King before his restoration for liberty of tender consciences. (162–3.)

April 3. *Dr. Robert Gorges to Clarendon.* The provisoes in the Bill [of Settlement] are too numerous, and grants under the Seal of Ireland are confirmed. Has little hope of success against them owing to the combination of interests concerned. Unless some remedy is taken there will be more prejudice to the soldiers and adventurers by these new donations than by the restoration of the natives.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (97–98.)

April 5, Leith Citadel. *Scottish Army Officers to same.* The greater part of the soldiery here are two and twenty months in arrears and have only had the 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for diet, but no clothes nor necessaries. They have been supplied upon the credit of their officers. Desire satisfaction. The forces here gave the earliest concurrence with Albemarle for the Restoration. *Signed:* Roger Delves, John Page, Robt. Lavarock, Tho. Reynolds, Jo. Farmer, Ja. Thompson, Josua Hales, Robt. Heath, Ellis Cooper, William Daniell, Joseph Witter, Mi. Richardson. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (99–100.) *Seal.*

April 9. *Col. H. Cromwell to same.* Did not seek any particular provision in the Declaration when it was framing, but asked for mercy when he saw himself secured with the multitude. Thanks Clarendon for his interest. Asks him to assure the King and the Duke of York of writer's loyalty and gratitude. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (112–13.) *Seal.*

[1] These draft provisos are in different hands.
[2] Blank left for a date.

April 11/21, Amsterdam. *Nunes da Costa to* [*Queen Catherine*]. Is agent to Portuguese embassy here. Expresses desire to have audience on her arrival. The affairs of Portugal will be safe in her hands. Desires her orders if he can be of service.—*Portug.* (101.)

April 11/21. *Queen of Portugal to Queen of Great Britain.* Entrusts her person to Duarte da Silva. Desires his son Francisco da Silva to be her treasurer. Has the King's dispensation for him to have this office, notwithstanding his being a Portuguese. *Portug.* (114–15.) *Seal.*

April 11. *Dr. Gorges to Clarendon.* Saving [clause] to the Protestant purchasers in Conaught omitted in instructions of the grand bill. The Protestant interest is most low in that province; three counties may thus be cleared of English inhabitants. Elaborates the claims of these families.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (102.)

[1662 ?] April 11. *A*[*nne, countess of*] *Rochester to same.* Begs him to speak privately to the King in her favour for the place promised to Lady Derby, now deceased. Was disappointed at refusal of the Bed Chamber place given to Lady Marshall.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (103–4.)

April 11. *Clarendon to Downing.* Acknowledges his of 28th and 4th. Progress of the treaty. Prospect of agreement between the two East India Companies. Good treatment of English merchants in Spain and civilities to the Fleet. Orders desired have been sent to Rye. Asks for memorial of particulars relating to the Dean of Durham. Desires to see the King's debt paid to the Prince of Orange, but he cannot pay at this time the sum of money they have promised the Countess of Issingham.—3 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 55–56.) Extract in Lister, iii. 190–1.

April 12/22, Lisbon. *M. de Faria Severin, Marq. de Souvre to* [*Charles II*]. Acknowledges letter brought by bishop elect of Port Alegre. Compliments.—*Portug.* (Vol. 76, ff. 105–6.)

April 12/22. *M. Duque* [*de* ——][1] *to same*, to same effect as foregoing.—*Portug. with Lat. translation. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (107–10.)

April 13/23. *John Shaw to* [*Clarendon?*]. John Mann who was made surveyor general of Jamaica was opposed by the then governor. Mann petitioned the King for order to be given to the present governor, Lord Windsor, to encourage him in his office

[1] Latin version is signed 'M. Dux S(?)'.

to measure out land to the planters; also for grant of the keeping of records of said lands. (146–7.)

April 13/23, Madrid. *Dutch Ambassador to States General.* Obtained audience with His Majesty concerning Prince of Orange; expects this Court will seriously consider the business. Letters from De Ruyter say that when his ships arrive in Spanish Harbours they are treated with extraordinary civility by reason of orders from the King of Spain. Conjectures regarding choice of Governor of Spanish Netherlands.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (188.)

April 14. *Memoranda* by Clarendon. The Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain to set out for Portsmouth on Monday next. The King to stay here till he receives news of the Queen's approach. The marriage ceremony to be the same day the King arrives at Portsmouth. The King will only be attended by his own guards. The Duke of York's and the General's troops will remain here. Two troops of the Earl of Oxford's regiment to be drawn up, one about Islington, the other about Deptford. The Lord Steward to arrange for a table for the Earl of Chesterfield and a table for the Groom of the Stole on the Queen's side. *Endorsed* 'Order of attendance upon the Queen'. (111.)

[*c.* April 15.][1] *Papers.* i. His Majesty's certain revenues out of the Pipe. Discusses relations of Sheriffs Accounts and fee farmers with Clerk of Pipe. Examples of fee farmers for Ashby de la Zouch, Holdernes, Wendover and Gisborough, temp. Eliz. ii. Casual revenues called greenwax in charge in the Pipe.—4 *pp.* (132–5.)

April 16. *Copy* of paper delivered by Mr. Paine of Lord Fanshaw's office concerning procedure regarding seizures made by any sheriff for any debt in either of the offices of King's Remembrancer or Treasurer's Remembrancer. (120–1.)

April 16. *Draft* of an Act for the better regulating of sheriffs, and bailiffs of liberties, accounts, &c.—5 *pp. large folio.* (122–6.)

April 16. *Paper* concerning the method of the sheriffs passing their accounts in the Exchequer, delivered by the Pipe Office, 16 Apr. 1662.—3½ *pp.* (136–9.)

April 16. *Copy* of paper by the auditor concerning the account of seizures commonly called foreign accounts.—2¼ *pp.* (140–1.)

April [16],[2] York. *Jon. Mascall, postmaster at York, to Archbishop of York, at his lodgings, London.* Has been on an inspections survey of persons formerly known as enemies of the King

[1] Endorsed, but not in Clarendon's hand, 'given me by Sir Edmund Sawyer, Auditor about April 15, 1662'.

[2] Appears below address and may be date of receipt.

and Church. Has been allowed by King to open suspects' letters. Enclosed refers to the Presbyterian design, and is written by Mr. Edw. Bowles. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (148–9.) *Seal.*

April 17/27, Paris. *Copy* by Cornbury of a separate article concerning imposition of 20 *sous* a ton upon foreign ships outward bound from France, supplementary to the treaty between States General and Louis XIV. Names of signatories appended. —*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (142–3.) *English translation follows.* (144–5.) Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, vi. 418–19.

April 18. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has his of the 11th. Will follow his advice regarding the time of 1659. Has received a civil letter from De Witt. Would be glad to have the treaty concluded here before that between the Dutch and France. Asks what Col. Bamfield does. Has received a latter from Prince of Aurange relating to Coronel; will watch that he does no further mischief. Encloses letters for the Portugal ambassador and for the Princess Dowager.—1¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, f. 57.)

April 21, Whitehall. *Charles II to Sir M. Eustace and Earl of Orrery*, for grant in favour of Clarendon from soldiers' and adventurers' rents in Ireland.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 76, ff. 166–7.) *Cal. S.P., Ireland*, 1660–2, p. 535.

April 21. *W. Cromwell to Clarendon.* His servant, Richard Kinge, employed in prosecution of writer's law suits, was to have attended in London this term in a case against Mr. Stamford. Kinge has been arrested by the under-sheriff of Derbyshire, in spite of notice being given of writer's protection. Conceives this arrest to be in contempt of privilege of this House. *Endorsed by Clarendon, 'Mr. Crumwell'.* (168–9.) *Seal.*

April 21. *Southampton to Charles II.* The Attorney-General's and Surveyor-General's certificate gives a full account of the petitioners' business. Proposes they should be repaid only the principal and interest because of the King's present expenses; Sir Charles Harbord to be ordered to treat with those creditors that are not paid, to take their principal money, and discharge the gentlemen [i.e. petitioners?] from their bonds.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (170–1.)

[1662, April?] *Objections* to the Lord Treasurer's propositions to the King for paying debts contracted by the late King to various persons in Oxford. Difficulties in the way of inquiry by Sir Charles Harbord. (Vol. 73, ff. 403–4.)

Enclosure: Schedule of Charles I's letters patent dated 4 July [1644] made for security of those who lent or were engaged for

money in Oxford viz. £600,000. List of lenders of money and sums lent and the trustees. List of sureties from the King, headed by Earl of Clarendon. (Vol. 73, ff. 405–6.)

April 23. *A[nne, Countess Dowager] of Rochester to Clarendon*, concerning her son's estate in Oxfordshire. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 172–3.) *Seal.*

[April ?] *Same to same.* Refers to above letter as enclosed to Mr. Clutterbuck. Gives further particulars. (174–5.)

April 23. *Copy* of charter of incorporation of Connecticut, transcribed Feb. 14, 1675[/6].—10 *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 10a–18.) *Cal. S.P. Colon.*, 1661–8, No. 284. *Marginal note.* (f. 16v.) 'This became out of date, Oct. 31, 1687; took life again May 9, 1689, that is one year, a half, and 8 days.' *Rough notes of calculations on* ff. 10a and 18v.

April 25, Charmouth. *Will. Ellesdon to Clarendon.* Some persons belonging to Lord Bristol have spoken in this country very disgracefully of Clarendon. Offers to send particulars as to persons and words: besides Lord Bristol, there is a Capt. Winston Churchill of the House of Commons, who is to go as a commissioner to Ireland. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 176–7.) *Seal.*

April 25. *Clergy of Ireland to Lords Justices.* Toleration of the numerous Papists, Presbyterians, Independents of all sorts, Anabaptists, and Quakers, cannot effect the peace and unity desired in this church. Suggest a declaration to state that the King's grace to delinquents is only in respect of past; for future all will be required to conform to the ecclesiastical laws under pain of a vigorous execution of the laws of the land. The bishops should make a list of the names of the most dangerous seducers; the judges and justices of peace should admonish these persons either to conform or to leave the country. 2 *pp. Copy. Endorsed* 'Rec. in Earl of Orrery's letter of May 10'.[1] (178–9.) *Subscribed by 10 bishops.*

April 26, Northbury. *E. Hyde to Clarendon.* Has sundry times written regarding Delamer forest (which Lord Brandon has gained)[2] and regarding writer's Irish design. Now requests favour of a grant to be a commissioner of Custom House. (180.)

April 28/May 8. Tangier. *Chapter of Tangier to Charles II.* Are obliged to him for sending Peterborough. Explain their difficulties here.—*Portug. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (181–2.)

[1] This may be the date of receipt for the letter is dated 'May 6' (below, p. 213).

[2] Lord Gerard of Brandon (cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, pp. 319–21).

April 25, Somerset House. *Instructions* by St. Albans for Mr. Oudart returning to Holland, to the Princess Dowager. St. Albans has been ordered by the Queen Mother to find means to a good issue out of concerns of the Princess Royal. Oudart will lay before the Princess Dowager notes, inventory, and accounts and ask her acceptance of the Queen's proposals to deliver up the Princess Royal's jewels &c. and for clearing up remaining debts.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (116–17.)

April 25. *St. Albans to the Princess Dowager.* Reasons of Oudart's delay here. Recommends him to be given credit. His instructions have been approved by the King and Duke of York.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Copy.* (118–19.)

April 25. *Clarendon to Downing.* Finds there are still differences between the Dutch ambassadors and the treaty commissioners over the article relating to the retrospect. Told one of the ambassadors that the limits of '59 for the Indies, and '54 for these parts was yielded to Cromwell and confessed by De Witt to be so. He says De Witt agreed with Downing that there should be no retrospect beyond '59. Cannot blame the French King for being willing that Charles II should be included in a treaty 'against himself' but they will not commit 'the oversight'. There is no danger of petitions on behalf of the prisoners. If any Scotchman has passed by it may be Warristone. Is glad the Dowager has alarmed Don Stephano. Punctual directions have been given on behalf of Downing's two friends; his servant should follow the matter up.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 59–60.)

April 28, Portsmouth. *Manchester to* [*Clarendon*]. All things are in order for the Queen's reception. Fears the wind may deny the Queen a landing here and force her into Foymouth [Fowey ?] or Plimouth. This pleases the Lord Lieutenant who will be nearer Ireland and the Vice-Chamberlain who wants to take possession of a purchase near Plymouth.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 76, ff. 183–4.)

April 29, London. *Sir Richard Ford to* [*same*]. Recounts his services and sufferings for the King since his flight to Holland in 1642. Supplied arms to Western ports. Returned in 1652 and was chiefly instrumental in bringing the City over to the King's interest. Was chosen by the Common Council to wait on the King at the Hague. Refers to King's promise to make him one of the Commissioners of the Customs. Expects to receive the most expensive office of Sheriff at the next election. Requests that he may be made a Commissioner for the Navy or any other

employment. If not requests leave to lay down his Alderman's gown and colonelcy.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 185–6.)

[April ?] *S. Mavericke to Clarendon.* Has had discourses with Earl of Marlborough and Lord Winsor about their designs. The East India Company endeavour to get the chief commands for unfit persons. Asks Clarendon to interpose for Capt. Minus and Capt. Jeremiah Blackman for the East Indies. Capt. Minges, for West Indies, is like to be outed for Capt. Fearnes. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 102, ff. 5d–e.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, x. 34.

[April] *Clarendon to Downing.* The King's ratification will be sent when the committee for the Prince of Aurange have attended the King. Nothing will be done without informing the Dowager. She should well weigh overtures from De Witt. Overtures have been made for the King to take the charge of his nephew on himself and leave the Dowager out. *Holograph draft.* (Vol. 104, f. 58.)

[1662. April or May ?][1] *Proposals* concerning Ireland by Ormonde under 11 heads; (1) Provision of money for the King's affairs there. (2) Raising a regiment of foot guards similar to the His Majesty's guards here. (3) Supplies from Master of Ordnance. (4) Despatching of writer's commission and instructions. (5) The 7 commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement to be forthwith named. (6) Some ships to be appointed for guarding the coast. (7) Certain proposals of the Earl of Strafford and the Council's answers to be again read at Council and confirmed or added to. (8) Establishing a mint. (9) Asks for payments for his equipage and transportation. (10) Hangings and furniture for the King's houses in Ireland. (11) One Council day a week to be appointed only for the affairs of Ireland.—3 *pp. Holograph.* (Vol. 75, ff. 398–9.)

[1662: April or May ?] [*Sir Philip Muncton*] *to the King.* Albemarle gave writer a company in Hull. Contributed more than any of 'your party' to getting York out of Lambert's hands. Was cashiered by Sec. Nicholas when some of the companies of the Hull garrison were reduced, though he had done more for the King than any in that garrison except Col. Gilby. Begged for a mean employment at Dunkirk.[2] Hoped if the Governor had

[1] Instructions to Ormonde concerning the Mint are dated May 14, 1662, and his instructions as Lord Lieutenant are dated June 14, 1662 (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, pp. 544, 555). The commissioners named for executing the Act of Settlement were Henry Coventry, Sir W. Deering, Sir R. Rainsford, Sir Thos. Beverley, Edw. Smith, Edw. Cooke, and Winston Churchill (ibid., p. 577).

[2] Controller of Customs and Excise at Dunkirk, Aug. 1661 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 78). The warrant for the grant was dated July 16, 1661 (*Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, p. 263).

allowed him to act, to have gained some thousands of pounds a year for the King, and the blessings of the inhabitants. The Governor threatened to 'cast up his' if writer exercised the commission he had under the Great Seal. Mr. Lawson, a seaman, has been a great sufferer. Fears arrest for money for which his father was engaged for the late King. Has put his intelligence and intelligencers, whom he has maintained for some months at his own cost, into Clarendon's hands. Claims to have thwarted a rising.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 185–6.)

May 1/11, Paris. *Dutch Ambassador to States General.* French naval news. Joy at arrival here of ships from the United Provinces with corn. Court news.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 76, ff. 187v.–8r.)

May 1. *John Gauden, bishop of Exeter to Earl of Bristol.* [Transcript from B.M. Birch MSS. 4164, 71 printed *Cl. S.P.* iii, appendix, pp. xcviii–xcix.] (Vol. 77, ff. 50–51.)

May 2. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of Apr. 25. Does not properly understand the difficulties mentioned. Expects more benefit to the King's subjects by Downing's interposition than by all the commissioners will do later. If they evade that by the addition of the word 'legal', they will do the same if it were out. In event of further delays will deny that Downing advised that the project he sent should be part of the treaty. Downing will shortly see through the mystery of the treaty between the Portuguese and the Dutch. If De Witt makes the Dowager guilty of disrespect to the King she will be ill-advised. The removal of Zulestayne will be contrary to the promises Weyman made to the King. [*Postscript signed by Bulteale.*] Clarendon has just returned from the House indisposed and excuses himself from dictating further. He desires Downing to support the concerns of Mr. Coventry of the Bedchamber and to use the King's name either to the States of Zealand or others concerned.—3 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 61–62.)

May 2/12, Chelsy. *Dutch ambassadors to States General.* Have prepared enclosed memorial to present to the King today or tomorrow, against Englishmen sailing with Portuguese commissions. Parliament's proceedings about the Militia. Discussion as to whether trade is better developed by a free traffic or by regulation and companies. No advance in their negotiations since their last of May 5th.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 76, f. 187.)

[May ?] *Memorandum* by Dutch ambassadors of the names of *armateurs* acting under Portuguese commissions who are taking Dutch vessels into British ports: John Wels *alias* Boy, an

Englishman; Jacques de Gaffeln of Dunkirk; and Captain Green. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 476–7.)

May 3/13, The Hague. *Memorial* addressed to States General by [Downing], strongly protesting against hostile actions of Jaspar van Huisen of the Dutch East India company against the *Daniel*, Henry Oakes master, trading on coast of Guinea. Demands his punishment and reparation to injured persons. The King is highly offended at daily examples that the Dutch rob and spoil his subjects. None of His Majesty's ships of war or English merchant ships have despoiled the Dutch of their ships and goods since his restoration. Insists that better order be kept in the future and satisfactory reparation be made in respect of the *Daniel*, *Charles*, *Experience*, *Bonaventure*, and *Bona Esperanza*, otherwise order will be given for seizing a proportionate number of Dutch ships.—3 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 76, ff. 189–90.)

May 3, Leith. *Officers in Scotland to Clarendon.* Received his letters of Apr. 22. Are satisfied the expectations of the soldiers will be satisfied in due time. Understands the King wishes their Major-General, Sir Thomas Morgan to proceed with them on the voyage to Portugal before he attends his affairs in England. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (191–2.) *Seal. Thirteen signatures.*

May 4. *W. Coventrye to Clarendon.* Bearer, Capt. Hodges, will give an account of the passages on the ship *Westergate* about the escape of the prisoners. He protests great innocence especially as to his speaking indecently of Clarendon.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (193–4.) *Seal.*

May 4. *Sandwich to* [*same*]. Made Land's End and the Scilly Is. this morning. Will endeavour to beat up against the wind to Portsmouth, or into any other port if this not possible. Hopes for full directions about the Queen's landing at Portsmouth. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (195–6.)

May 4. *Account* of Mr. Povey, agent of Earl of Peterborough, of his proceedings and expenditure for the supply of the King's forces at Tangier. *Endorsed* 'a memoriall concerning Tanger'. (197–8.)

May 5/15, Dunkirk. *Lord Rutherford to* [*Clarendon*]. Has not executed [Clarendon's] commands regarding the Alderman of York's son, as he is passive in disposing of places for Portugal. The two cornet's places were previously given to Mr. Proger's nephew and an other.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (199–200.)

May 5. *Sir R. Forde to same.* Requests notice to be given to the Lord Mayor that the King may employ writer on a business

requiring his absence from London and that he is not to be chosen as Sheriff. Suggests recommendation of Ald. Mico, and Turner for place of Alderman. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (201–2.)

May 6. *Sec. Nicholas to same.* The King has given instructions for Ormonde to return from Portsmouth if he has no news of Queen's approach. The King does not think fit to give any order for raising the horse in Ireland to be sent to Portugal until the Portuguese ambassador arrives. Sent the King's letter to the Lord Mayor last night. Asks that directions be given to Belling for an answer to Marq. of Caracena's letter.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (203–4.)

May 6, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*same*]. Received a petition from recusants in February for suspension of the penalty of 2 Eliz. Granted it and was reluctantly obliged to grant similar request from the Presbyterians. These boasted of their toleration and many fell into former errors. Assembled the Bishops to give their opinion; they presented the enclosed [above, p. 208], which many others have signed since. Discusses reasons for granting the Bishops' desires. The King's declaration could not repeal an act of Parliament. The settlement of Episcopacy in Scotland will drive Papists and Presbyterians to Ireland. Before Strafford's government, the statute of 2 Eliz. being in force they scarcely knew what a nonconformist was and many thousands of Papists came to Church; when it was suspended all revolted to Mass and Conventicles. They may be more compliant before their estates be settled than after. Desires to settle this matter before Ormonde arrives. If the King wishes to indulge all or any part of them from the execution of the law, Ormonde will now know how to qualify such indulgence. If the standing army in Ireland—the only kingdom in which the King has a standing army—had to be withdrawn for any emergency, the Papists and Nonconformists might raise serious troubles here. Encloses a declaration they have published for above reasons;[1] only two negatives, Lord Massarene and Lord Santry. Account of proceedings in Irish Parliament regarding Bill of Settlement.—8 *pp.* (205–8.)

Copy of above, with some omissions and verbal differences, sent to Ormonde. (227–30.)

May 7, 3 leagues off St. Michael's Mount. *Sandwich to* [*same*], announcing his arrival. Is at anchor because of unfavourable wind. Being in smooth water the Queen has had a good rest and is well. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (209–10.)

[1] By Lords Justices and Council, April 30, 1662. See Crawford, *Proclamations*, ii, No. 677, Ireland.

May 7, Roehampton. *Earl of Norwich to Clarendon.* But for a swelling sore toe would have waited on him at Council today to ask why Lord Carberry obstructs writer's patent for Wales. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (211–12.)

May 7, St. Michael's Mount. *John St. Aubyn to same.* The Queen is at anchor in Mount's Bay. [Address contains postal directions.] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (213–14.) *Two seals.*

May 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Writes only to Clarendon of secret transactions with the Dowager and De Witt. Denies that he advised latter that the 'project' should be given in answer to the Dutch ambassadors: he merely pressed concluding this treaty before that with France. Argument with De Witt about the 5th article. Has dealt very plainly with the Princess Dowager. At her desire told De Witt that he must not give it out that she and the King were unwilling to agree with the States about the wardship of the Prince of Orange. As regards Zulisteyne she will act with De Witt. Will do his best for H. Coventry. Spanish Ambassador's argument for a defensive league. M. Beverwaert's mother is dead so the jewels Lord Culpepper was to bring Lady Ossory will come in good time. States General sent the agent de Heyde to inform writer that they are writing to the Governor of Dunkerke for the restitution of those ships carried there by Portuguese commissions and desired him to write as well. Replied that all complaints should be referred to the Admiralty and ordinary Courts of Justice. Discusses enclosed copy of memorial presented by writer to States General about the *Daniel* [above, p. 212]. Cites previous adoption of his plan in Cromwell's time. They will continue to delay satisfaction until the ambassador in London is spoken to by one of the Secretaries of State or by the King's commissioners. The States say Downing is the only one who raises difficulties about ceremony and that the King is satisfied. Explains the case.—8½ *pp.* (215–20.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

May 9. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 4th by the last post, and another by Lord Culpepper. The Dutch ambassadors insist on looking back no further than '59 for damages sustained in Europe. If De Witt prevails with the Dowager it will make mad work. The Elector of Brandenburg should not concur in that design. She will receive the King's approbation of the agreement with the Countess of Isinghen by this post. The Queen's journey; the King has not yet gone to Portsmouth as she wishes not to see him for four or five days after landing. Desires him to use his influence in Zealand to prevent Coventry's company being moved from Breda. It is said Lt. Butler desires

this company. Hears Van Horne believes the treaty will fail.—2½ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 63–64.)

May 10, Portsmouth. *Manchester to* [*Charles II*]. Duke of York arrived yesterday about 7 a.m. and went aboard the *Anne* about noon; the Duke of Ormonde [went aboard] the *Katherine.* This evening he sent back Sir Charles Barclaye to say that he was going to Plymouth, having no news of the fleet. Asks for instructions, in case the Queen should not land here, to be returned with bearer Mr. Windham.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 223–4.)

Same date. *Same to Clarendon*, to similar effect. Knows Clarendon's thoughts about sea voyages. Asks whether the Queen will land in Cornwall; in which case suggests the Court should not go beyond Exeter. It will be impossible for so many coaches to go either to Plymouth or Foymouth.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (225–6.)

May 10, Dublin. *Gilbert Mabbott to same.* Thanks for great favours. Asks Clarendon to secure his salary by naming Sir Wm. Clarke and himself in the Act as Receivers of this part of the revenue [wine licences ?] and to pay themselves out of it, or by grant to them by the King or Lord Lieutenant of a commission to that purpose. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (231–2.) *Seal.*

May 10, Newcastle. *Sir John Marlay to same.* The 18 months assess[ment] of £1,260,000 granted by Parliament to the King is to be paid by the collectors to the sheriffs of each county. Order now received from Lord Treasurer and Lord Ashley that Sir James Clavering Bart. is to receive that part paid by the town and county of Newcastle. The Sheriff of the latter is thus troubled: he is honest, conformable, and responsible. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (233–4.)

May 12, Portsmouth. *Manchester to same.* Will punctually observe what cousin Montagu has told him from Clarendon.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (237–8.)

May 12. *Sandwich to* [*Charles II*]. Is now within three leagues of Portland. About sunset yesterday the Duke came on board. Is making all speed he can for Portsmouth, with beginning of flood tide and a gentle ESE. gale at 8 a.m. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (239, 242.)

May 12. *Same to* [*Clarendon*], to same effect as foregoing. (240–1.)

May 12, On board the *Anne*, 8 a.m. [*Duke of York*] *to Charles II.* Is 5 leagues S. of Portsmouth; wind E. by S. Since writing last by Jermyn discovered fleet yesterday off Dartmouth, but could not board the *Charles* till sunset by reason of calm. Gave

the King's message to the Queen in English, Bishop Russell interpreting. Finds Her Majesty just as she has been described and does not doubt the King will be happy with such a Queen. Fears they will not reach St. Helens till late to-morrow morning. —2 *pp. Holograph.* (243–4.)

May 13, Aboard the *Katherine.* [*Ormonde to Charles II.*] Account of voyage from Portsmouth and the Duke's hastening them on board. Discovered the *Royal James* and then whole fleet becalmed at 9 or 10 a.m. Sunday. Was presented, with others, to the Queen and gave her the King's letter. Refers to enclosed letter from his R.H. Encloses a letter from the Queen. Is 3 leagues before fleet and at anchor 2 leagues W. of Isle of Wight waiting for tide. Hopes to reach Portsmouth at least a tide before the Queen. Bearer can give other particulars. Meeting with Sir Henry Woode before coming on board the *Charles*: 'he is universally cursed and as universally curses all the volunteer eaters'.[1]—3 *pp.* (245–6.)

May 13, Portsmouth. *Manchester to same.* Ormonde is now landed, and says the Queen is near the Isle of Wight. (247.)

May 14, Portsmouth. *Sandwich to same.* The Queen is safely arrived and in the King's house at Portsmouth. Desires pardon for all the errors he has committed. (248–9.)

May 14. *Manchester to same,* to same effect. (250.)

May 14, 4 a.m. [*Ormonde to same.*] Supposes the Queen must be landed as the Fleet doubled St. Helen's point before night fall. The messenger, young Mr. Throgmorton, will leave the hour the Queen lands. Desires to know when the King will arrive. (251–2.)

May 14, Aboard the *Anne* at 1.30 [a.m.] [*Duke of York*] *to same.* Has been coming up on the tide, being little wind till now. Now almost ready to anchor at Spithead. Will bring Queen thence ashore in this yacht. Will send this as soon as she lands. Asks when the King will arrive and when he desires the yacht at Southampton.—1½ *pp. Holograph.* (253–4.) *Seal.*

May 14. *John Clark to same* concerning Charter for Rhode Island. (255.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xvi.

May 14. [*Earl of Newburgh*] *to Clarendon.* Is glad Clarendon is recovered but is prevented by gout from waiting on him. Asks him to get the King to sign these papers for those who are to have the benefit of the sum to be distributed out of the fines. Specifies sums and persons. Has a mortgage of nearly five thou-

[1] Wood was Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth; for his oddities, see Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 19, 1666.

sand pounds on his estate in Scotland, through raising troop of horse for Charles I; this includes £1,200 writer sent to Amsterdam; asks to be included in above distribution. The sum to be raised upon the fines will amount to over £100,000. The other paper is to make Earl of Dundee Sheriff, and Colonel of the militia of Argyleshire. Asks for the Lords to be sent home to the Parliament. If Duke Hamilton has any pretensions here he may leave his wife to solicit them; Dunfermelin can have none; Clarendon can best judge of Crawford's. Thinks the best way would be for the King to make Lauderdaill command them all home.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (256–7.) *Seal.*

May 15. *Sandwich to* [*same*]. Is assured of the continuance of his favour by his cousin Mountagu. Account of Queen's arrival. Details of the portion business: asks for directions regarding delivery of jewels and letters of exchange; what directions his Highness is to give for the delivery of the sugar to the persons appointed by Duart de Silva; and whether they are to pay customs.[1]—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (258–9.) Lister, iii. 192–4.

May 15. *Tho. King to same.* Has been always misrepresented; once as Col. King's brother; once as Capt. King, a villain that had command in Cromwell's time of the town writer is now burgess for. He is the Thomas King who ventured estate and liberty to relieve the King with provisions from Yarmouth in Colchester siege when the King was in Yarmouth Roads, witness Mr. Edw. Progers. Moved the rejection of Sir Tho. Littleton's proviso for the Chimney Bill. Recounts other services. Popularity of the fishing business in the Commons. Is daily asked by members to fit out busses and set them to sea at their own cost, provided the King will countenance it. Gives seven reasons why it will benefit the country. Proposes the formation of several societies by subscription, which the King and Council should begin. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (260–1.)

May 16/26, The Hague. *Amélie, Princess of Orange to* [*same*]. Congratulates him after his recent loss, on the birth of a princess, his grand daughter.[2] Thanks him for kindness to her grandson. Will not trouble him afresh with her affairs at the French Court as she learns that Lord Hollis does not leave immediately. Thanks to the King for ratification of agreement with Comtesse d'Issengien.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (268–9.)

May 16/26. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* His pleasure in

[1] Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–2, p. 370. (Customs officers were to go on board to search for customable goods.)

[2] Mary, princess of Orange and Queen of Great Britain.

the happy union between him and the King of Portugal. It is increased by the hope that the arrival of the Queen will make the beginning of happiness and prosperity for Charles II and greater security for the King of Portugal.—*Portuguese.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 76, ff. 270–1.)

May 16. [*Newburgh to Clarendon.*] Writes to-morrow to Middleton. Asks whether [Clarendon] has yet spoken to the King about Lord Dundee. (266–7.) *Seal.*

May 16. *John Clark to Charles II*, concerning settlement of differences of Rhode Is. with Connecticut either by Winthrop and Clarke, or by Privy Council. (272.)

May 16, Portsmouth. *Sandwich to* [*Clarendon*]. Is pressed by all seamen, commanders and others for their relief from an Act of Parliament which takes away a favour regarding prize goods, which they have by the Act of Oblivion. Suggests that unless the words relating to seamen and sea officers are left out, that the King suspend his consent. They have prepared a petition for the Lord High Admiral. Complains of the unequal treatment of the land forces and the seamen.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (273–4.)

May. [*Manchester to same.*] The Queen is now in her Portsmouth quarters. She much esteems Clarendon's kindness. She says she came here resolved to give up herself to his Majesty and not to think otherwise than he would have her. Kind reception of Lady Suffolk by the Queen; all others are received as the King has commanded. She has put on an English dress which 'does' much better than her own. Endeavours to remove some little piques amongst his friends of either nation. 'The Queene is very agreeable to our view.' Hopes she will be so to the King. She is eminent in virtue. Acknowledges [Clarendon's] letter by Mr. Wyndham this morning.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (285–6.)

May 16, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has his of 9th. The commissioners have given in a paper of reasons why the King must insist on year '54; he cannot seem to be less careful of his subjects than Cromwell was. The Portuguese ambassador makes no approaches towards the [suggested] treaty of marriage. Likes Downing's memorial very well. The Dutch ambassadors are often told that the King leaves the management of their treaty wholly to Downing. Asks whether Don Stephano is coming hither. The King goes to Portsmouth on Monday after proroguing Parliament.—3 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 65–66.)

May 16. *Report* by Orlando Bridgeman, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, on petition of Thomas Lockington, yeoman of H.M. Stores of Fish and Salt for use of the former storehouse which was taken away by order of a committee of Parliament of 29 Jan. 1649[/50] and employed to keep records of the King's Bench and Common Pleas. Gives account of unsuitability of former place where records were kept and the advantages of present storehouse. *Endorsed* (i) Recd. 16 May 1662. (ii) Read in Council Aug. 29th; (iii) To be read again when the King shall be present. (Vol. 76, ff. 262–3.)

May 17. *Tho. King to Clarendon.* Last night told the Speaker how roughly Clarendon had used writer at Council these two days. Begs pardon for being a little too free. Protests that he is neither Capt. King, nor King the exciseman nor Col. King's brother. He is the Tho. King who has done more for the King than many who have been made knights. Gives further details of his services. His scheme for the Royal Fishing is a way to get great wealth out of the sea. It is no monopoly. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (264–5.)

May [17], Saturday morning. *St. Albans to same.* Is going to Portsmouth this morning but will be back to receive orders for his journey to France on Thursday or Friday next. Asks him to consult the King whether according to the usual order, writer is to see the Spanish ambassador at Paris; or if the ambassador visits writer what he is to say to him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (294–5.)

May 17, Dublin. *Irish Judges to Anglesey.* Thank him for procuring enlargement of their salaries. Debentures for half year ending last Easter received at the old rate. Request him to see that the increment is not omitted out of the new establishment lest they lose the benefit for the ensuing half year. *Signed:* Santry, Ja. Donelan, Jo. Bysse, W. Aston, Jerem. Alexander, Rich. Kennedy, Tho. Stockton, Tho. Dongan. *Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. 26th May, Answ. 27th.' (275–6.)

May 17. *Orrery to same.* Has received his proxy; Lords Kildare, Clancarty and Mayo will vote for the Bill [of Settlement]. Urges need of Explanatory Bills because many parts of the bill are diametrically opposed to the Declaration. The Bill for Registries has been referred to the three chief Judges for report on Wednesday [i.e. 21st]. Several to whom writer has spoken are able and willing to raise horse for Portugal. Asks for the conditions.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey as above.* (277–8.) *Seal.*

May 19/29, Dunkerk. *Lord Rutherford to Charles II.* Has despatched Sir Bernard de Gome though he was necessary here for

this year's work. Writer's economies have made him unpopular. —1¼ *pp.* (318–19.) Lister, iii. 194–5.

May 19, Portsmouth 7 p.m. *Portland to Clarendon.* Has delivered the King's and Clarendon's letters; the ambassador and Bishop Russell rejected the King's proposition that the Queen read publicly the words of marriage without any prayers. H.R. Highness has asked for his proposals about art. 6 of the contract. Lord Aubigny is less positive in this particular. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (281–2.) *Seal. Cl. S.P.* suppl., pp. xx–xxi.

May 20[/30], Heydelberg. *Charles Lodwic, Elector Palatine to same.* On news of the Queen's safe arrival has despatched his servant M. de Bonstedt to congratulate their Majesties. Thanks Clarendon for favours of which he is informed by Mr. Sandys. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (221–2.) *Two seals.*

May 20, Portsmouth. *Sandwich to* [*same*]. Has received his of 16th. Arrival of the King at 3 p.m.: his first interview with the Queen. The marriage will be consummated to-morrow if the Queen be well. Account of writer's proceedings regarding the portion and dealings with Duarte de Silva. The 211,000 dollars received in specie have been spent on Tangier, the fleet, Sir Hen. Wood and the embassy. The other 800,000 is to be paid in London before 2 months after the Queen's landing.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (283–4.)

May 20–21. *Portland to same.* Arrangements about the marriage ceremonies. The King agrees that before all the lords, he will take the Queen by the hand and declare her his wife; she to do the like to him; after, the Bishop of London to say 'the words in this paper'.[1] The Bishop of London says the marriage is lawful, though they would, if they could, have got more.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (287–8.) *Cl. S.P.* suppl., p. xxi.

May 21, Wednesday, Portsmouth. *Marques de Sande to same.* Has received letter by Lord Portland. Denies that he designed to dissuade the Queen from any action according to law if it were also according to conscience. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (235–6.) *Seal.*

May 21, Portsmouth. *Bishop of London to same.* Refers to Portland's letter and will not trouble him with unpleasant conjectures upon the whole business. Believes the Queen will have great power with the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (290–1.)

[1] *Memorandum* in an eighteenth-century hand, signed 'J. D[ouglas]', states that this paper is unfortunately lost. Portland's letter was among a bundle of papers lent by Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, to a friend. As far as Dr. Douglas recollects the words pronounced by the Bishop were the same as those the minister uses in our liturgy when he joins the hands of the persons to be married (f. 289).

May 21. *Sir Robert Steward to same.* Gives an account of his twenty years service to the King's cause and of his sufferings. Begs reimbursement of the money he has expended for the King and by doing which he has been ruined. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (292–3.) *Seal.*

May 22/June 1, Paris. *Boreel to States-General.* Has sent news of the treaty to the chief Dutch [merchants]. The Governor of the Castle of Havre de Grace caused the Captain of a Dutch warship there to destroy a Portuguese caper lying in wait for ships belonging to the United Provinces. The French admiral has complained. Letters from Admiral Lawson to Charles II brought to Toulon by an English warship mention a peace with those of Algiers and an agreement with De Ruyter.—2 *pp. Translation.* (302–3.)

May 23/June 2, Paris. *Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans to Queen Catharine.* Sends these congratulations on her safe arrival by Lord St. Albans.—*Fr. Holograph. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (304–5.) *Two seals.*

May 23/June 2, The Hague. *William, Prince of Orange to same.* Sends this with his governor, M. Zuylestein, to compliment her on her marriage.—*Fr. Holograph. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (306–7.) *Two seals.*

May 23/June 2, Paris. *Anne, Queen Mother of France to same,* to similar effect. Has charged M. d'Estrades, whom her son is sending to England, to express her satisfaction.—*Fr. Holograph. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (308–9.) *Two seals.*

Same date. *Maria Teresa, Queen of France to same.* Congratulations and compliments.—*Fr. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (310–11.) *Two seals.*

May 23. *Clarendon to Downing.* Acknowledges his of 16th. The passion of the Pensioner of Zealand seems to drive some design which cannot be prevented; if the States resolve to have war, it must be provided for. Never thought it of moment to insist on '54. Thinks they are so proud of their treaty with France that they are ready to quarrel with England. Their clamours concerning Dunkirk are ridiculous. The Dowager's letter to the King will be delivered on his return. The King believes himself the happiest man in the world.—2 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 67–68.)

May 24/June 3. *Henrietta Maria to Queen Catharine.* Congratulates her; rejoices in her happiness.—*Fr. Holograph. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 76, ff. 312–13.) *Two seals.*

May 24/[June 3,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Has

received his by last post. Refers to project with De Witt about the commissioners, but has never given hopes of getting beyond that. The French do their utmost to hinder the conclusion of the treaty. The Dutch understand however the gains they will have by peace with England, and that war will be their ruin. Discusses negotiations with De Witt about clause 3 of the project; its relation to the treaty of 6 Feb. 1659 and East Indies affairs, in deciding date for confining retrospect for list of damages. He consents to claiming no more than is allowed by that treaty, which should be examined. Mentions the business of the *Henry Bonaventure* and the *Bona Esperanza*. On Wednesday [May 21/31]. De Witt proposed in States-General recalling the ambassadors and declared that such action had obtained all they demanded from France. Yesterday De Witt told the Dowager that he hoped all would go well. The Dutch want to conclude treaty with England before the ratifications pass with France. Enclosed from Dutch ambassador in France [above, p. 221] shows that they are startled at De Ruyter's treaty with those of Argiers;[1] the States have disavowed it. There is an order for fitting out 20 men-of-war ostensibly to clear the channel of Portugal's capers, but in truth to be ready at all adventures. England would have little quiet from this but for the folding of the purse-strings by Gelder and Frise. The King of France recommended the business of Capt. Dupré to the Dutch ambassadors when they were leaving. He is encouraging his subjects in trade and rendering himself formidable at sea. Charles II should not let Louis XIV have any Turks he takes;[2] if 'you would not bring them home', they might be used at Tangier. Urges vigorous measures with the Dutch when a wrong by them is noticed. Till some time after writer's coming here, they had never answered letters from the King relating to wrongs to his subjects. They have told Gamarra the treaty regarding Outremeuse must be ratified within two months. Bearer, Zuylesteyn will give further information. The Portuguese ambassador has done nothing further in the marriage business. Gamarra is not inclined to go to England yet, but the result of the campaign may work other thoughts. Hannibal Zeestadt, Treasurer of Denmark, is on his way to England. Refers to his own private business with the Dean of Durham. Care should be taken that what is left out of the list of damages should not be left out of all other remedy.—15 *pp.* (320–7.) *Broken seal. Opening passage printed in* Japikse, app. ix*h*.

Enclosure: Copy of agreement of 6 Feb. 1659 [N.S.] concerning

[1] This was concluded on Nov. 12/22, 1662.
[2] i.e. pirate ships taken by English fleet.

three ships taken by men-of-war in the service of the Dutch East India Company.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (328–9.)

[May ?] *Paper* giving an account, from the Dutch point of view, of some of the differences and disputes which have occurred between the Dutch and English East India Companies since the agreement between Cromwell and Estates General in 1654. Cases arising out of the seizure of Bantam by the Dutch Company. Examination of complaints under 4 headings, made by the English Company, of damages done to them since 1659.—*Fr.* 13¼ *pp.* (330–6.)

[May ?][1] *Extract* of an exception dated 25 April 1655 to the 30th article of the treaty lately made between the English Republic and the United Provinces concerning the East Indies. —*Lat.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (337–8.)

May 24, Dublin. *Orrery to Anglesey.* Encloses a paper for signature by the King to place the offices of Lord Massarene and the writer, as treasurers of the revenue beyond all doubt. *Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. May 30, Answ. June 4.' (316–17.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: Warrant by Charles II for issue of letters patent to Viscount Massarene and Earl of Orrery *as above.*—2 *pp.* (349–50.)

May 24. *Memorandum* from Dutch ambassadors [in London] of warrants concerning various ships named, the masters to be cited before the Cardinal de Hesse.—*Lat.* (279–80.)

May 28/June 7, Paris. *Edward, Prince Palatine of Bavaria to Queen.* Compliments on her marriage.—*Fr. Holograph. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (339–40.) *Two seals.*

May 28, Dublin. *Orrery to Anglesey.* Hopes to get one month's pay for the army by the help of Alderman Bellingham. Managed, after great labour, to get the Bill of Settlement to begin its third reading without being committed in the House of Lords ('which would have undone us'). None can speak against it except to cast it totally out. Will take care of Anglesey's private *custodium.*[2] Suggests that Lord Lieutenant write a letter to pass and hasten the Bill of Registries. If the King will return the Bill to take away the Court of Wards, they will get him a Bill for Chimney Money. *Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. June 9; answ. 17'. (341–2.)

May 30 [June 9,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* De Witt has acknowledged before States General that he had received no hopes from Downing of obtaining the term of 1659 further than

[1] This is the probable date of the copy.
[2] For this term see *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–4, p. 427 note.

in relation to the treaty of 6 Feb. 1659; nothing was therefore excluded in the project as regards the East Indies in point of time except what the said treaty excluded. This treaty did not exclude all matters in relation to the East Indies known at London 20 Jan 1659. Points out that proposals made by the King and Clarendon, in relation to year 1654, were less advantageous than those of the project. Difficulty in altering the expressions of the project. De Witt is disaffected to the treaty and is endeavouring to have the embassy recalled. Gives account of his arguments with De Witt to bring him to comply with Clarendon's proposals. De Witt fears if this point be yielded others will be raised. The passing of the Bills for the Militia and Chimney Money has made a great impression; also Lawson's peace with those of Argier. Rumours that the Duke of Neuburg is in treaty with the King of France to set him [in] the Duchy of Juliers and fears of consequences of the King of Spain's death, make some think that Charles II's friendship is necessary; but the majority believe that through the treaty with France they need not care for more. Report in last week's *Haarlem Gazette* that all English shipping was stopped in Spain. The King of Denmark has written a high letter to this state about wrongs done to him in Ginea. Hears that Broughton and Phelps have left Hamburgh. Refers to a debate in States General this day on a proposal to revoke their ambassadors. Writer's servant will wait on Clarendon for a note to the Lord Treasurer or Sir Philip Warwick for £250, part of the £1000 for which he has a Privy Seal. Encloses an order from the King to the Lord Treasurer in the case of Lawrence Squibbe a teller who has commenced a suit against Mr. Pinkney. Asks for the order to be stopped.'Squibbe . . . is Major Gen. Harrison alive.'—10 *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 351–6.)

May 30. *Resolution* of the Irish House of Lords passing the Bill of Settlement with the names of 41 lords present in person or by proxy. *Two copies.* (i) *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (ii) [*Enclosed in following letter.*] (343–6.)

May 31, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Had trouble with Bill of Settlement through the absence in London of so many of the lords on whom he relied. At last he satisfied Lord Kildare and his friends on whom its passing depended. Lords Ranelagh, Drohedagh and others withdrew and no Irish lords appeared when the vote was put. (347–8.)

[May.] *Copy* certified by Thomas Oliver of repeal of statutes of 23 and 39 Eliz. against use of logwood &c. in dyeing, by 14 Car. II, c. 11, § xxvi.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 208–9.) *Statutes of Realm*, v. 399.

[May.] *Project* under 5 heads for commissioners to investigate claims and disputes between English and Dutch and for fixing term. Lists to be drawn up by both sides and 4 months after date of treaty to be allowed, in case of things happening in Europe and 8 months for things happening out of Europe, during which claimants &c. are to appear and cases to be determined by commissioners at the Hague and London.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 150–1.) *Translation by Bellings follows.* (152–3.)

[May ?] *Reflections* by the Dutch ambassadors on the last clause of the 14th[1] article of the treaty, as to an insertion covering pretensions outstanding after those cut off by the agreements of the years 1654 and 1659.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (154–5.) *Translation by Bellings follows.* (156–7.)

[1662. May ?] *Character* of the Queen's confessor. He is the subtlest man in all Portugal, a Jesuited casuist, set about the Queen to authorize all villainous practices. He will use his influence to countenance the Queen's enemies by procuring them her favour and will eventually bring about a breach with Portugal in the Castilian interest.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (194–5.)

[1662. May ?] [*Sir H. Bennet*] *to Charles II.* Sets down in writing his discourse of yesterday regarding the need of strengthening the King's authority; securing London by troops and precautions against disorders in the country. Complaisance to discontented parties must be avoided. Dangers threaten in interval between old and new Militia, and when the Acts of Uniformity and Chimney Money are put into execution.—6 *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 150–3.) Lister, iii. 198–201.

[May.] *Particulars* of [Anglesey's ?] custodium in Co. Kildare year ending May 1662, viz. of lands, tenants, Exchequer rent and custodium charge—total £128. 18*s.* (296.)

[May ?] *Form* of commission to ——,[2] appointing them to the Queen's council to advise her concerning her estate &c.—2 *pp.* (297.)

[May.] *Form of oath* of allegiance to the King taken by the Queen's servants. (298–9.)

June 6, Inner Star Chamber. *Order* by the commissioners for examination of sales of crown lands, that notwithstanding reasons alleged by John Hall Esq., Receiver for the Duchy of Lancaster and Sir Chr. Gise, Col. Pury shall continue to enjoy the fee-farm and other rents purchased by him, according to order of 15 June 1661.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (357–8.)

[1] i.e. art. 15 of the treaty printed in Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, vi. 424–5.
[2] Blank in MS.

June 6, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Downing.* Receipt of his of 24th and 30th. Can find no difference between the Dutch and English except as regards '54. Assured the ambassadors that no new matters would be proposed if this were yielded. Discusses details of treaty. Three ships of the East India Company bring news that the government of Batavia has expressly denied an order for the delivery of Polerone. The governor alleges orders from his masters for this. The ambassadors wanted the article about this place left out, saying it had been delivered up. There is no ground for the report of the embargo in Spain. The Dean of Durham is in town.—3 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 69–70.)

June 8, Hampton Court. *Queen Catherine to Louis XIV.* Thanks him for letter and compliment by d'Estrades.—*Fr. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 76, f. 359.)

June 8. *Warrant by Charles II to Lord Treasurer*, for assignations, according to petition of Lord Fanshaw, Richard Spencer, Sir Gervas Clifton, and Sir William Walter and other creditors of the late King, to be made for principal and interest of sums paid by them. *Copy. Subscribed by Sec. Nicholas.* (360a–b.) *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 401.

June[10?][1]/20. *Insiquin to* [*Clarendon*]. The King took on himself the government the same day that writer arrived here. Belling, the bearer, will present a relation of affairs here. The Queen [Dowager] is unable to help writer. Finds the transferring of his charge to M. de Schomberg will be acceptable both to her and the rest of the Court. Schomberg is well liked by English and Portuguese. Asks for a commission for this transfer. Told the King of Clarendon's care in the despatch of these troops. Is told the Queen will meddle no more with public affairs but retire to a convent. She considers Clarendon the chief instrument of the marriage and the Protector of Portingall. Has no news of either horse or foot though he left the first almost all shipped.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (361–2.)

June 13/[23,] The Hague. *Downing to same.* De Witt fears that when other matters in the treaty are adjusted something concerning Prince of Orange will be started; hence his efforts for the recall of the ambassadors. Has prepared a memorial to present to States General.[2] Gives particulars of a conference with De Witt on the business of Polleroone and the East Indian trade. Suggests the King should use force against their East Indian ships; Trump has gone to the North of Scotland with 10 men-

[1] Possibly *recte* o.s. though written from Lisbon, cf. below, p. 229.

[2] This is the paper dated June 18/28 [below, p. 228] a copy or draft of which was enclosed in this letter, though it bears a later date.

of-war to convoy them. Unless the King lets them see that he is earnest, he will never get them to yield. Great stir is made about the fisher boat carried into Dunkirk. Downing retorted that they had not restored any English boats as piratically taken by them since the King's return to England. De Witt has urged the Portuguese ambassador to write to his colleague in London to press the King regarding ships brought in under Portuguese commissions. Mr. Fricquet wrote last post to Cardinal de Hesse's agent at London to consent to taking off the arrest he had procured upon ships of this country. Rumour of secret articles between France and Holland made by Van Buningen, late ambassador in France. Asks for directions about a *feu de joie* &c. to celebrate the King's marriage. Is told Ludlow has been seen at Geneva. Lord Hollis should have special instructions regarding the *vatghelt*. These people are inquisitive about use of the ships of war returned from Portugal; they are jealous of their East India Fleet of ships worth about £1,200,000 ster. in all. Thanks Clarendon for attention to Squibbe's business; Pinkney is an honest man. Has obtained sentence in favour of Mr. Boeve. Is 'fairly promised' as regards Capt. Coventry. Account of proceeding in States General.—6½ *pp.* (365–8.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

June 13. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has his of the 6th. All the Dutch say of the liberty of the ports to their enemies is a dream. If they recall their ambassadors on the point of the *terminus a quo* they will get nothing by it. They would have had a just advantage of the King if he had suffered any proceedings to be in his Courts upon the title of Cardinal of Hesse to their lands, but the case, commenced by the envoy of Malta, was dismissed.[1] Suggests omitting public demonstrations regarding the Queen's arrival. Sir Philip Warwick will despatch the business of the money.—2¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 71–72.)

[*c.* June 15/25.] *Dutch Ambassadors in England to States General.* The King has written to Dunkirk, the Isle of Wight, and Southampton concerning attacks on Dutch shipping. Details of negotiations. Will earnestly solicit Duke of York, for orders for punishment of pirates, after his return to Hampton Court, which is expected next week. Refer to resolution of States General of May 24 [N.S.]. Discuss articles of treaty about *armateurs* and *terminus a quo*; also a new article. Mention account of conference in their letter of 19th. Have failed to work out intention of States General.—4¾ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 76, ff. 300–2.)

[1] Further particulars are in letters of even date from Morrice and Coventry to Downing, printed by Japikse, ap. ix, *i* and *j*.

June 18/28, The Hague. *Memorial*[1] by Downing to States General. The King had caused justice to be done summarily about the privateers holding Portuguese commissions but he found his own subjects are referred here to dilatory and expensive Admiralty proceedings. Ships brought into Dunkirk will have justice done as soon as the King hears of justice being done to his own subjects. Speedy measures will still be taken in all cases of robbery and piracy at sea. The King has stopped further proceedings concerning ships arrested in London by process out of the Admiralty Court. Discusses concessions as regards the *terminus a quo* in the treaty and explains what could have been insisted on under the treaty of 6 Feb. 1659 but for the King's desire to conclude the present treaty, in spite of the cries of his ruined subjects and against the opinion of most of the Privy Council and the inclinations of Parliament. In the East Indies complaints there was most reason for the furthest retrospect. The [Dutch] East India Company after much importunity only pay back what they have unjustly taken: their gains by thus discouraging English trade. Unless 1654 is agreed for matters out of the East Indies, the King will not be bound by 1659 for the East Indies. Suspicions here that concessions by the States in this point will cause the King's commissioners to start new matters are ungrounded. Cites Clarendon's letter [above, p. 226] to effect that the only difference now relates to 1654. The King has been informed by three ships arrived from the East Indies, that though he had granted his commission under the Great Seal for takingpossession of Polleroone, the Governor of Batavia absolutely refuses to deliver it, in spite of orders which the ambassadors say had already been given. This was the excuse of latter for omitting art. 14 in the draft of the treaty they gave the commissioners. Demands clear and speedy satisfaction. —8½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 76, ff. 369–74.) *There is a four page excerpt in* vol. 78, ff. 284–5.

June 19/29. *Dutch Ambassador in France to States-General.* M. d'Estrades is detained three weeks from journey to the Hague. M. de Thou has arrived. Report of peace between Emperor and Great Turk. Duke of Beaufort's reception at Malta. Many matters touching the Netherlands navigation await exchange of ratifications. *Translation.* (Vol. 76, f. 375.)

June 20/30, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. News of Spanish successes in the field and confusion in the Portuguese Court. Suspects Don Juan of Austria aids latter by bribes. On

[1] Printed in Dutch, [The Hague?] 1662. Other printed memorials by Downing are listed in *B.M. Catal. Printed Books.* See also Japikse, p. 213, note 5.

June 11/21 the King publicly declared his intention to take on the government. Debate in Council of State. There is at present, by the Queen Mother's advice, no change in the ministers, yet some persons banished for disaffection are recalled. Though they greatly need the English forces, they have much more need of His Majesty's advice and counsel. Lord Inchiquin arrived here 14/24th; the horse and foot which he is to command are expected every hour. Thanks [Clarendon] for referring writer's business to Sir R. Fanshaw. *Postscript* 'This ship staied for the King's letters untill the 7th July and this day aryued the foot soldiers'.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (376–9.)

June 20/[30.] The Hague. *Downing to same.* Mr. Beverward was 4 hours with De Witt on Monday morning [16th] and since with the Prince of Orange. He told latter the treaty went backwards. As the States meet next week and to counteract misinformations, has printed his memorial. Describes impression it made.[1] The quotation from Clarendon's letter 'strook all quite dead'. Its reception by De Witt. The release of the ships arrested at the instance of the agent of Malta was advisedly done. Writer's conference with the deputies of the estates turned much to the King's honour. Is preparing a reply to papers they gave him concerning the ships *Charles*, *Henry Bonadventure* and *Bona Esperance*. Beverward will not return. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty with France, De Witt has tried to break off the treaty with Charles II solely on the score of the Prince of Orange. The Princess Dowager does little for the King's interests. Weyman was coldly received by her on his return from England, because he had done nothing to bring about the marriage of her daughter with the King. Gives particulars as to her relations with the States. She is resolved to put Zulesteyn from the Prince as one too affectionate to the King of England. She will put the Prince into De Witt's hands. Hannibal de Sehestett will ask the King's advice about what he is to do in France. Gives particulars of an interview with him concerning relations between England and Denmark. Equipping of men-of-war at Amsterdam. The Portuguese ambassador and writer have agreed to notify the marriage in an audience. Helped Sir Richd. Davidson with coach and servants and for his admission as Resident for Scotland.—10½ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (380–5.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

June [20]/30, Chelcy. *Dutch ambassadors* [*to De Witt?*]. Have had an audience of the King at Hampton Court and protested against the proceedings of the agent of the Cardinal de Hessen which were yielded to by the Admiralty of London. The King

[1] Two extracts are in Japikse, app. ix*k*.

denied any obligations to Cardinal or Great Master of Malta. Subjects of the States might traffic in his harbours as freely as formerly. He has written to the Governor of Dunkirk at the instance of the Portuguese ambassador about the Dutch ships there. On the 27th the Chancellor also promised assistance in this matter. Give account of their conversation with him on the *terminus a quo* and a new article in the treaty. Particulars of conferences and debates with the commissioners: Robberts, Ormont, Anglesey, Hollis, Carteret and both Secretaries of State. Presented a concept and asked for their answers in writing. Asked for restoration of ships and ransoms taken as well as vigorous placards against piracies.[1] Desire further orders. The Portuguese ambassador said all the commissions were annulled and on the 15th inst. [o.s.] he obtained a letter from the King to the Governor of Dunkirk. Enclose a copy of letter from Lord Rutherford which Sec. Nicholas showed them.—7 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, ff. 3–6r.)

June [20]/30. *Dutch ambassadors to* [*States General*]. Execution of Sir H. Vane. Cannot learn reason of Peterborough's return from Tangier; report that he was defeated in an action with the Moors. The Knight Barckley has brought the Algiers treaty. There are pirates off Land's End. *Translation.* (6v.)

June [20]/30. *Abbess Knatchbull to* [*Clarendon*]. Implores his assistance. Asked Mr. Fox to remind [Clarendon] of the £2,000. Hopes latter will give orders for it to be returned immediately.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (27–28.)

June 20. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 18th [*recte* 13th]. Fears more the Dutch joining with France or Spain in besieging Dun[kirk], than can be lost through not assisting their enemies, yet the commissioners are offended because this is new matter. Desires an end one way or other if De Witt's design is to keep all in suspense. Asks for a clear account of the *vatghelt* for drawing up Lord Hollis's instructions.—1½ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 73–74.)

June 21/July 1, Lisbon. *Lyo*[*nel*] *Fanshaw to* [*Sir R. Fanshawe*]. Writes in the hope of finding [Sir R. Fanshawe] in England.[2] Account of recent events in the Portuguese court. On June 11/21 received [Sir R. Fanshawe's] from Portsmouth by Capt. Laghern, commander of the *Pembroke.* Presented a

[1] See *Proclamation*, ed. R. Steele, i, No. 3361, for proclamation of June 20, 1662 recalling seamen from service of foreign states.

[2] Sir R. Fanshawe was at Portsmouth to welcome the Queen in May 1662; he received orders for Portugal on Aug. 10 and sailed Aug. 31 (Lady Fanshawe's *Memoirs*, ed. B. Marshall, London, 1905, pp. 125, 127, 131). Lionel Fanshawe was Sir Richard's cousin and secretary.

paper to the Queen Mother in which he told her of Charles II's 'great good liking' of the Queen, her daughter. Gives account of his audience and of interviews with ministers to whom he gave messages from [Sir R. Fanshawe]. Waited on Lord Inchequeen who said he was promised some money out of the Queen's portion. The Kingdom's danger from the Spaniards. *Postscript* July 3 [N.S.]. Sends this by Sir Robert Leech. Some English troops of horse have arrived but no foot. Refers to arrangements for [Sir R. Fanshawe's] arrival. Depredations of Turkish ships on this coast.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 7–8.)

June 22, Herford. *Princess Elizabeth*[1] *to* [*Queen Catherine*]. Complimentary letter on her marriage. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 76, ff. 363–4.)

June 24, Hampton Court. *Warrant* to Duarte de Silva to pay £53,700 to Ald. Edw. Blackwell. *Original.* (Vol. 77, ff. 1–2.) *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–2, p. 418.

June 24. *Rich. Lightfoot to Clarendon*, complaining that Maj. Gen. Eggerton sent 7 or 8 soldiers to stay in his house at Tuddington Co. Middlesex because writer was unable to give him lodgings; also of uncivil behaviour of Lester and Lovelace two soldiers of the Life Guards.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–10.)

June 25, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*same*]. The customs of the ports of Strangford and Arglas from the time of Hen. VIII were settled on Lord Kildare's family by letters patent, and were seized in Strafford's time on doubtful grounds. Discusses case and asks [Clarendon's] favour therein.[2] Kildare has been a constant friend to the Bill of Settlement. If granted, according to the new book of rates, it will take away much annually from the revenue. Suggests that he be compensated from the revenue payable by the soldiers and adventurers.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (11–12.)

June 25/July 5, Madrid. *Dutch ambassador to* [*States General*]. Activity in fitting out ships at Cadiz. Court and naval news. Movements of Don John of Austria.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (62.)

June 26, London. *Memorandum* of names of creditors of the King for £10,500 sent to Holland in 1648 and of agreement by them to lend the said sum again making total loan £21,000. (13–14.)

[1] Prince Rupert's eldest sister, Abbess of the Lutheran convent of Hervorden (see E. Scott, *Rupert, Prince Palatine*, p. 345).

[2] For further details, see *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, pp. 479–80, 638, 677.

June 27.[1] *Clarendon to Downing.* Has his of the 20th. Account of negotiation between the ambassadors and the commissioners. The King told the ambassadors on Tuesday how ill he took their delays and demanded a speedy conclusion one way or other. Encloses a copy of the memorial he sent them today. 20 ships are being made ready immediately. The Princess Dowager needs Charles II's friendship. Cannot believe the Elector will concur in any affront. Does not understand the term *vatghelt*. Will take care of Downing's business in King Street if his man will call on him. Knows nothing of the letter to Dunkirk, but the action was in contempt of the King's authority and thereupon sentenced.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 75–76.)

June 27/[July 7,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of conference with De Witt about the term of '54 and effect of his printed memorial. Perceives De Witt is underhand backed by France: danger to Dunkirk. Advises agreement that neither shall assist the enemies of the other since the Portuguese may have peace if they will. The release by the King of the ships arrested by the agent of the Knights of Malta has given much satisfaction. Has delivered a letter about the *St. John Baptist* taken on the coast of Portugal by a Zealand caper. By this means they will destroy the trade with Brazil. No opportunity should be lost of importuning the Dutch ambassadors about the wrongs done to the King's subjects, otherwise the Dutch will domineer over him. Quotes precedents from register of States General of 1625, of formalities for notifying the King's marriage. Tells them here that no declaration can be made by the King's commissioners until the ambassadors agree to the term of '54. The King's restoration of the ships taken into Dunkirk will not procure him justice here: it will only encourage them to do more mischiefs. All that is necessary for Lord Hollis's instructions about the *vatghelt* is to obtain the same temperaments for English subjects as are gained by the Dutch. Enclosed was brought by the minister of the French Church from the Protestant cantons of Switzerland on behalf of the Piedmontese Protestants. Suggests Lord Hollis might inform himself of their condition. Acknowledges grant of tenement in King Street but desires adjustments. De Witt sent writer a paper regarding the treaty; returned it as the term of 1654 was not put in absolutely. Told him the King's commissioners would not declare themselves until this were declared by the Dutch ambassadors. De Witt will try to break off the treaty. Beverwart in the States of Holland said that if the term of '54 were accorded there is

[1] Dated wrongly at foot of the draft, 'July 4', but endorsed with correct date; cf. below, p. 235.

another point behind.—16¼ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (Vol. 106, ff. 174–83.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher. First part in* Lister, iii. 203–6.

June 27/July 7. *Extract* from the register of resolutions of States General, concerning affairs in England after examination of the ambassadors' letters dated Chelcy, 30 June [N.S.]. A civil letter to be written to thank Charles II for releasing ships arrested at London. The ambassadors are to ask for release of ships at Dunkirk and other ports and to press for orders to be given to the Governor of Dunkirk to protect Dutch subjects against pirates. Approval of the article formed by the ambassadors regarding the island of Poulleron. Other points are to be persisted in as at present.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 77, ff. 15–16.)

June 27/July 7, Firenze. *Vittoria, Grandduchess of Tuscany to Queen Catherine.* Compliments on her marriage.—*Ital. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (17–18.)

June 28/July 8, Firenze. *Princess of Tuscany to same* to same effect.—*Ital. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (20–21.)

June 28/July 8. *Prince of Tuscany to same* to same effect.—*Ital. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (23–24.)

June 29, Hampton Court. *Proclamation* revoking licences to trade given to Lübeck. *Printed Broadside.* (25–26.) *Proclamations*, ed. R. Steele, i, No. 3363.

June 30/July 10, Lisbon. *Insiquin to* [*Clarendon*]. The English Consul, who went with the Paymaster to see he was not abused about the coin, brings word that from this month's pay for the troops has been deducted what was given to Major Dungan for the three troops of Dunkerque the month before. Negotiations with the Council and the Conde of Castle Mellior on this matter. Assured the officers Sir Richard Fanshaw had instructions which would settle these differences. Danger of the common soldiers forcing the seamen to carry them back. Asks Clarendon to represent their straits to the King and to get letters from him that they be paid monthly. Hears the noise of their arrival has caused the Spaniards to quit the place the English meant to besiege and all places they took this summer.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (31–32.)

June 30. *William Combe to same.* Has £500 in Warwickshire and Worcestershire which he desires to give to Duke of York reserving them for writer's life and three years afterwards. Is at present in prison for debt. Requests an able counsellor in the King's Bench to be sent. (29–30.) *Seal.*

[June.] *Paper* by Tho. King entitled *A modell how the Royall fishing may be carryed on according to his Majesties letters patents and commission . . . to increase our owne trade, imploy our poore, breed our seamen, increase our shiping . . .* Suggests providing a stock to build fishing busses by way of societies all over England and Ireland. Mentions the King's order for a Privy Seal for £3,000 towards building 10 sail.[1] Offers to lay out money immediately if the King will underwrite a few and give a Privy Seal on the customs for others. Advises increasing the number of the commissioners. Writer and others (named) will help in getting over Dutch families to H.M. Stores for the Royal Fishing. (Vol. 92, f. 116.)

[June.] *Article*[2] concerning cessation of acts of violence between English and Dutch by subjects of either State under commissions from any prince or state; also *armateurs* of other nationalities not to be harboured or in any way assisted.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. with English translation by Bellings.* (Vol. 78, ff. 146–9.)

[June ?] *Mavericke to Clarendon*, proposing heads for continuation of the charter of Massachusetts. Encroachments of the Dutch. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 251–2.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xiv. 42–43.

[June ?] *Memorial* by Portuguese ambassador. Jeronimo Nunes da Costa has been the Portuguese agent in Amsterdam for 20 years and is their only agent for munitions and necessaries for shipping. Owing to the recent seizure of his goods by the Dutch he has taken the name of Nicholas Jons. Begs that any goods in this name falling into the King's hands may be set free. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 404–5.)

[June ?] *Amalie Queen of Denmark to Queen Catharine.* Congratulations on her marriage.—*Fr. Endorsed by Cornbury.*[3] (Vol. 76, ff. 314–15.) *Two seals. Another copy with verbal differences.* (Vol. 78, ff. 239–40.)

[June ?] *Same to Duchess of York.* Taking advantage of the return of Sehestet to England, sends this to congratulate her on the high rank to which she has been raised.—*Fr. Copy.* 242–3.)

[1] See *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1660–7, p. 338, for an order in Council dated June 25 on T. King's petition for improving the fishing trade.

[2] This became article XII of the treaty (Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, vi. 424) and is probably the new article referred to by the Dutch ambassadors above, p. 230.

[3] The endorsement reads: 'Queene of Denmarke without Majty. brought by H. Sehestet'. Presumably the omission was considered to be deliberate. The letters is addressed, 'La Reyne de la Grande Bretagne, Madame Ma Sœur'.

[June ?] *Queen Catharine to Duke of Mechlenburg*, thanking him for congratulations on her marriage. *Draft by Bellings.* (245.)

[June ?] *S. Mavericke to Clarendon.* Boasts of Norton and Bradstreet. Suggests oath of allegiance be tendered to them, though it may not yet be convenient to impose the Act of Uniformity. Danger to New England of the Dutch growing more potent. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 243–4.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xii. 37–38. *Seal.*

[June ?] *Same to same.* Desires another hearing before the new England affair be concluded. Details 10 acts of disloyalty and 9 of injustice [of Massachusetts].—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (247–8.) Ibid. xiii. 38–42.

July 2/12. *Insiquin to* —— . Account of state of affairs in Lisbon and the Court. Believes there would have been a revolt if the English troops had not arrived. Is looked upon as a partizan of the old Council but meddles with none. Mentions doubts about writer's commission as there is now no commander-in-chief. Finds by Maj.-Gen. Morgan that many of the officers already wish to return to England. Retreat of the Spaniards. Bearer Sir Peter Wyche desires some employment abroad. Promises to secure ——'s brother a company if he comes.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 33–34.)

July 2/12, Paris. [*Dutch Ambassador to States General.*] The English have been cheated in Lawson's treaty with Algiers and Tunis through ignorance of Turkish. Lawson is returned to Algiers to demand reparation. *Translation.* (45r.)

July 3/13. '*The Reply of Sir George Downing, . . . delivered the 13 of Iuly 1662. Upon the Answer of the Estates General of the United Provinces, To His Memorial of the 20 of April last.*'—12 *printed pp.* 4to. (35–40.)

July 4/14, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to* [*Clarendon?*]. Account of his dealings with Council of State here regarding deductions from the pay of the troops. Received unfavourable answers from Council and ministers.—1¼ *pp.* (41–42.)

July 4/14, Hildesheim. *Cardinal de Hesse to States General*, in reply to their letter of June 15 last. Detailed account of seizure of Dutch vessels in London by writer's agent.—4 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (43–44.)

July 4. *Clarendon to Downing*, in reply to his of June 27. Refers to memorial sent in writer's last. Cannot believe that France desires to engage the King in a war. The Dowager may

well be troubled about the answer she has lately received from France. Will reply after obtaining the King's opinion. Meanwhile she should not accept the French conditions. Lord Hollis is delayed through want of money; he will be instructed to be very warm in this affair.—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 77–78.)

July 6/16, Brussels. *Dutch Ambassador to States General.* News from Ostend of the campaign against Portugal. The Spanish fleet has sailed for Lisbon to blockade it. News from Spain. Concentration of forces in Flanders near Dunkirk. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 77, f. 45r.–v.)

July 7/17, The Hague. *Memorial* by Amalia, Dowager Princess of Orange to States General. Refers to their declarations of Sept. 25 and 29, 1660, touching the education of the Prince of Orange. Protests against their delays and unwillingness since the death of his mother. Declares her affection for the welfare of the State.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (46–47.)

July 7/17. *Admiral de Ruyter to* [*States General*]. Has concluded an agreement with Algiers for 7 months; gives particulars of treaty and of affairs in N. Africa.—$4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (76–78.)

July 8/18, Paris. *St. Albans to Sir H. Bennet, Keeper of the Privy Purse*, asking him to tell the King he will bring with him M. de Nostre. They set out on the 28th inst. (48–49.)

July 8/18, St. Germain. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades* concerning the matter [Bellings] told to d'Estrades. Will find a pretext to send latter to Clarendon. If the price [of Dunkirk] is reasonable the business will soon be concluded. Will try to satisfy Charles II about the 200,000 crs. Need of secrecy.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 75, ff. 13–14.) *Followed by translation.* (15–16.) Lister, iii. 206.

July 9/19, Lisbon. [*Dutch Ambassador in Portugal to States General.*] Alfonso VI has taken on the government. The campaign is suspended until Sept. on account of the heat. Arrival of 500 horse and 2000 foot from England, which are sent to the frontier. *Translation.* (Vol. 77, f. 75v.)

July 9/19, Madrid. [*Same in Spain to same.*] Successes of the Spanish Army in Portugal. Movements of merchant fleets. Court news. De Ruyter went on the 1st inst. from Alicante towards Algiers.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (87v.–88r.)

July 9/19, St. Germain. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Will discourse with him in the Palais Royale on Sunday. Tell the gentleman [Bellings] to assure the Lord Chancellor that the overture is most agreeable; approves all proposed on this subject by

d'Estrades. Has made Le Tellier write to Abbot Montague to give writer's answer to the Queen of England concerning the 200,000 crowns. D'Estrades will either go to Clarendon in England or continue his voyage into Holland, according to what he hears from Clarendon.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 75, ff. 19–20.) *Preceded by English translation.* (17–18.)

July 9, Gresham College. *John Gauden, bishop of Worcester to Earl of Bristol.* [Transcript from B.M. Birch MSS. 4167, 70, printed *Cl. S.P.* iii, app. p. c.] (Vol. 77, ff. 51r. and v.)

July 9. *Same to same.* [Transcript, as above, printed, ibid. p. xcix.] (52–53.)

July 10/20, Paris. *Dutch Ambassador to* [*States General*]. French news. The Queen Mother of Great Britain leaves next Monday. D'Estrades is going to St. Germain and thence to the Hague. *Translation.* (55v.)

July 10/20. [*Same to same?*] News from Toulon of the excuses made by those of Algiers regarding the deceit in the Turkish version of the treaty. They have agreed at Algiers that several Turkish pirates shall fit themselves out and go into the English Channel to execute their piracies in English harbours. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (55v.)

July [11]/21. Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*same*]. Are still waiting for their reply to the memorial presented to writers. Believe the complaints about piracies would be attended to if the States would content the King about the treaty. The King is dissatisfied with their treatment of the complaints made by Downing and with their reply about the *Bona Esperanza*, the *Bon Adventure* and the *Charles*. The *Orange Tree*, brought up at Plumouth, was set at liberty by the Admiralty at the instance of the Portuguese ambassador. Details about ships brought into Rye. Nothing further done regarding those at Dunkirk. News concerning Netherlands ships scattered by a storm near St. Helena. The Duke of York goes to Boulogne to meet the Queen Mother. It is said the King will receive her at Dover. Report that the two ships carrying English troops for Portugal were set on by 6 frigates from Oostende. Ormonde went to Ireland the day before yesterday as Deputy.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (54–55r.)

July 11. *Clarendon to Downing*, in reply to his of 4th. Details of an interview with the Dutch Ambassadors in which he plainly told them his discontent that they do not do justice to the King's subjects with the same favour they desire from him. Left nothing unsaid according to Downing's advice. Zulistene

will receive the King's advice to the Dowager to-morrow. *Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 79–80.)

[1662, July ?] [*Clarendon*] *to Princess Dowager of Orange.* Will receive an exact account of all proceedings here in interests of the Prince of Orange from M. Zulichem who is about to leave. By the King's order, recommends bearer Sir Justus Colomor.[1]—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 75, ff. 389–90.)

July 16/26, St. Germain. *Copy* of Louis XIV's credentials to d'Estrades for conclusion of treaty for buying Dunkirk. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 56–57.)

July 17/27, Paris. *Dutch Ambassador to* [*States General*]. News of the French Court; proceedings of the ambassador of Savoy. The King's ships and galleys are to be employed against the Corsairs of Barbary. Vice-Admiral De Ruyter was seen with 12 men-of-war on the 10th inst. [N.S.] near Allicante going for Algiers.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (60v.–61r.)

July 17/27. *Same to* [*same*]. Since closing letters to their H.M., hears the King has sent an express to Turin to demand whether the Duke of Savoy disavows the action of his ambassador. Appends a list of the treaties sent to France to be guaranteed according to 3 articles of the treaty of 1662 between the King of France and the States General, (22 in all, dated 1636–60).—2 *pp. Translation.* (61–62.)

July 17, Twickenham. *Clarendon to Downing.* Receipt of his of 9th and 11th. Thinks the treaty will soon be finished. Dunkirk would not be in danger without it, as the Spaniards are in no condition to attack it. Thinks French wish it in English hands, if not in their own. Approves of the Dowager's memorial to the States. Believes Hannibal Sesteed will be frank. Cannot think Denmark will marry their prince to a Catholic. Will endeavour to promote what the Dowager proposes. The English forces are arrived in Portugal. Chiefly fears danger from jealousies among the Portuguese. Comments on De Witt's new preamble. Extracts in Dutch should not be sent as Clarendon has no one who can translate them. Is expecting to hear from Dean of Durham. The King is going this week to the Downs to meet the Queen his mother.—2 *pp. Draft by Bulteale; passage added by Clarendon.* (Vol. 104, ff. 81–82.)

July 18/[28,] The Hague. [*Downing to Clarendon.*] Concessions to the Dutch will not make them love you; they will only impute it to fear. Suggests they should be dealt with severely; explains the character of the Dutch. Their generosity and gratitude will

[1] Written over 'Lipsius', cancelled.

go but a little way. The Portuguese ambassador has received the ratification of the treaty with Portugal. Wonders whether it could be delayed until the English treaty is adjusted. Illness of the Prince of Orange. Estates of Holland separated last Saturday until the end of September. Estates General ordered 70,000 guilders as a present to the commissioners with whom they treated in France and 80,000 guilders to the under officers attending the treaty in England.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 58–59.) *A few words in deciphered cipher.*

July 18/28. *Dutch Ambassadors in England to* [*the States General*]. Arrival of Zeestadt, but he has not yet appeared as ambassador; he visited writers privately this morning. Pirates are to be summoned to give an account of their doings before the [Privy] Council. News of Lawson's return to Tanger; an attack by Spaniards and Moors is feared. Duke of York sets out today with 2 men-of-war for Boulogne to meet the Queen [Mother]. The King follows on Monday to meet her at Dover or the Downs. *Translation.* (60r.)

[July ?] *Extract* of a bull of Pope Alexander VII against the Turks. *Lat. Endorsed by Anglesey.* 'Rec. in the Lord Chancellor of Ireland's letter of July 20, 1662.' (Vol. 92, f. 343.)

[July] *Dutch Ambassador at Brussels* [*to States General*]. Capture of Villa Viciosa by Don Juan of Austria was known here on the 28th [N.S.] Orders issued that oats, barley &c. are to be left standing between Bridges and Dunkirk. They are thought to be for the use of the horse which are to besiege Dunkirk and the French Army at Boulogne to second them. *Translation.* (Vol. 77, f. 62v.)

July 21/31, The Hague. *Memorial* from R. Kemping, deputy of Cardinal of Hesse to States General. Hopes they will be pacified for that which was done in London in the matter of the arrest [of Dutch ships]. Begs that goods belonging to the Order [i.e. of St. John] may be restored and that the cases, now going on for 20 years, may be terminated.—2¼ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (62v.–63v.)

July 21/31. *Dutch Ambassadors at London to* [*States General*]. Account of interview with four of the commissioners in Whitehall. Presented to them the project according to their H.M. resolution of the 19th inst. in which the *terminus* from year 1654 is accepted for matters out of the Indies. They promised to deliberate with the rest of the commissioners, report to the Council and confer with writers again on Thursday. Discussion of the pirates and Pouleron.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (64.)

[July.] [*Dutch ambassador at Brussels to States General.*] News from St. Bastian that the Spanish Fleet cruising near Lisbon have taken two English ships laden with horses which are declared good prize. Further success of the Spanish Army. News from Tanger that the English make great endeavours to live in friendship with the Moors. Want and sickness among the English. *Translation.* (64v.–65r.)

July 21. Ap[ethorp]. *Earl of Westmorland to George Vane* [i.e. *Fane*], concerning the demolition of the walls of Northampton. On receipt of the King's commands, sent instructions for summoning requisite strength of train bands, horse and foot. Put a guard upon the town house where the arms and ammunition lay. Hopes the work will be finished in 3 days more. Gives names of officers left behind as his deputies. Asks him to pay writer's compliments to Clarendon. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (66.)

July 22–23, Deale Castle, about noone. *Sir Henry Bennet to Clarendon.* Has received his of 21st (10 a.m.), which writer showed to the King. His R.H. went from the Downs this morning towards Calais. Letters brought to the King from him, Sandwich and St. Albans. The Duke has gone by land from Calais to Boulogne to persuade the Queen Mother to embark at Calais. The Duke will persuade the Queen Mother to come up the river: if she lands at Dover the King will ride overland to meet her and then return by sea. *July 23.* No news yet. If nothing comes by tomorrow morning the King will return. Will not detain Skelton any longer.—4 *pp.* (71–72.)

July 23/Aug. 2, Madrid. [*Dutch Ambassador to States General.*] Hears the Flanders Admiral and Vice-Admiral are near Island of Bayona under secret orders with 1,500 Spanish soldiers aboard above the ordinary numbers. Don John's movements. Reports of changes in the government in Lisbon.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (75r.)

July 23/Aug. 2, Paris. *Same to* [*De Witt?*]. Receipt of the secret resolution of 27th. Asks for copies of treaties comprehended in the guarantee. *Translation.* (87r.)

July 23–24/Aug. 2–3. *Resolutions* of States General. (i) Referring to three lands of Overmaase. (ii) For a letter to Ambassador Boreel to have correspondence with the English ambassador from time to time and use good offices that the principality of Orange may be restored to the Prince without any reservation from the King of France.—1½ *pp. Extracts. Endorsed by Downing.* (65.)

July 24/Aug. 3, Paris. [*Dutch Ambassador to States General.*]

Report of peace between the Emperor and the Great Turk. French affairs. *Translation.* (87r.–v.)

[July.] *Note* that d'Estrades will leave Paris on July 18/28 and will be lodging at Calais on July 24/Aug. 3 at the Lion d'argent, where he expects to hear from M. Bellins. (79–80.)

July 25/Aug. 4, The Hague. *Memorial* from Estevan de Gamarra to States General protesting against their resolution of 31st ult. [N.S.] for dividing the lands of Outremuse. Subjoins translation of a letter from the King of Spain, dated Madrid 11/21 June 1662, about the same matter.—2 *pp. English translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (81.)

July 25/[Aug. 4,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* About 15,000 lbs. of English wool came to Rotterdam from Yarmouth in butter and herring barrels; also two ships from Ireland and one from England arrived at Amsterdam with long fleece wool. Great quantities of Scotch and English wool come from Scotland daily. Unless vigorous measures are taken no English manufactured woollens will be sold here. Last Saturday nine ships arrived from the East Indies at the Texel and have been dispersed by a storm. They are valued at £1,100,000. Building of new part of town at Amsterdam mainly for workers in all sorts of woollen manufactures. The States resolved not to be bound by the treaty regarding Utremuse as the time for its ratification by Spain had expired. Asks whether he should sign the ratification of the Dutch treaty with Portugal as mediator. The *Gazettes* are daily filled with news of the progress of Don John in Portugal. M. Zeulestine arrived on Sunday night. The Princess Dowager was angry that the King's letter to her said nothing about the government of Orange but left it to a verbal report by Zulisteyne;[1] writer explained it was a greater honour. She is pleased that Clarendon will endeavour to promote a marriage between her daughter and the Prince of Denmark. Points out existence of a commercial treaty between the Dutch and Denmark, which is disadvantageous to English shipping going to Norway. The issue of the conference last Sunday between the King's commissioners and their ambassadors is impatiently awaited. Argues against the new preamble. Thanks Clarendon for care of writer's concerns in Durham. Discusses proposal for commissioners to meet at the Hague to decide disputes. Advises the English should make their demands at the Hague and the Dutch theirs at London at amicable conferences.—7 *pp.* (82–85.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 25/Aug. 4, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors in England to*

[1] This variant spelling occurs in the decipher.

[*States General*]. Details of the progress of their negotiations with the commissioners and of new disputes. A report is to be submitted to the King on his return. Asked for an answer in writing to their proposals. Narrow escape of Duke of York in a storm when near Queenborough. The Queen is with child, which causes great joy in the Court and among the commonalty. Complaints by the Portuguese ambassador that the Spaniards hire ships at Amsterdam for use against Portugal.—2 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, f. 86.)

July 25, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received both of his of 18th. The commissioners object to the new matter offered in the last memorial, especially the shutting out of pretences regarding the three ships. The money lent to Courten by Sir Paul Pindar was the King's money and lent by the King's private command. Details of arguments used with the ambassadors on these points. Thinks he got the better of them on what concerned the ships in question. The King will not agree to any reference to the Cantons of Switzerland. Has asked the Portuguese ambassador the true reason why the ambassador in Holland did not ratify the treaty. Has just heard that the ratification passed through the hands of the ambassador [in England] and has now been sent [to Holland]. Likes well the contentions in the great towns there; they may be taught to value their friends more. Hopes the Dowager is satisfied with the King's advice. A good conclusion with the ambassadors here would give a blow to the seditious purposes on foot and stimulate trade which is very dead. Illness of the Dean of Durham.—4 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 83–85.)

July 26–28/Aug. 5–7. *Resolutions of States General*, concerning: (i) Memorial of the Spanish ambassador about lands of Overmase. (14 days extension.) (ii) Inclusion of the Hanseatic Towns in treaty with France. (Approved.) (iii) Memorial from agent of Lübeck. (Report ordered to be made by Sieur Huygens.)—3 *pp. Extracts. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 77, ff. 88–87*.)

July 27/Aug. 6, Calais. *D'Estrades to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges his of July 20. Sends bearer to know whether he should come to England. Has orders from Louis XIV to follow [Clarendon's] instructions.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (88*–89.)

July 28/Aug. 7, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*same*]. Both armies have returned to quarters. The English forces on first coming into their garrisons were ill-treated by the inhabitants but reprisals have gained them security. Proclamations are made where English are quartered against the Church protecting any

who wound or murder an Englishman. Sir Thomas Morgan will give a full account of soldiers' discontent through want of money. Details of actions of Spanish armies and fleet. Court news. Capt. Sprag of the frigate *Portland* says the Tangier garrison is in good condition in spite of the Spaniards' support of Gyland. Sir John Lawson has gone to relieve the castle of Salle, which had otherwise been delivered to Gyland. Benboguer is in the field with 80,000 men but lacking horse dare not fight Gyland in the plains. The Spaniards are preparing 26 men-of-war in Cadiz. The Portuguese have sent to intreat Lawson to come hither with his fleet. Lord Insiquin's business will prevent writer from returning to England before next spring. *Postscript* Aug. 9 [N.S.] Details of court news and financial difficulties of Portugal.—4 *pp.* (90–91.)

July 28/Aug. 7, Paris. *Dutch Ambassador to* [*De Witt?*]. On receipt of letters and resolutions of their H.M. of the 27th., sent them to the French chancellor with a letter and memorial addressed to the King of France. Gives details of conference about former treaties and ratifications.—5½ *pp. Two letters. Translation.* (96–98.)

[July 29],[1] Tuesday night. *Charles II to Clarendon.* 'I gave my letters from the K. of Denmarke to Secretary Nicholas some dayes since with directions to prepare answer to them with the stile of Majesty. He hath also the private letter which you may call to him for, and order Dick Beling prepare an answer. You will not find the Queene at Greenwich on Thursday for she intends to be heere that day.[2] I tould her you would be with her in a day or two, and if you come hether on Thursday you may deliver all you have to say, and it will be all one, as if you went thether. Pray bring with you the list of the Portugueses that I may put an end to that matter. C.R.'[3] *Holograph. Signet seal.* [*MS. Radcliffe Trust* e.l.]

July 30/Aug. 9, Brussels. [*Dutch Ambassador to States General.*] News from Madrid. Raising of money to prosecute the war.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, ff. 98v.–99r.)

July 30, London. *Sir R. F*[*anshawe*] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Desires further instructions for mediation of peace between Spain and Portugal.[4] Suggests an enterprise with Fleet against Andalusia to save Portugal. Examines the situation of Portugal in detail

[1] Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 448, and Kennet's *Register*, p. 733; see also below, p. 245.

[2] Cf. Pepys, *Diary*, July 26.

[3] This letter is included as it belonged originally to the Clarendon collection though now separated from it.

[4] His letter of credence to Philip IV is dated July 14 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 29).

and the disunity due to Spanish money. Charles II might mediate for a firm alliance between the three crowns by suggesting the second daughter of the King of Spain be married to King of Portugal.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 100–9.) *A brief abstract on f. 109v. in Fanshawe's hand.*

July 31. *Warrant* by the King, appointing Francis Morrison, Captain and Commander of the fort at Point Comfort, Virginia. *Signed by Charles II; countersigned, Edw. Nicholas.* [*On back:* 'Recorded at James City in the Secr. Office the 21th of March 1662[/3]. Fra. Kirkman.' *Vellum.* (110–11.) *Seal.*

July 31/Aug. 10. *Dutch Ambassador in France to* [*States General*]. Received on the 4th their act of ratification of the treaties of alliance, navigations, &c. concluded with the King of France 27 April last; also copies of other treaties which writer will present to the King to be guaranteed. News concerning De Ruyter's movements.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (112–13.)

July 31/Aug. 10. *Same to* [*De Witt?*]. Details of writer's proceedings regarding ratification.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (113r.–v.)

July 31. *Clarendon to Downing,* concerning regulation of transport of wool. Cannot conceive that Downing could reasonably be moved to sign the Portugal treaty. Comments on information about Danish treaty. Discusses details of the treaty with the Dutch; meeting of the commissioners and the ambassadors to-day.—3¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 86–87.) Lister, iii. 210–12.

[July.] *A list* of servants, with their duties and wages, who attended Ormonde to Ireland; also an account of the number of dishes served to the several tables (with a diagram).—3 *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 67–68.)

[July.] *Proposal* for a general collection to assist the Corporation of New England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians. (Vol. 74, ff. 263–4.) *Cal. S.P. Colonial,* 1661–8, no. 318–19; *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.,* 1869, ii. 14–16.

[July ?] *Instructions* from the King to Earl of Middleton for discharging Earl of Crawford from his service as Treasurer. If latter does not arrive in Scotland before – Sept. 1662, Middleton is to notify his discharge from that office to the Council. *Copy.* (Vol. 77, ff. 69–70.)

[July ?] *King of Denmark to Charles II,* acknowledging assurances of friendship and favourable audience given to his treasurer Hannibal de Sehestet.[1] Desires to preserve amity between the two crowns.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 78, ff. 237–8.)

[1] Sehestedt passed through The Hague and had an interview with Downing

Aug. 1/11. *Resolution* of States General on Boreel's letter of 7th inst. [above, p. 243] about style and title of the King of France in the act of ratification. *Extract. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 77, f. 99r.–v.)

Aug. 1/11. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*]. The Queen Mother arrived at Greenwich last Monday [July 28, o.s.]. She was met next day by the King and Queen. Order by the King published at The Exchange and elsewhere recalling the freedom of the Hanseatic Towns,[1] which was contrary to the Navigation Act. The Admiralty have examined witnesses &c. in case of English ships taken into Genoa by Jasper van Heusden. *Translation.* (112.)

Aug. 1/11, Paris. *Dutch Ambassador to* [*same?*]. Gives further details of his negotiations regarding the ratification and examination of the treaties to be guaranteed. Cannot get a term to be limited.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (113v.–14.)

Aug. 1/11, Hampton Court. *Marques de Sande to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives an account of campaign and progress of Spaniards. Money advanced to English troops on their arrival though it was not due. Naval preparations by Spain are causing great alarm. The King of Portugal desires four more frigates to be sent immediately to Lisbon; that the commander of the six frigates already there be instructed to fight the private men-of-war infesting the coasts; also that the ships in the Straits [of Gibraltar] and about Tangier have orders to be ready to give help. —2½ *pp. Portug. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (116–17.) *English translation.* (120–1.)

Aug. 1/11, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*]. Give an account of their interview with Clarendon on the 3rd inst. about the *terminus.* Clarendon said again that the King would not approve of the Swiss Cantons as judges. Conference with the commissioners the same day concerning the papers of 31st July which writers delivered to the Secretary of State; full account of their discussions upon each article. Intreated the commissioners to make a favourable report to the King: that their H.M. had condescended to all the King had desired; and that the treaty was very necessary to each other's subjects. Otherwise they would have to leave, having received orders from their H.M. not to write for any more instructions. Hope their H.M. will agree that no judges be appointed yet, for Charles II

about June 20/30. Clarendon mentions his business to Downing in a letter dated July 17 (above, p. 238). He probably brought the letter from the Queen of Denmark, calendared above, p. 234.

[1] Proclamation, dated June 29 (*Proclamations*, ed. Steele, i. 3363). See also above, p. 233.

absolutely refuses the Swiss. Have spent several days in visiting different commissioners to make them tractable. Had a special conference this day about excepting the cases of the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Henry Bonadventure* from the general annihilation of all pretences before the years 1659 and 1654. Perceive that the commissioners will not yield on this point. Have left matter for further consideration. The King has agreed to the new article.—12 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (122–7.)

Aug. 1/[11,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Thinks the best umpire would be the King of Denmark who is divided between affection for England and fear of the Dutch. Urges amicable conferences before placing complaints before commissioners. Points out advantages of this in case of ships *Charles*, *Experience*, *Bona Esperanza*, and *Henry Bonadventure*. Discusses various articles of the treaty. Argues against the preamble, suggests alternative expedients, and refers at length to treaties of 1654 and 1659. De Witt has written to Dutch Ambassadors to do their utmost that the preamble pass word for word, but rather than break off treaty to admit of an exception in the cases of the *Bona Esperanza* and *Bonadventure*. De Witt will bluster but he dreads a war with England. Desires to come to England but doubts whether he should stir till the treaty be concluded; his help as to words might appear to be meddling with Sec. Morrice's work; yet believes it will be necessary for him to come. Does not think the King should delay concluding the treaty if by that means it would avoid the King of France guaranteeing it. Explains how delays in ratification will prevent its being included in the list of guaranteed treaties without prejudice or suspicion. The King of France has a quick eye for the treaty between England and the States General; will always remember the word *pêche*. Desires help for his 'friends'[1] so that they may be completely paid. D'Estrades is expected here next week. Private letters from French Court say the Catholic clergy make great efforts for the King of France to insist on a Catholic being put into Orange. The Hanse Towns have this week demanded of Estates General that they be included in the late treaty with France especially for the business of the *vatghelt*. Many families have come hither from London and elsewhere; it is believed they will go to Amsterdam to set up woollen and other manufactures. Recommends care by Duke of York in giving out passes to ships bound for Spain, lest it prejudice English relations with the Turks. Writer's 'friend' has brought a copy of De Witt's letter to the Ambassadors; encloses a trans-

[1] The persons whom Downing bribed to get secret information concerning De Witt's instructions to the Dutch ambassadors.

lation of part of it. Thanks Clarendon for his letter to the Lord Treasurer.—15½ *pp.* (128–35.)

Aug. 2. *Indenture* between James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral &c. of the one part, and Sir John Colleton Bart., of St. Giles, Middlesex, Sir Maurice Berkley Bart. of Bruton, Somerset and Richard Downes of Stockwell, Lambeth, Surrey, of the other part, granting to latter £1,500 per annum for 11 years out of the yearly sum of £20,000 payable upon the contract made with Edm. Windham, Sir Richard Braham, Sir Geo. Smith and Nicholas Oudart, in lieu of the interest of the said Colleton &c. in the granting of wine licences for retailing wine, with effect from Sept. 29, 1661.—5¼ *pp. Copy.* (136–41.)

Aug. 3, Hampton Court. *Order in Council*, on petition of the four Masters of Requests about their privileges in the Chapel Royal, citing precedents &c. in full.—15 *pp. Copy.* (143–53.) *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–2, p. 453.

Aug. 3/13, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Fresh advance by the Spaniards: the Portuguese army though equal in numbers declines to fight. Yesterday two English frigates arrived, the *Nightingale* and the *Constant Warwick* along with two merchants of London from the Straits. When the frigates left Sally where Sir John Lawson was with five or six frigates, he had not done anything to relieve that castle owing to bad weather. Complains that the King of Portugal's orders delay English vessels homeward bound. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (220–1.)

Aug. 4/14. Resolution of States General concerning the presents to be given in France. *Extract.* (114v.)

[1662 ?] Aug. 4. *Memoranda* by Clarendon: (i) Names of dissenters in Coventry, *inter alios*, Major Beake, Dr. [John] Bryan, Dr. [Obadiah] Grew, Mr. Samuel Bryan and Capt. Taylor of Ansty. (ii) Letter to Lieutenant of City and County of Coventry for breaking frequent meetings and securing suspected persons. (iii) A Commission of Assistance for Coventry to Sirs Tho. Morton, Arthur Cayley, Ri. Hopkings, Harry Puckeringe, Robt. Holte and to Thomas Flinte Esq. (154.)

Aug. 5. *Sir William Waller to Earl of Anglesey* at Dublin. Visited at Osterley by Sir James Shaen who said he acted for Ormonde and Anglesey with instructions concerning the Prisage business and that writer should assist in drawing up an Act of Parliament for settling the Butlerage in the most advantageous way for the Duke and for the encouragement of merchants. Most of these propositions were new to writer. Shaen produced

no authority from Ormonde or Anglesey. Asks how this business really stands.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 155–6.)

Aug. 5. *Bishop of Lincoln to Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London.*[1] Finds the clergy of different constitutions; there are many that will subscribe to anything for their worldly interests. Obstinate Presbyterians appear not. Urges the severe execution of the laws. Sufferings of the poor clergy by enclosures. Considers restoring the Court of High Commission the only means for the settlement of the Church.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (157–8.) *Seal.*

Aug. 6/16, Bruges. *M. Alba d'Ognate to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges recent letter from M. Beling. Never doubted the King's good-will. Had hoped [Clarendon] would have enabled him to make a journey to Spain to seek redress and to free himself of unjust persecution. By the journey he might have aided good intelligence between the two Kings. Can only await a change of governor or Charles II's intercession. Has written at length to M. Beling.—*Span.* 4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (159–60.)

Aug. 6/16, Madrid. *Dutch Ambassador to* [*States General*]. Naval preparations are impeded because the money is required for the land service. News of the campaign. The Netherlands convoy arrived safely at Alicante.—2¼ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (264v.–5v.)

Aug. 6/16, The Hague. *Memorial* to States General by Downing. Complains that nothing is done in regard to complaints made in Charles II's name on behalf of his aggrieved subjects. No word has been received concerning Downing's reply to what they had given him regarding the *Bona Esperanza*, *Bona Adventure*, and the *Charles*. The *Content* of London, William Jordan master, sailing from the Downs last October for the Coast of Africa, was taken and plundered by two ships of the Dutch West India Company. Demands satisfaction and reparation to persons interested, also in cases of the *Experience* and others.—*Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 82, f. 52.)

Aug. 6/16. *Resolutions* of the States General: (i) stating conditions for granting the Spanish Ambassador's request for prolongation of three months for bringing the ratification concerning the three lands of Overmaase; (ii) replying, after conference between the deputies for the affairs of Outremuse and commissioners of the Council of State, to M. Fricquet concerning the fortifying by the Duke of Neubourgh of the Castle of Leuth.—4 *pp. Extracts.* (Vol. 77, ff. 115, 161–2.)

[1] Beneath address: 'Leave this letter with Mr. Sheldon at the Golden Key in St. Paules Churchyard to be sent with speed'.

Aug. 6, Dublin Castle. *Sir G. Lane to Clarendon.* Sends him by bearer, Edward Kniveton, a tiercel of a goshawk for his diversion at Cornbury. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (163–4.)

Aug. 7/17. [*Boreel to States General.*] Movements of De Ruyter; his negotiations in Algiers. D'Estrades when at Calais, intending to go to the Hague, was sent to London by letters of the King's own hand. Does not know reason.—2 *pp. Translation.* (167–8.)

Aug. 7/17. [*Same to De Witt?*] Is pressed by this Court for papers concerning the guaranteed treaties. General news concerning affairs of the Emperor, the Turks, Venice and Spain.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (168r.–v.)

Aug. 7/17. *De Ruyter to the King of Tripoli* for commencing a treaty of peace. *Translation.* (352m *verso.*)

Aug. 7, Hampton Court. *Clarendon to Alfonso VI,* recommending Sir R. Fanshaw, the ambassador.—*Span. Draft.* (92–93.) *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 31.

Aug. 7. *Same to Queen Mother of Portugal,* to similar effect. Hopes she does not intend to withdraw entirely from public affairs.—*Span. Draft.* (94–95.) Ibid.

[Aug. 7?] *Same to Fr. de Melo.* Fanshaw's return was prevented by ill-health. Is anxious for news of Portuguese affairs as there are many rumours. Will not now reply to letter written by Conde de Miranda just before his journey to Portugal. Hopes the King of Portugal will not approve of Miranda's plan which is detrimental to English interests. Fanshaw will explain at greater length.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 78, ff. 183–4.)

Aug. 8/18. *Memorial* by M. Fricquet, agent of D. of Neuburg, in answer to the resolution of States General of Aug. 6/16 about the Castle of Leuth.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, ff. 165–6.)

Aug. 8/18, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*the States General*]. Arrival of M. d'Estrades last Saturday causes strange speculations here. The Court is expected to leave Hampton Court on Tuesday and enter London by water. There will be great triumphing. *Translation.* (167.)

Aug. 8/18. *Same to* [*De Witt?*]. Endeavoured to show on Wednesday to the King at Hampton Court, and yesterday to Clarendon, how unfounded were the pretences of those interested in the *Bon Esperanz* and the *Bonadventura.* Failed to come to an agreement. Explained that they would have to take their leave and return to give a full account to their H.M. Clarendon's reply. Will hasten preparations for their departure. Hannibal de Seestadt sent the resident Pettecom, to say he had orders from

his master to use all good offices that this negotiation might not be fruitless. Replied that mediation was now useless for neither conferences nor audiences were denied.—4 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (169–70.)

Aug. 8/[18,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Dutch woollen manufacturers serve France, Poland, East Indies, Scotland and Ireland, and even England which is already become the 'poor man's clothier'. They are now on foot to gain the coarse draperies. This business deserves a day's debate a week; otherwise England will be brought to the old trade of sending out their wool unmanufactured, losing two-thirds the present profit. To counterbalance the decay of wool, some other manufacture such as linen, should be set up, in some populous town (not everywhere at once), where there is water for bleaching. The Navy Commissioners should agree to take all the sail canvas from them at a certain rate. Understands some is made already on the edges of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. Will entertain spies at Amsterdam and Rotterdam on receipt of order from Clarendon. Suggests making a particular treaty with Denmark about branding ships trading to Norway and the Sound, similar to that made by the Dutch 15 Apr. 1658. The Dutch would give some millions to take away the Act of Navigation; but if it be given up there would soon be very few ships in England. Gives instances of breaches of the act. Thinks the King has been too easy to the Dutch in admitting their preamble. If writer had propounded it to De Witt, it would have cost them £50,000 to the East India Company at London. Argues against leaving the case of the two ships to ordinary justice. Account of negotiations of Spanish Ambassador and M. Fricquet with States General. No certain news of the four missing Dutch East India ships. A petition from the [Dutch] East India Company to States General complains that the ambassadors have yielded that the two ships should be sent to the ordinary justice. Warns him of De Witt's cunning, but if held he is tame enough. He dreads a war with England.—$7\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (171–4.) *A few words in deciphered cipher. Two seals.*

Aug. 8. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has his of Aug. 1. The ambassadors did not prevail on the King about the two ships. They promised to try and get satisfaction from their masters. The King thinks it best to put a conclusion to this affair. English affairs need the reputation of a good understanding with some of their neighbours. Phil. Warwick believes the money for Downing's 'friends' [i.e. spies] is paid; in case of obstructions in this matter Downing's servant is to resort to Clarendon.

D'Estrades is here but not as an ambassador. Asks whether, if the treaty be concluded, Holland will continue a receptacle for seditious persons from England. Riot in Kent concerning the transportation of wool. Has seen the Dutch ambassadors again about the exception of the ships; spoke to them with some warmth and said the King would never recede from this exception.—3¼ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 88–89.)

Aug. 8, Cockpit. *Albemarle to Clarendon.* Sends note of ordnance at Dunkirk. Estimates cost of the 6,000 soldiers to Cromwell and other charges of garrison. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 175–6.) Lister, iii. 212–13. *Enclosures:* (i) Account of all the ordnance in and about Dunkirk. (ii) Estimate of the charges of Mardike and Dunkirk.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 210–13.) Ibid. iii. 213–15.

Aug. 8, Dublin. *Sir Edward Smythe to same.* Hopes to give a good account of everything in the place but the language. Endeavours to be delighted with the town however distasteful it is. The House of Commons this day passed a Bill for Hearth Money. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 177–8.) *Seal.*

Aug. 9/19. *Mary Vavasour, Abbess of Brussels, and Mary Bedingfield to* [*same*]. Thank him for favours. Recommend to his favour bearer, 'this noble friend'. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (179–80.)

Aug. 9/19. *De Ruyter to* [*King of Tripoli*], thanking him for kindness and taking his leave as his subjects are unwilling for a peace with States General. *Translation.* (352n *recto.*)

[1662] Aug. 9. *Clarendon to D'Estrades.* Represents the expense incurred by England in the service of the French King when Dunkirk was first delivered into English hands; the inconveniencies its surrender will breed; and the cost of the fortifications.—1¾ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 80, ff. 147–8.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. xxi–xxii.

Aug. 10/20. *Louis XIV to same.* Has warned the King against the designs of a Franciscan named Gabriel or Raphael, a Catalan and confessor to one of the Portuguese ministers now at London. He is entirely devoted to the Spaniards. He is now in Paris. Finds that another friar proposed to Charles II to make him master of a maritime place belonging to the Spaniards, well fortified with a good port in the Mediterranean.[1] Hears that when the King of Portugal took the government out of the Queen Mother's hands, he put it into the hands of a bishop

[1] Cf. project for securing Catalonia, above, p. 200.

secretly devoted to the Spaniards; also that Francisco de Mello is to go as ambassador to Rome with twelve English ships and to threaten to deprive Rome of its commerce if the King his master is not owned by the Pope. Believes this report false.—5¼ *pp. Extract.* (Vol. 77, ff. 186–9.) Printed, *Négociations de M. le Comte d'Estrades*, i. 329–32. *English translation by Bellings.* (181–3.)

Aug. 10/20, Paris. *Turenne to Clarendon.* Complimentary letter. Refers to journey of the Comte d'Aubigny in France. Desires Clarendon's friendship.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (184–5.) 2 *seals.*

Aug. 12/22. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Has news of a proposition by Estevan de Gamarra for a league for the defence of the seventeen provinces: he only uses fair words and does not distribute money. He urges [United Provinces] to distrust England while the Chancellor directs affairs, and warns them of Louis XIV's ambition. Boreel's request for three months' time to examine the treaties to be guaranteed signifies that Gamarra has succeeded in some measure. Will not exchange ratifications with them unless they include writer's treaty with Duke of Lorraine. Gives instructions on this point. It is not customary for treaties of alliance to be registered in the Parlements nor courts of justice as the Dutch desire. Instructions regarding the business of Cardinal de Hesse. Gamarra endeavours to traverse the conclusion of the treaty being negotiated at London and to hinder ratification of the treaty between Portugal and the States. He will complain that Dutch subjects infringe a former treaty of marine with Spain in sending provisions, ammunition, and corn to Portugal. *Postscript.* Writes this in his own hand. This letter should be communicated secretly to the King and Chancellor; he is to ask latter for any light he may have.—*Fr.* 12¼ *pp. Copy by Bellings.* (199–206.) *Translation follows.* (207–14.) *Another version of this letter, dated Aug. 20, is printed in* Négociations de M. le Comte d'Estrades, i. 319–28.

Aug. 12/22, 'Between Tripoly and Cicilie'. *De Ruyter to States General.* Made peace offers at Tripoli which were refused; they said they would agree to terms such as those made with Cromwell, or the late treaty of the English with Algiers. Gives an account of the resources of the pirates and his own intended movements.—3 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (218–19.)

Aug. 12, Hampton Court. *Extract* from instructions of Sir R. Fanshaw as ambassador to Portugal. § 12. In case of emergency, he may resort to Charles II to give information and receive commands. (191r.)

Aug. 13,[1] Castle Cornett. *Nathaniel Darell to Clarendon.* Gives an account of his actions in carrying out the change of discipline in church government here. When the Dean is visiting parishes has accompanied him with some soldiers. This change, chiefly using the sign of the cross at Baptism, has 'much distasted the common people here'. Today writer sent a woman to the dungeon for seditious words against this discipline. *Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Lt.Coll. Darrell'. (118–19.) *Seal.*

Aug. 13. *Archbishop of York to Bishop of London.* Acknowledges his by and for Mr. Hooke. Has been received at York by the Lord Mayor and trained bands. 'Our Presbyterian Primate' B[axter ?][2] arrived the same day. He is dangerously sick. A letter to him (intercepted by Postmaster) from an agent across the ditch was read to writer, but there is little fresh in it, except that Vossius has in the press at Utrecht a treatise against Episcopacy. Mr. Mosely speaks of a letter to him from Ralph Snow in the Bishop of London's name, on behalf of Mr. Chomly. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (222–3.) *Seal.*

Aug. 15/[25,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon,* giving an account of his proceedings regarding the treaty. Comments on preamble and business of the two ships. Affairs of Holland and De Witt's position. De Witt is confident the King will yield to him. Handicraft and tradesmen with their families come daily hither from England. Sees no inclination here for a war with England. Encloses copies of letters from Dutch ambassadors to States General [above, pp. 245–6, 249] about the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Bonadventure.* De Witt failed to get States to stand by their former resolution. Discussions in States about the treaty. Details of disputes regarding the Castle of Leuth and other differences between the States and their neighbours viz. Count of Emden, Elector of Brandenburg, Bishop of Münster, Duke of Neubourg, Elector of Cologne, the Emperor and the King of Spain. Don Stephano de Gamarra is umbraged at d'Estrade being in London, doubting it should be something about Portugal. It is given out here that his business is again to demand Dunkirk. Reports as to De Ruyter's movements. Kick says Disbrow and White are gone into Germany. Dawson went for London by the packet-boat. Utrecht has consented to the ratification of the treaty with Portugal. Further arguments concerning the two ships. Van Horne writes to De Witt that there will be further difficulties besides this. Downing's servant has not yet received the money.—14 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.*

[1] Endorsement dated by Cornbury, 'Aug. 1st'.

[2] In the MS. 'Bax' seems to have been originally written but the last two letters are cancelled.

(Vol. 104, ff. 97–104.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 215–19. (*Extract of opening passage.*)

Aug. 15, Newcastle. *John Marlay to Clarendon.* Has received letter by Col. Villiers. Will join with him for further discovery of the intended plot. Expects Villiers will secure Tynemouth Castle; writer will try to secure this corporation. Lord Middleton is already informed concerning Scotland. The £1,000 will be paid before Michaelmas. Will depend only upon Clarendon. Has acquainted the Aldermen and burgesses with Clarendon's answer about the renewal of their charter; they will proceed accordingly. Mr. Brabant will inform him of affairs in this place. Has settled his son as Town Clerk since this office was at his disposal, the last lawful holder dying in 1644 during writer's mayoralty. Letters from the King dated June 18 in favour of Mr. Deleval were received last Wednesday. Asks Clarendon to explain matter to the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 224–5.) *Seal.*

Aug. 16, Dublin. *Lane to* [*same*]. Has obtained [Ormonde's ?] hand for place desired by Mr. Freake; latter should hasten over to execute it. Hopes to get office for Mr. Bramston; also for Mr. Ward while he awaits a military employment. The commissioners for Excise and Customs are reduced to five; they were appointed before application was made by Mr. Bolteel's brother. Has not seen a more promising countenance than his.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (226–7.)

Aug. 17/27. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Receipt of despatches of 20th and 23rd inst. in reply to Clarendon's memorial to d'Estrades about price desired for Dunkirk. Is surprised at sum asked; will offer 4 millions.—*Fr.* 5 *pp.* (230–3.) *Preceded by translation in Bellings's hand.* (228–9.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. xxii–xxiii.[1]

Aug. 18/28, Middelburgh. *Ja. Boeve to* [*Clarendon*]. Has undertaken to prosecute the concerns of George Carew against the East India Company and Mr. Pergens. Refers to injury which would be done in this case if the preamble prepared on this side is included in the treaty. Account of the case of writer's sister, Mrs. Hester White: Judge Hyde reported she had been wronged by the judges here.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (234–5.)

Aug. 18, Coventry. *Lord Northampton to the King.* Has dis-

[1] This is an entirely different version from a similar letter of even date printed in *Négociations de M. le Comte d'Estrades*, i. 340–8, which is much more detailed. It is translated with others from the same collection in E. Combe, *The Sale of Dunkirk*, London, 1728. 8vo. The translation in *Cl. S.P.* is dated Aug. 22.

mantled Coventry so that it is now of no martial value. The inhabitants are not generally disaffected. In execution of the Act for the regulation of Corporations, has only had to discharge one alderman, ten council men and one of the sheriffs. Has given order to Sir Henry Jones this night to search their houses for arms and papers. A scurrilous letter thrown into the inn where writer lies (a copy of which has been sent to Sec. Nicholas) has in it the whole spirit of Pagan Presbytery, without any tincture of Anabaptists or Quakers schism. These are the King's only implacable enemies. Need of ecclesiastical reformation here as both the Churches are possessed by men ignorant, obstinate and disaffected. Though the parsons complied not, the mayor and aldermen have had the book of Common Prayer used in both churches this year. Has given the oath to the deputy lieutenants here present, and ordered them to pursue the Act for settling the Militia.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (236–7.)

Aug. 20/30, Clamange [?]. *Seguin to Charles II.* Has received two packets from Battavia from Sieur Josse Vandam [see above, p. 170] by two expresses sent in two different vessels. They had orders that if they did not meet writer they were to deliver them into the King's own hands, and if a favourable answer were not received to pass on to Portugal. Forwards one of the packets.—*Fr.* (246–7.)

Aug. 20/30, Tournhout. *Princess Dowager of Orange to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his letter by Zuylestein with the resolution of the Council about Louis XIV's strange condition as to the religion of the governor of the Principality. Has obtained orders from States to M. Boreel to correspond from time to time on this subject with Lord Hollis. Expects Elector of Brandenburg will do likewise as regards his resident with the French Court. Asks him to obtain an order from the King to Hollis to correspond also with Count Dona, writer's nephew, while he is in France. Is displeased to learn that the Queen Mother of England has never deigned to see him in Paris.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (248–9.)

Aug. 20/30. *Louis XIV to the Pope,* complaining of attacks on the Duc de Crequi, his lady and French people in the streets of Rome by the Papal guards on the 20th inst. Has ordered his ambassador to leave the ecclesiastical states so that he may no longer be exposed to violences. Demands whether His Holiness approves of the soldiers' acts. *Two translations.* (250, 252.)

[Same date ?] *Same to Cardinal* —— to similar effect expressing resentment and desiring him to procure reparation.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (251.)

Aug. 20, Edinburgh. *Duke of Richmond and Lennox to Clarendon.* Hears that three regiments are to be raised, one to be commanded by Duke of Buckingham; requests Clarendon's help to obtain one for himself. Lord Lorne last Friday presented a paper which he called his humble submission; expects he will be sentenced shortly. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 238–9.) *Two seals.*

Aug. 20, Dublin Castle. *Lane to same.* Encloses letter from Orrery who has gone into Munster. Bramston is provided with a company of foot and Ward is to have an ensign's place. Will always serve them and all Clarendon's relations and friends in Ireland. Found a kinsman of Clarendon's here and made him an ensign to Capt. Bramston. Has paid civilities to Lord Falkland who has been very diligent at council ever since he was sworn of it. The seven commissioners were sworn yesterday.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (240–1.) *Seal.*

Aug. 20. *Sir M. Eustace to same.* Has received letter sent by Sir Allan Broderick. The great Act is now in the press, but until it is printed and published the commissioners cannot start work. Orrery will be in the country for three weeks. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (242–3.)

Aug. 20. *Mary Heveningham to Anglesey.* Encloses a paper which is her husband's lot, that fell in the Barony of Garrycastle, in No. 2, as Mr. Fountaine in Dublin will inform him. Requests favour for bearer, writer's cousin Carey.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (244–5.) *Seal.*

Aug. 20. *Indenture* between (i) Henry, Earl of St. Albans, John, Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton, and John Trethewy assignee of the late Ralph, Lord Hopton; and (ii) Sir Humphrey Hooke, John Fitzharbert and Robert Viccardge of Bristol by which the first party leases to 2nd party certain lands in America within the heads of the Sappahanocke *alias* Rappahanocke and Quiriough or Patioromecke.—$6\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.*[1] *Attested Tho. Ludwell.* (Vol. 80, ff. 132–5.) Cf. *Cal. Colonial S.P.*, 1661–8, no. 391.

Aug. 21/31, The Hague. *Gecommitteerde Raden to* [*States General*]. Refer to their meeting last Monday and receipt of letters from the ambassadors in England. Both the ambassador Van Hoorn and 'our college' are of opinion that it would be unwise to yield further to the English. An extraordinary meeting of the States should be called. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 77, f. 253.)

Aug. 21/31, Paris. *Intelligence,* concerning correspondence

[1] The *copy* is dated 'Virginia, April 25, 1663' which is the date assigned to the document in Andrews and Davenport's *Guide*, p. 419. It is wrongly bound up with papers of *Aug.* 1663. It is now calendared under the original date.

between Louis XIV and the Archbishop of Embrun, his ambassador in Madrid, about a French friar who is said to be negotiating between the Kings of Spain and Portugal.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (254.)

Aug. 21/31, Paris. *Boreel to* [*De Witt?*]. Account of negotiations about ratifications. *Translation.* (262v.–3r.)

Aug. 21/31. [*Same to States General.*] Court news. Particulars of favourable reply to writer's memorial concerning Dutch merchants who took grain to Nantes during the great famine. Details of attack upon the Duke of Crequy. The King ordered the Papal nuncio to leave Paris within 24 hours.—2 *pp. Translation.* (263r.–4r.)

Aug. 22/Sept. 1, Paris. [*Same to De Witt?*] Further particulars concerning the dispute with the Pope. The Venetian Ambassador has twice tried to mediate. *Translation.* (264r.–v.)

Aug. 22/Sept. 1, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to States General.* Arrangements for King and Queen's journey from Hampton Court to Whitehall by water. Last Sunday, several Presbyterian ministers who could not conform to the Liturgy took leave of their congregations. Hopes of Presbyterians that the Act will not be altogether executed against them. M. d'Estrades is still here but what he treats of is kept secret. Hannibal Seestadt will go shortly to France. Peterborough is returning to Tangier, with intention of building a mole there. Most of victuals have to be sent from England; also great want of timber. Give particulars of reply to their memorial concerning the ship brought into Plumouth.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (262.)

Aug. 22/[Sept. 1], The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Disputes in States General about the question of the two ships: De Witt, by means of Van Hoorn's letters persuaded them that if this matter were settled the treaty would not be concluded. Encloses a copy of writer's memorial to States thereon. Most of the committee de Rade were this week in their respective towns. Believes there will be no final resolution till the week after next when Estates of Holland will be here. There is no inclination to break with England. Examines the Dutch resources and the possibilities of a war with England. The Dutch ambassadors say there are fears of a new war in England on account of the Act of Uniformity and the demolishing of the walls of some towns; also that d'Estrades presented the Duchess with a coffer filled with the rarest manufactures of France. The Dutch are jealous of this sign of a good correspondence between England and France. Growing distrust by several of the provinces of their

treaty with France. They have now given satisfaction in the case of Capt. du Pré when they saw the King of France was in earnest. Encloses their answer concerning the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Bonadventure*; he will see they are unable to answer writer's former reply. Discovery of 400 pairs of pistols at Breda which were to be sent to England for the Quakers. Has printed in the *Gazette* that if the Dutch ambassadors come away without concluding the treaty, writer is also to return. Has written it to Sir W. Davidson and otherwise scattered the news. Encloses his answer to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for Clarendon to read.—7 *pp.* (266–9.) *Two seals.*

Aug. 22, London. [*D'Estrades to Clarendon.*] 'And I am nott as much troubled to see a businesse your Lordship proposed faile for so small a matter, (since solvable caution such as the King of England shall chuse is ready money) as I am to see all the good dispositions which we have so long labour'd to create and ready by your entremise to produce so strict a union between our masters, that nothing under Heaven could ever have been able to breake it.'[1] *Extract by Bellings.* (215.)

Aug. 22, Worcester House. [*Clarendon*] *to Earl of Exeter.* Is commanded by the King to consult with some near relations of the Countess of Exeter to find some way of reconciling her to her lord.—1¼ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (216–17.)

Aug. 23/Sept. 2, St. Germain. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Turenne advises offering four millions for Dunkirk payable in three terms. If this is not accepted d'Estrades is to depart for Holland.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Copy.* (278–9.) *Preceded by a translation by Bellings.* (276–7.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. xxiv.

Aug. 23/Sept. 2, Saturday. *Memorial* [by the Dowager Princess of Orange] concerning Louis XIV's demand for a Catholic governor of Orange, pointing out the disadvantages thereof.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp.* (270–1.)

Aug. 23, Dublin. *Lord Falkland to Clarendon.* Expected to receive the Duke's commission by Sir Allan Broderick, but hears it is not drawn and believes the whole affair is altered by design. Awaits Clarendon's further orders. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (272–3.)

Aug. 23, Lichfield. *John, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to same.* Has gained more favour in Coventry through his intercession with Clarendon. Enters on visitation at Shrewsbury on Saturday; desires a commission, inserting names of Lord Newport, Sir Walter Littleton his chancellor, Mr. Timothy Tourneur.

[1] Cf. below, p. 259.

recorder of the City, with whose assistance he hopes to put in order the Church of St. Maries and the Public School, 'so numerous that it hath four masters'. The two seditious preachers of Coventry, Brian and Grew, will give up their charge; the city gives writer no encouragement to maintain two able scholars in their places. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (274–5.) *Seal.*

Aug. [2]3.[1] Saturday, London. [*D'Estrades to Bellings?*] Will leave on Monday with the Dutch ambassadors. Desires him to find out from Lord Chancellor before he goes into the country whether he believes the King would accept 'solvable caution' in London for payment of the money at the terms mentioned.[2] As there are many bankers and merchants in London with stocks in France, they should be named to writer. On learning Clarendon's advice will despatch a courier to the King this day. Asks for an immediate answer. *Translation by Bellings.* (142.)

Aug. 25, London. *Peter Dreyer, agent of Lübeck, to Clarendon.* Requests renewal of grant made to them last year by the King with the advice of Attorney General and consent of the Council, but since recalled viz. that the Lübeckers might come here with their ships freighted with merchandizes, usually brought out of the Baltic. This grant was not contrary to the Navigation Act. It is to the interest of England because when they bring them, Eastern commodities will be at a cheaper rate than when they are only fetched by the English. Elaborates reasons why England should encourage Lübeck's trade. It is known that the intention of the Act was against the Dutch who have spoiled the trade of all other nations. The ruin of Lübeck and the Baltic cities will give the whole trade to the Dutch. Refers to charters granted since time of Q. Elizabeth.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 73, ff. 190–1.)

Aug. 25. *Sentence* by the Scottish Parliament on the ditta of Sir John Fletcher, that Archibald Campbell, son of the Marquis of Argyle be beheaded and his goods confiscated. (Vol. 77, f. 280.)

[Aug. 26/Sept. 5.],[3] Tuesday morning. [*D'Estrades to Bellings?*] Could not send this despatch until this morning as the deciphering took up so much time. Is sorry this conjuncture for making a strict union has been lost for so small a matter. As Clarendon advised, spoke yesterday with the King and the Duke. If this affair succeed, advantageous consequences to both crowns will

[1] The letter is dated 'Saturday, Au. 13'. Aug. 13 o.s. was a Wednesday, and N.S. was a Sunday. The correct date is obviously Aug. 23 [o.s.].

[2] See Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, ii. 172–3.

[3] See letter, D'Estrades to Louis XIV, Aug. 29/Sept. 8, *Négociations*, i. 361–6 (especially p. 364 which proves date).

be entirely due to Clarendon's prudence.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp.* (Vol. 79, ff. 247–8.) *Translation by Bellings of foregoing.* (Vol. 77, ff. 255–6.)

Aug. 26/[Sept. 5,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Estates General this morning resolved to adhere to their resolution of July 19, after receipt of the letters from England. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (281–2.) *Seal.*

Aug. 26. *Sir G. Hamilton to Anglesey.* The Commission for Discoveries in Ireland has passed the Great Seal of England. Hopes it will bring money to the Exchequer; begs for continuation of Anglesey's favour in connexion with such money. *Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. Sept. 16, 1662'. (283–4.)

Aug. 26, Sarum. *Edward Duke to Clarendon.* Reminds him that though Clarendon bestowed on him a cursitor's place, the rest of the cursitors would not admit him. Begs Clarendon to help him. Is a younger brother; and has a wife and many children. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (285–6.) *Seal.*

Aug. 27/Sept. 6, Turnhout. *Princess Dowager of Orange to* [*same*]. Sends a copy of a letter written by the late Prince Maurice, on his succession to the principality, to the King of France. Also submits a paper about the proposals for a Catholic governor for [Clarendon's] consideration, submission to the King and advice before she takes a final resolution on it. Has also asked Elector of Brandenburg's opinion.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (287–8.)

Aug. 27, Dublin. *Sir Edw. Smythe to same.* Since the arrival of all the commissioners, they now meet daily. As soon as the long Act is printed and the little Act for enlarging several periods of time in the former is returned from England, they will be able to get closer to their work. Sir G. Lane has procured a commission for Capt. Bramston in a foot company at Athlone. Asks him to think a little of Lady Nottingham in writer's absence.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (290–1.) *Seal.*

Aug. 27, Chester. *Lord Brereton to Earl of Norwich.*[1] Is troubled about the regulation of this corporation, by many suitors for places. Through a mistake of the clerk, Lord Derby took the deputations, commission and instructions for the militia from writer. This has caused delays. Asks whether he ought to write to the Secretary. Asks Norwich to write to Bishop of Lichfield in behalf of Parson Holme for a prebend at Lichfield now vacant. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (292–3.) *Seal.*

Aug. 27, Copford Hall. *Maj. H. Haynes to Clarendon.* Thanks him for procuring his release from prison. Professions of loyalty

[1] Postal direction: 'Leave this at Capt. Luins house in Fishyarde in Westminster betweene the old and newe pallace'.

to which he is in gratitude bound for the King's blotting out his former actions by his Act of Oblivion. Is resolved never to engage in any public differences which may arise in the nation. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (294–5.)

Aug. 27, Isle of Wight. *Coll. Walter Slingsby to* [*same*]. Earl of Peterborough visited this island yesterday, when he proposed a matter about his deputyship of Tangier which writer will not decline. Must confer with Clarendon to avoid disobliging Lord Culpeper. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (296–7.)

Aug. 28, Sarisburie. *Humfrey, Bishop of Salisbury to same.* Encloses a paper giving an account of the void benefices in the diocese by the deprivation of those who refused to subscribe according to the Act of Uniformity and which are of the King's donation. Mr. Astel, rector of Wallingford St. Leonard is deprived because of age, infirmity and negligence. There are 24 recusants altogether; only 5 in Berkshire. Upton Lovel in Clarendon's donation is worth £220; requests it to be given to Edmund Stye, writer's chaplain. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (298–9.)

Aug. 28, Burghley. *Earl of Exeter to* [*same*]. Has received his of 22nd inst. Has had a bad fall from his horse. Sends copy of paper he presented to the King from Northampton, hoping it will clear him in the King's opinion. His wife's friends with whom Clarendon has consulted are not her nearest relations and only desire her to get an allowance to live on writer. Denies ill usage of her.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (300–1.)

Enclosure: Paper, addressed to the King, giving the earl's side of his differences with his wife.—2 *pp.* (302–3.)

Aug. 28, Winton. *George, Bishop of Winchester to* [*same*]. Gives names of ministers of his diocese who have not subscribed. Platt, minister of Sir R. Anslow's parish, would not subscribe because he had taken the covenant to save his estate. He is not disaffected. The minister at Farnham is not episcopally ordained and has greatly corrupted that great market town. Gives full account of state of diocese.—2 *pp.* (306–7.)

Aug. 28. *Same to same.* Refers to above letter. Has had a letter from the Dean of Christ Church who begs he may be excused from being vice-chancellor until next year. He thinks the President of Magdalen would take it for this year. Dr. Lamphire, the History Reader of Oxford,[1] writes that divers headships of Colleges would become void through refusal to subscribe, and wishes to be recommended for one of them. He is able and fit for one. (304–5.)

[1] Camden Professor of History.

[1662, Aug. 28.] *Memorial to d'Estrades.* If the King's demand of 7,000,000 [li] for Dunkirk appears excessive, the offer of 4,000,000 is as much below its value, which is rather to be measured by the advantages it will afford the designs of the King of France in those parts, than by revenues, territory &c. He requires a sum of money proportionable to his necessities and to enable him to assist the King of France in his great designs. He offers the services of the garrison after Dunkirk is delivered. The cannon, arms and ammunition were undervalued in the former memorial, there being 188 cannon (72 brass). The King, contrary to the advice of most of those whom he has consulted, offers to deliver the town, cannon &c. and to lend the troops for 5,000,000 ready money.—2 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, f. 163.)[1]

Aug. 28. *Clarendon to d'Estrades*, enclosing above memorial. Observed when living at Bruges the impression the loss of Dunkirk made upon the whole people of Flanders. Asks him to move the King of France on behalf of Portugal; the only way to prevent its ruin is to send a strong fleet. Fears Charles II may have to call back the ships he has sent there. All the money expected from Dunkirk is already owing. *Draft by Clarendon.* (164.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8. *Dutch Ambassadors in England to* [*States General*]. (i) Have received their resolution of the 5th. Sec. Morice assured them that all articles between them and the commissioners which the ambassadors have set down in writing as well as former matters 'united' heretofore, should be as generally agreed by the commissioners. Hope to work out remaining difference in a conference next Monday and to send the treaty signed within a few days. (ii) Account of the entry of the King and Queen in their barge with the Duke and Duchess of York and Prince Robbert. Tumults in several churches through episcopal ministers bringing in the liturgy.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, f. 310.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8, Paris. *Boreel to* [*same*]. Marq. de Fuentes is still waiting for orders from Madrid to quit his embassy and go to Germany; he is to be Viceroy of Naples. French naval movements. An English merchantman was attacked by a great ship and yacht from Tripoli off Naples; both the former took fire and were forced ashore; many Turks and Moors are brought as slaves to Naples.—1¼ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (310v.–11.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8, The Hague. *Project* agreed between De Wit

[1] This and the following paper are on the same double sheet, dated 'Aug. 28' on the reverse. They are bound up with papers of year 1661.

and Downing concerning the two ships, *Bona Esperanza* and *Henry Bonadventure*. The treaty to be forthwith written fair as it is agreed by the ambassadors; also the article concerning the two ships; then they will sign both together.—*Fr. Copy by Downing.* (312.) Japikse, app. ix*m*.

Aug. 29/[Sept. 8,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Enclosed a letter under cover to the post master at Harwidge, and sent it by the boat which took the States General's express with their resolution and instructions of Tuesday last. Account of the means by which De Wit got this resolution passed. De Wit states there will be immediate risings in all parts of England because of the Act of Uniformity and the casting out of the Presbyterian ministers; that the business of d'Estrades at London is the buying of Dunkirk and engaging the King more deeply in the business of Portugal; hence the King cannot stand upon terms with the Dutch. Suggests the King's revenues should not be anticipated, since the King lacks credit rather than money. Refers to private letters from Van Hoorn to De Wit about these matters. Encloses a copy of the letter by which the late meeting was called [above, p. 256], which mention Van Hoorn and these arguments. Discusses reasons why the case of the ships should be decided as a matter of state, as similar cases (The *Postillion* &c.) were in the time of the usurpers. Apprehension that the King will say something about his nephew the Prince of Orange. Points out the opportunity De Wit has left for quibbling about the two ships in the wording of the late resolution. The pistols discovered at Breda were claimed by a Frenchman and delivered to him on payment of a fine. Has sent to Rotterdam to discover if they really were his. Jealousy of negotiation of d'Estrades at London. The jarrings here against England are caused by those who were the prime movers against the Prince of Orange. News of Dutch affairs. Encloses the advice of the Admiralty to be sent to De Ruyter. Suggests all papers of that nature should be placed in hands of some one who would consider them, so that they may be of use to the King in cases of like nature. Account of a four hours interview with De Wit about the treaty. Told him if the matter of the two ships were yielded, writer undertook the treaty would be concluded and no more difficulties made. Encloses a copy of their agreement. Gives details of the agreed procedure, and precautions taken by each. De Wit is sending an express to the ambassadors immediately.[1]—11 *pp.* (313–18.) *Seal. Last part in* Japikse, app. ix*m*.

Aug. 29. *Clarendon to Downing.* Has received his of 15th and

[1] Possibly the letter calendared below, pp. 264–5.

22nd. If the treaty breaks off by the ambassadors leaving, Downing will be recalled and it will be long enough before it is set on foot again. When d'Estrades goes to Holland, Downing is to use great freedom with him. He should try to remove the ill-impressions given of him to the King of France.—1½ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 90–91.)

Aug. 29. *Report* to the Privy Council by the King's officers of the Green Cloth concerning the Fish stores at Westminster. Want of the room causes yearly an extraordinary charge to H.M. household. They are desired to second the Parliamentary order for converting the stores to their ancient use. *Signed:* Cha. Berkeley; He. Wood; Wm. Boreman; Hugh Pollarde; Will. Ashburnham; Ste. Fox; Geo. Barker. [*On back:*] Read in Council Aug. 29. To be read again when the King is present. (Vol. 77, ff. 308–9.)

Aug. 30. *Note* by the Earl of Anglesey of the committee for declaring his accounts to be inquired into for the King's profit. References to payments to the Lords Justices, Lord Roberts and Earl of Fingal. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (257–8.)

Aug. 30. *Gilbert, Bishop of London to Clarendon.* Recommends bearer Dr. Crawley. Complains that Clarendon on Thursday offered to expose him without notice to ruin by the Parliament, or to the hatred of the malicious party in whose jaws he must live. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (319–20.)

Aug. 30, Rycote. *Earl of Lindsey to same.* Thanks for kindness and advice which 'smoothed the storme of importunate pretences'. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (321–2.) *Seal.*

Aug. 30, Edinburgh. *Duke of Richmond and Lennox to* [*same*]. Hears new forces are to be raised and asks that he may be remembered. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (323–4.)

Aug. 31, Aboard the *Ruby* frigate in Plymouth Sound. *Sir R. Fanshawe to* [*same*]. Is ready to set sail with first favourable wind. Asks him to favour his father[-in-law] Sir John Harrison, as the customs are reported in those parts to be letting out to farm. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (325–6.)

[Aug. ?] *S. Mavericke to same.* Seditious persons have lately left for New England. Desires Clarendon to interfere. Earl of Marlborough is ready to wait upon him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 241–2.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, ix. 33.

[Aug. ?][1] *De Witt to Dutch Ambassadors in England.* Hopes the English will make no disputes of any actions before the

[1] See above, p. 263 note.

years 1654 and 1659, though Downing in discourse urged that the *Bonne Esperanza* and the *Bonadventure* must also be comprehended. Any such thing is to be strongly resisted. If all but this point is settled they may agree that those interested in the said ships may have freedom by process to gain their right before the *schepens* at Amsterdam. *Extract.* (Vol. 77, f. 259.)

[Aug.][1] *Lord Falkland to Clarendon.* Has been daily expecting Sir A. Brodericke and so hoped to have given an account of Clarendon's commands to writer in His Highness's business. Is at Dublin. Thanks him for recommendation to the Duke. A Bill of the enlargement of the period of time for the Bill of Settlement is being transmitted by this post,[2] concluding with the proviso touching Theophilus Jones which was debated three hours.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 232–3.) *Seal.*

[Aug. ?] Tuesday morning. *Countess of Sunderland to* [*same*]. Yesterday waited on the King. He said he would speak to [Clarendon] about it. Begs him to remind the King today of this promise. It is either for £1,000 a year pension, or £600 and the other business. Asks him to arrange for her to have something about Michaelmas. (192–3.)

[Aug. ?][3] Friday morning. *Same to* [*same*]. Asks him to do her business quickly. Has not desired the Lord Treasurer to speak for her, except occasion was given him. Asks [Clarendon] to speak to the King who promised her to do it the day after she saw him.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (189–91.)

[1662 Aug. ?] *Dutch Ambassadors to Charles II*, giving reasons why States General cannot agree to the 14th article of the proposed treaty viz. submitting disputes to arbitration by commissioners,[4] with an alternative proposition for settling disputes after failure of attempts at reconciling their pretensions by the parties concerned, and arguments in favour of it.—*Lat. Copy.* 6 *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 447–50.)

[Aug. ?][5] *Speech* by [N. Darrell, Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey] in praise of Charles II's rule. Eulogizes Clarendon's skill, justice, and integrity, and commends the passing of the Act of Uniformity. If the speaker had a chapel in his castle, as he hopes he may have, he would practise there the English Liturgy. Believes

[1] Henry Cary, 4th Visc. Falkland, was made an Irish privy councillor, July 13, 1662. See also letter above, p. 258.

[2] It received the royal assent July 30, 1662 (*Lords Journals, Ireland*, i. 325).

[3] Cf. Order dated Oct. 14, 1662 for warrant in her favour. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 516; warrant dated Nov. 21, *Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, p. 453.

[4] i.e. under the treaty of Sept. 4/14, 1662. See Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, VI. ii. 422–6.

[5] Cf. above, p. 253.

there are no conventicles in this isle, nor would any publicly inveigh against the doctrine of the Church of England. The King gives the island as visitors the Lords of the Privy Council and appoints a standing committee to receive appeals. He has assigned as their governor a member of the Privy Council.[1]— $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 92, f. 158.)

Sept. 1, London. *Commission* by Charles II to Clarendon, Southampton, Albemarle and Sandwich for treating and concluding sale of Dunkirk with the Comte d'Estrades.—*Fr. Holograph.* (Vol. 77, ff. 327–8.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. xxv; *Négociations . . . d'Estrades*, i. 421.

Sept. 2, Windsor. *Brune Ryves, dean of Windsor to Clarendon*, asking him to fix the time of the visitation as late as convenient, few of the canons being resident. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (331–2.) *Seal.*

Sept. 2. *Sir John Cutts to same.* Clarendon's name on this letter is the securest conduct he can give bearer. All is orderly and quiet here, though by report certain persons have lately been unruly in the city. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (333–4.) *Seal.*

Sept. 2, Cambridge, in full senate. *University of Cambridge to same*, requesting his favour and his protection of their liberties as well as those of his own particular 'hemisphere' of Oxford.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (335–6.) *Seal.*

Sept. 3, Dublin Castle. *Lane to same.* Capt. Bramston is gone to Athlone. Ward is ensign to Capt. Thomas Stewart. Ormonde has conferred the place of cornet to Lord Aungier on Brereton whom Clarendon recommended at the instance of Lady Stephens. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (337–8.) *Seal.*

Sept. 3, [Sout]hampt[on]. *Bishop of Winchester to same.* Has received his by Lord Culpeper. Is sorry Clarendon is apprehensive. Wonders that Maj.-Gen. Browne should think that any toleration to the Presbyterian ministers is necessary since he was much against it when it was debated at Hampton Court. A letter on Saturday from London says that the best affected officers of the City militia resolved at a meeting the week before St. Bartholomew's day to lay down their commissions if such toleration were granted. Does not think the Presbyterian party will join with other sectaries and discontented persons and risk their wealth and lives by forfeiting the Act of Indemnity. They are not in a position to begin a war. Encourages Clarendon by saying God who has restored the King and His Church will not suffer

[1] Christopher, Lord Hatton, a privy Councillor, was appointed Governor, May 22, 1662 (*D.N.B.* s.v.).

His enemies to prevail. Refers to a living of £500 per annum in possession of one Rout a professed Papist who now claims, since his conversion, to hold it all except £40, as a layman. Has presented Mr. Clutterbuck, Clarendon's chaplain; he undertakes to recover all. Clutterbuck resigns Cheyne; writer recommends Dr. Doughty his present landlord and old friend. Has been well received by the Mayor and the whole corporation, and is now going to the Isle of Wight.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (339–40.)

Sept. 3, Whitehall. *Sandwich to same.* Acquainted the King this evening with Peterborough's desire concerning Col. Walter Slingsby, which was consented to. Has since received a letter from Peterborough saying that Slingsby presses him for employment at Tanger. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (341–2.) *Seal.*

Sept. 4/14, Tournhout. *Princess Dowager of Orange to Zuylechem,* concerning Beauregard and his memorial. There is no design to deprive him of his charges.—*Fr. Extract.* (343.)

Sept. 5/15, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*De Witt?*]. At a conference last Monday with the commissioners, found all the articles were set down as agreed except in case of *Bona Adventure,* and *Bona Esperanza.* Agreed to insertion of a clause in the 15th article excepting this case to avoid going away without any conclusion. Had received reliable news that the King had given orders to [Downing] to hasten over if writers returned. Defend their action. Signature of treaty.—2¼ *pp. Translation.* (344–5r.)

Sept. 5/15. *Same to* [*States General*]. Precautions to prevent disorders from the Sectaries; arrest of suspects in the City and the country. News from Venice that an English ship met in the Gulf two Turkish frigates who showed a certificate from the Consul of Tripoli alleging that they could visit her under the treaty made by Vice Admiral Lawson. The skipper went forwards wi[thout] obeying and has sent the original certificate of the consul over here. Petition from the Presbyterians to the King to continue in their places was refused by the Council. The King has let the customs for £360,000 sterling a year. Enclose the treaty signed yesterday by the commissioners.—1¼ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (345r.–v.)

Sept. 5/15, Paris. [*Boreel to De Witt?*] Discusses causes of delay in preparing the ratifications; is assured it is not connected with the negotiations in England. Believes that d'Estrades treats with Charles II of some matter which concerns both Kings but is not in the least prejudicial to the United Provinces. It seems here that only the King and a few others are acquainted with it

and the King manages it with great secrecy.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 77, ff. 346v.–7.)

Sept. 5/15. [*Boreel to States General.*] Hannibal Seestadt is expected here daily from England; they are very desirous here to enter into a further alliance with the King of Denmark. Arrival of Cambrosius, Envoy Extraordinary of Sweden. Special council held by the King to consider the business of the Pope.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (346r.)

[Sept. 5/15 ?] [*Deputies of the Colleges of Admiralties to same*], discussing terms on which a treaty might be concluded with Algiers and Tunis recommending what instructions should be sent to the Vice-Admiral. A man-of-war will wait at Livorno for orders. *Subscribed with names of fourteen deputies.*—3½ *pp. Translation.* (347v.–9.)

Sept. 5/[15], The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Quotes Louis XIV's letter to the Pope. Gamarra is to go as ambassador for France. High words between King of Spain and French ambassador at Madrid concerning the French friar who has passed between Madrid and Lisbon. Proceedings of the Estates. Refers to a project between the two pensioners concerning the Prince of Orange. Gives results of his inquiries about the arms seized at Breda. They are for certain gone to London, but finds that the King had given a pass for 51 cases of pistols and 17 double fusees to be brought in customs free, though the arms [seized] exceed in number the number on the pass. Risk of losses in the customs by this means; believes this very pass has been used several times already. Refers to his project with De Wit by which he surmounted all the difficulties in the treaty; does not doubt that it is now signed. Desires to wait on the King to give further account of things here and to receive directions for the future; also to discuss affairs of Prince of Orange. Asks for money. Will not lack in respect to French ambassador when he arrives. Lived amicably with De Thou until he started a dispute about precedence; will do the same now unless d'Estrades sets up this dispute again.—5¼ *pp.* (350–2a.) *Seal.*

Sept. 5, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Downing*, concerning the conclusion of the treaty with the Dutch ambassadors. The latter are perplexed at d'Estrades being here. Questions raised regarding the ratification. Comments on Louis XIV's differences with the Pope.—2½ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 104, ff. 92–93.) Lister, iii. 219–21.

Sept. 6/16. *Proconsuls and senate of Hamburg to Clarendon*, asking for a favourable hearing for their ambassador Caspar

Westerman.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 77, ff. 352b, 352d.) *Seal.*

Sept. 6, Newcastle. *Edw. Villiers to same.* Has settled the concerns of his little garrison after the divisions raised by the groundless suspicion of Capt. Love, Villiers's lieutenant. Hastens up to be reinstated by Clarendon in the good opinion of 'the best of Kings'. Last Thursday entertained the Mayor, aldermen, common council and Trinity masters of Newcastle and others to number of 200; at the request of all, writer was yesterday given the freedom of this town. Hopes thus the better to serve the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (352e–f.) *Seal.*

Sept. 6. *Account* of sums for naval affairs taken up on credit, assignments thereof, and sums received, 11 July 1660 to 6 Sept. 1662. Total taken up, £1,105,293. 8*s.* 5*d.*; assigned, £563,396. 15*s.* 9*d.* received by writer of this account, £351,761. 7*s.* 9*d.*, the remainder being either unpaid or not assigned. Dates and nature of charges are given.—2 *pp.*[1] (383–4.)

Sept. 7/17, London. *D'Estrades to Clarendon.* Sends a copy of the King's letter and his last resolution to give 5 millions. Begs that the matter be now concluded. If terms of letter are not accepted, he must depart immediately for Holland.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (352g–h.) *Translation by Bellings follows.* (352i–j.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., p. xxv.

Sept. 8/18. *Proconsuls and senate of Hamburg to Charles II*, requesting, on account of a present shortage of corn, permission to export this year without impediment or delay after custom is paid, 300 or 400 lasts.—*Lat.* (352k–l.)

Sept. 9/19, Durham Yard. *Dutch Secretary in London to* [*De Witt?*]. The raising of three regiments of foot and horse is now decided upon. M. d'Estrades is thought to be treating for 'the remedying of Dunkirk'. News of the town. Sir R. Fanshaw went this week for Plimouth with a troop of horse for the assistance of Portugal. One of the King's ships has gone to the Baltic to meet the ambassador of Muscovy. The Hanseatic towns are sending three ambassadors extraordinary to congratulate the King. Sec. Coventry desires what form of address the Duke of York should use to States General.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (352m *recto.*)

Sept. 9/19. *Resolutions* of States General approving De Ruyter's treating with Algiers and giving instructions for conclusion of a perpetual treaty with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli or failing

[1] Endorsed [by a later hand ?] 'Acct. of Privie Seales'.

this, one for 15 years or more.—6 *pp. Extract from Register.* (352n *verso*–352q.)

Sept. 9, Edinburgh. *Act* concerning the persons to be excepted from public trust after 1 May 1663. Contains names of Lauderdale and eleven others.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (352r–s.) *Acts Parl. Scot.* vii. 472.

Sept. 9, Newcastle. *Sir John Marlay to Clarendon.* Has made progress in affairs here, but has not had time to finish his plan for the increase of the King's revenue. Hopes the Excise will be well ordered but will not meddle in it without advice, having received an undeserved reproof about it. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (353–4a.)[1] *Seal.*

Sept. 9,[2] Brereton. *Lord Brereton to Lord Norwich.* Has heard nothing from Earl of Derby about deputations or other affairs of the Lieutenancy. Has regulated the Chester Corporation; is now at Congleton which is proportionably as rotten. They will visit as many others as they can this week so that nothing may hinder the militia business when it comes. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (379–80.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 483.

Sept. 10, Purton, 'From your Lordship's house'. *Nevill Maskelyne to Clarendon* with reference to Duke of York's estate at Dantsie. Considerable sums may be raised from tenants who want to alter the terms of their copyholds. Asks for power to conclude in time for the Michaelmas court. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (356–7.) *Seal.*

Sept. 10, Staninghall. *Sir Charles Harbord to same.* Received Clarendon's summons of the 1st and has sent to Norwich to bespeak a place in the hackney coach for tomorrow, that he may wait on him on Saturday night. Is glad the King intends to reform his household. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (359–60a.)

Sept. 11/21, The Hague. *Extract* of last article of an agreement between States of Holland and Zealand touching the Prince of Orange. *Endorsed by Downing.* (361.)

Sept. 12/22, Chelcy. *Dutch Ambassadors to* [*States General*]. Will start on Monday. M. d'Estrades is also ready to go and will embark on one of the Dutch ships though the King had made ready a ship for him. The Secretary is left here in connexion

[1] ff. 353, 354, 355 were bound up between 352* and 356*; 356a followed 352; 354* was an eighteenth-century slip inserted between 353 and 354; 355 (inserted between 354 and 356*) and 358* were modern blanks; f. 360b was an eighteenth-century slip; and f. 355* was wanting. The foliation of this volume has been recently simplified and revised, viz. 351; 352 a–s; 353; 354 a–b; 355 . . . 360 a–b . . . 369 a–c.

[2] Apparently dated Sept. 19 but the '1' is partly cancelled. Endorsement reads '9th'.

with their memorial about the *Orange Tree* and the fort of St. Andries on the coast of Guinea taken by Capt. Homes. *Translation.* (362.)

Sept. 12/22, Paris. *Boreel to* [*same*]. Court news. Last Tuesday acquainted the King with the treaty concluded at London on the 4/14th inst. Has presented a memorial to the effect that the ratification by their H.M. was ready and requesting a day for exchanging them. De Ruyter was at Malta on 18th and 19th to take in fresh water. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (362v.)

Sept. 12/[22], The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Urges the desirability of bringing the Exchequer again into reputation. If there were but £2 or 300,000 before hand in the Exchequer it would in reputation be as many millions. No Prince can ever be so rich as to be able to carry on his affairs by the strength of his purse without credit, but if he is once able to get up to a punctual order in his Treasury and keeps to it, he will not want credit and consequently money. If a punctual order [of payments on loans] were made, the King could take up money on as easy terms as any merchant on the Exchange. Discusses agreement between the 'two Pensionaires' about the Prince of Orange. The Dowager did not arrive till Tuesday night. The Prince is not to have any charge till he is 18 years of age and then nothing definite is promised. No other resolution was passed by the Estates about yielding the point in differences, except the one sent by writer. Is certain his informant would not deceive him. Discovered the whole business about the *implicite* and *explicite* and what De Wit had written thereon to the ambassadors, a few hours after the express had gone. Encloses [a copy of] a letter showing that the ambassadors made their agreement on these grounds. There has never been any knotty matter while writer has been in this country on which he has failed to make a project with De Wit. Gives detailed account of his negotiations with De Wit and insists that he has not been outwitted. Acquainted De Wit with what both Clarendon and Morrice had written about the ambassadors having had instructions to delay the treaty, after the project was agreed upon. De Wit protested he had not done any such thing. Mentioned the *tutele* of the Prince of Orange to De Wit who then inveighed against the treaty made at London by M. Weyman. He as good as said that the Dowager would now leave the *tutele* wholly to 'them'. Suggests the Dowager has long known of the 'projecting' between the 'two Pensionaires' and that this is reason of her delay in coming to town.—12 *pp. Last part holograph.* (363–8.)

Sept. 12. *Col. Will. Burke to* [*Clarendon*], representing his former services and loyalty, his present want and debts, and requesting his intercession to obtain the enclosed for discharge of his debts. His previous applications for relief under the patronage of Ormonde have failed. Refers to his employment between Flanders and England the winter before the King came in and his apprehension at Dover.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (369a–70.)

Enclosure: Note that the King having ordered £2,000 for the Earl of Kildare out of the English Exchequer to be remitted out of Ireland, Burke may have £1,000 for his discharge hence.[1] (369c.)

Sept. 16/26, Paris. [*Boreel to De Wit.*] (i) Concerning his memorial about the ratifications; interviews with Le Tellier and de Lionne, who both assure him that the delays are not intentional. (ii) Has received their resolution of the 12th inst. concerning Geneva.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (371.)

Sept. 16, Edinburgh. [*Earl of Newburgh*] *to Clarendon.* Receipt of his of the 8th. Has acquainted Lord Commissioner and Lord Advocate with what Clarendon has written concerning 'him' [i.e. Middleton] and what Lauderdaill has asserted. They and the Lord Chancellor and Register affirm that only in one case was any man ever joined with the King's Advocate; and that was at the request of Sir Thomas Hope then Advocate, for Sir Thomas Nicholson, elder, to be joined with him. Refers to his endeavours to reconcile Earl of Craford and Lord Commissioner. Has succeeded with Lords Rothes and Twadell. Lord Tarbatt will give more information of this. The clergy are sending a letter to the King about services of Parliament this session in ecclesiastical and civil affairs. Writer and George Campbell did not misunderstand one another here. Lauderdaill always made the Lord Chancellor the instrument of it and that is the narrative of the remission. Parliament could not pass any other sentence upon Lorne while the Acts of Parliament produced remained unrepealed. Formerly gave reasons of Lord Commissioner going to West of Scotland; 'We have here provoked the phanaticke party to the last extremity' and they only have hopes in this place. The Commissioner takes the Declaration with him to be subscribed by any that are in public office.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (373–4.) *Seal.*

Sept. 17, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*same*]. Has been in Mu[n]ster on the King's and the Lord Lieutenant's affairs. Some progress is made in improving latter's estate. Thanks him for letter of 1st

[1] See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1660–2, p. 573, under date July 10, 1662.

inst. Asserts zeal for Clarendon's service. Writer and Ormonde resolved to purchase only old title lands with £10,000 of the money payable to Clarendon. Hopes remainder will buy a good purchase for Cornbury. The Commons hesitated much in passing the bill for lengthening the periods of time in the Act of Settlement. If Ormonde's ministers under him did half as much as he, the work would soon be conquered.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (375–6.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 222–3.

Sept. 19/29, Paris. [*Boreel to States General.*] Account of attack upon the post by three disguised troopers between Valenciennes and Cambray. Many letters destroyed. Earnest representations made to the court at Brussels. General and French news. Arrival of Zeestadt from England with a great train.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (371v.–2.)

Sept. 19/[29,] The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Comments on States General's resolution on the Admiralties' advice about De Ruyter's negotiations with the pirates of Barbary. He is to conclude with all or none. Thinks the King having already peace with Algiers has an excellent opportunity to obtain separate treaties one after the other. There has been no meeting yet to examine the recent treaty; anticipates doubts about words *litem inceptam* but writer will make the most of them. Complaint by the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy that a whole fleet was ready in the Texel to transport contraband goods into Spain. Refers to further letters from De Ruyter: the States General today resolved that he may make separate terms with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. Hoped to have come away this week but is now tied here for 8 or 9 days by express orders: (1) to observe the temper here upon the representations by the Dutch Ambassadors; (2) to see if anything can be done about the two ships; (3) for regulating the trade in India. Horn and Gogh have only just arrived.—4 *pp.* (377–8.)

Sept. 20/30, Paris. *Card. Antonio Barberini to Queen Catharine.* Complimentary letter and offer of services.—*Fr. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (381–2.)

Sept. 22, Gloucester. *Tho. Warmestry, Dean of Worcester to Clarendon.* Announces death of Bishop of Worcester. Begs the continuance of Clarendon's favour. Is going to Worcester to prepare for the funeral. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 1–2.) *Seal.*

Sept. 23/Oct. 3, Paris. [*Louis XIV*] *to d'Estrades.* Batailler arrived on 29th with an account of d'Estrades's negotiation and sends him now to say that the five merchants proposed by

Clarendon refuse to pay the money on the assignations [Louis XIV] offered. Has found a more suitable one, but Colbert has to bind himself and others personally; the three millions will cost 100,000 crs. This merchant goes post with Batailler to d'Estrades. Will ratify treaty as soon as it is received. On receipt of the ratification, he is to leave London immediately for Calais and take possession of [Dunkirk] in writer's name. After hearing of d'Estrades's arrival in Calais, writer will be at Dunkirk in ten days. Desires to meet Duke of York there. D'Estrades is to assure Clarendon of writer's friendship. Spanish Ambassador says that King of Spain hoped he would do nothing with Charles II against his master's rights. Desires Clarendon to dispose Charles II to guarantee the place if it be attacked within two years.—*Fr.* 4 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (6–8.) *Preceded by a translation by Bellings.* (3–5.) *Négociations . . . d'Estrades*, i. 380–4.

Sept. 26[/Oct. 6], The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of ambassadors' report on the treaty. On parting the King and Duke of York had *implicite* recommended to them the interest of the Prince of Orange. They have caused to be printed the letter they wrote giving reasons for their signing the treaty. Van Horne says d'Estrades told him positively he was arranging a big loan from the King of France to Charles II, for which the former insisted on having Dunkirk or some other place as security. Disbelieves these stories though they will do the King much harm here. Told Van Horne so and he confessed he could not very well believe it. It is possible his business is about Portugal. States General warned agent of Duke of Neuburg that unless matters were performed they would attack the Castle of Leuth. Encloses instructions to De Ruyter giving him power to treat separately with any of the Barbarians. Building of 4 ships of war at Amsterdam goes on apace: one will be of about 70 and another of 80 guns. They speak of building a still bigger ship at Rotterdam. Last Sunday Capt. Mohan late commander of H.M.S.*Satisfaction* told writer he was to take in some things from Sir Wm. Davidson for Jamaica, but his pilot ran the ship aground by the Island of Schowen in Zealand, where she broke up, 30 men being drowned. Gives account of discourses with De Wit about list of damages, the two ships and an understanding between the two East India Companies. Suggests that if exchanging of ratifications were delayed a month or two it would have an excellent effect here, as they are anxious over the delay in ratifying the treaty with France. De Wit told writer that rather than he should go by the packet boat they would give him any ship they had here. Begs

Clarendon to ask Duke of York to order a fifth or sixth-rate frigate for him. Suggests all English ships coming to this coast be ordered to take in Dutch pilots. Will speak to Princess Dowager of the respect due to the other tutors. Asks him to remind Lord Treasurer or Sir Philip Warwick of money due to writer. Suggests enclosed papers about de Ruyter's transactions be put into the hands of some of the Privy Council who have more particularly the management of those affairs.—8 *pp. Last part holograph. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–12.)[1]

Sept. 29, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Has received his of 20th. Is glad 'you' spoke freely with 'your' cousin; hopes he will vigorously assist the bishop to discountenance nonconformists and encourage conformable persons. Lord Midleton is a pattern for all converts. Complains that Lord Berkeley is not staying long enough to do the work for which he is well paid. Writer needs the help, or the King's revenue needs not the charge of a President. Believes Mr. Hopkins a fitter officer than the best that are not likely to see their men—among whom is 'your friend' Lord Grandison. Respects the memory of his brother but suggests 'he' should take a reasonable sum of money for it from one who is more at liberty to attend to his duty. Will possibly propose a scheme to the King to free the Army here from so many lords who have troops to no end but their own. The Act of Navigation is to be enforced here; they have not considered the question of the force of English acts here. Lord Faulkland must decide whether to settle here at Kilkenny (as fine a place as any in England) or betake himself entirely to England. Will Bourke has a letter for £1,000 of the adventurers' and soldiers' moneys which writer got for him, but does not understand the reference to 'my son Kildare'. Asks that no more companies be given to absentee officers. Hears [Clarendon] has lately done something about the Post Office in favour of Bishop that displeases Sir Henry Bennett. M. d'Estrades's business is here very public.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (14–15.)

[Sept. ?] *Memorandum* by Bellings concerning the sale of Dunkirk. The difficulty Clarendon had to bring price to 5 million; d'E[strades] unreasonably standing upon 4 millions; underrating of canon &c.; necessity of ready money; the desire of M. d'Estrades not to omit other particulars of the conference. (216.)

Oct. 1, Dublin. *Instruction* by Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council (15 names) to the President of Munster to inquire into

[1] f. 13 is a blank sheet endorsed by Downing 'Letter from the Dutch Secretary at London, letters from de Ruyter and Instructions to de Ruyter' (see above, pp. 268, 269).

numbers of dangerous persons in garrisons of the province and to remove them and their goods. *Copy.* (16–17.)

Oct. 4, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Understands Lord Grandison is Captain of the Guard; thinks his previous motion fitter for him to embrace. He has not yet taken notice of writer or desired his licence of absence. Has not yet filled in the blank for Dick Bealing. As he is shortly to undertake a journey, fears the sum will fall short of being a full provision for him. Hopes to be able to go to Lord Cavendish's wedding at Kilkenny a week hence. Fears of the adventurers and soldiers regarding the Act of Settlement, especially as to entails. Heads of an Explanatory Act are before the Council. Many pernicious libels are sent to divers persons who are often ignorant about the senders. Encloses one, directed to Earl of Anglesey. One to similar effect was sent to writer.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (18–19.)

Oct. 5/15, Paris. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Has received despatch giving account of Clarendon's discourse about the proposition made by the Irishman in Caracena's name, for an offensive and defensive league; to a similar proposal by Medina de las Torres to the French ambassador, a refusal was sent two months ago. Understands how much he is himself concerned to preserve Portugal and that Charles II cannot alone maintain it. The King of Portugal is incapable of governing; if the Queen Mother does not resume the authority and turn out the Spanish faction, no good can be expected. Asks therefore whether it is likely he would embark lightly with those people and give away money uselessly.—6 *pp. Copy by d'Estrades, endorsed by Clarendon,*[1] *with a translation by Bellings.* (20–26.)

Oct. 5. *Sec. Morrice to Clarendon.* Was at Spring Garden when Clarendon's messenger reached him. Mentions results of his inspection of the treaty and articles relating to the aid the King is to give to Portugal. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (27–28.) *Seal.*

Oct. 12/22. *Hannibal* [*Sehestedt*] *to same.* Received his of the Sept. 26th on Oct. 8. Thanks him for his good opinion of the Danish Resident whom writer has ordered to wait upon Clarendon concerning one principal point. Hopes to fall to the business in a few days, four commissioners, Brienne, Lyon, Teiller and Colbert, being appointed. Will inform him if anything occurs affecting English interests. Hopes to be back speedily in England.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Hanniball Zestet'. (33–34.)

[1] There is an entirely different version of Louis XIV's letter of even date on the same subject printed in *Négociations de M. le Comte d'Estrades,* i. 385–8. The Irishman mentioned was probably Ignatius White (*Ven. Cal.* 1661–4, p. 195).

Oct. 17/27, Moncalier. *Christina, Duchess of Savoy to Queen Catherine*, informing her of writer's resolution to marry her son to her niece Mlle de Valois.—*Fr.* (35–36.)

Oct. 17, Worcester. *Edw. Freeman to Clarendon.* Refers to a letter left with his servant on Oct. 5 which he communicated immediately to Mr. Barnaby a J.P. to advise with Col. Birch or other M.P.s and Deputy Lieutenants of the county. Encloses a copy in case it failed to reach Clarendon or some of the Council. Encloses another letter of dangerous consequence, left at writer's house on 16th. Knows not the authors. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (37–38.)

Oct. 20. [*Ormonde?*] *to Charles II.* Refers to several previous letters. Charge on which Lord Antrim was committed in England was not found of weight to bring him to trial. Knows of no reason why he should not partake of the King's grace. *Copy by Lane.* (39–40.)

Oct. 21/31. *Louis XIV to d'Estrades.* Le Tellier is sending the ratification. D'Estrades is to give the letter to the King and to assure him that writer will continue to furnish the money promised for Portugal if affairs are in the state Charles II represents. Sends a commission to command the troops and to receive Dunkirk. Is to acquaint Duke of York that out of respect to him, writer will retain the Irish regiment; also to express his friendship to Lord Chancellor. Will publish so strict an order against pirates that English merchants will never have cause to complain that Dunkirk is in writer's hands. Has written and sent an express with money, to Sieur de Restrefort [Lord Rutherford].—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Copy by d'Estrades,*[1] *endorsed by Clarendon.* (41–42.)

Oct. 21/31. *Propositions*[2] to Charles II from the King of Portugal, as to means Charles II may use to succour Portugal. Represents his expenses and need of more men, ships and money. —2 *pp.* [*Endorsement by Fanshaw:*] The King of Portugal depends upon good offices of Insiquin when he arrives in England, but Insiquin has not undertaken to do more than is agreeable to Charles II. He can give a full account of the situation here and what will result if the King does not speedily give fresh assistance. (43–44.)

[Oct. 25.] [*Clarendon to Ormonde.*] Writer's credit is not diminished with the King though the late change [Bennet for Nicholas as Secretary] makes a great noise. The King's indiffer-

[1] Cf. Louis XIV to d'Estrades, Oct. 20/30,1662, printed in *Négociations de M. le Comte d'Estrade*, i. 398–403. See also letter from Louis XIV to Clarendon, Oct. 20/30, ibid. 430–1. [2] Cf. *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 37.

ence to business. *Holograph draft.*[1] (47.) *Modern copy.* (48.) Lister, iii. 227–8.

Oct. 27, Dublin. *Patent* by Charles II to Clarendon, his heirs &c. of half year's rent of soldiers' and adventurers' lands in counties of East and West Meath, Wexford, and Kilkenny. *Copy.* (49–50.)

Oct. 28/Nov. 7, Lisbon. *Sir R. Fanshawe to* [*Clarendon*].[2] Refers to letters 30th and 31st ult. Encloses letter from Major Dempsie from the frontier and writer's reply. Clarendon will see from this the uneasiness of the English troops and the care these people take to exercise their patience. Urgent need of some expedient from England in return to these despatches to remedy all. Recommends bearer, Sir Peter Wyche. He desires work in any part of the world to restore his fortune. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (55–56.)

Oct. 28/Nov. 7, Lisbon. *Same to* [*same*]. Since previous letter has discovered light on matters referred to in his second of 31st ult. Discusses terms on which Spain would make a treaty with Portugal as told to him by the Secretary of State. Suggests that Charles II's mediation would ensure him of the remainder of the Queen's portion. Argues against view that Charles II should not insist on caution or recompense for the treasure he shall expend in the defence of this crown seeing that they are willing to buy peace from the Spaniards with large sums.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (53–54.)

Oct. 31. *Paper* by Lord Treasurer about the state of the revenue. Examines four half-year books of expenses since the King's return, covering 1st July 1660 to Michaelmas 1662. Submits paper so that the King may see if suitable reductions are made and how straight the receipts will be in respect of the issues. [Estimated] total receipts, £1,018,500; issues, £1,108,200. Gives particulars of different sources of revenues and the charges against each; also anticipations on customs, excise and chimneys.—4¼ *pp.* (57–62.)

Oct. 31. *Signed statement* by Tho. Sanders giving substance of discourse between himself and Edward Bagshaw. Latter said London was highly discontented at the turning out of so many ministers from their livings (1,960 in all England); at the loss of Dunkirk to support which, with Tangier, the Parliament had increased the revenue; at the King's neglect of government for

[1] This was enclosed after being ciphered in letter Clarendon to Ormonde, Oct. 25, 1662, printed with omissions Lister, iii. 225–7. Original is in MS. Carte 47, ff. 12–13.

[2] There is another letter of even date in *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, pp. 39–40.

his mistresses; and that all was carried on by the Queen [Mother] and her cabal at Somerset House. 'He had as live see bare-faced Popery as halfe-faced Popery.' That there would be risings through the discontents of the people. He argued that the Long Parliament was not yet dissolved, and that the nation would rather be governed by those old Physicians than the upstarts now in the saddle.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (63–64.)

Oct. *Abstracts* by Sir R. Fanshawe of 16 letters and papers sent by him to Sec. Morrice, during Sept. and Oct. 1662 concerning his transactions in Portugal.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Fanshawe.* (29–32.)

[Oct. ?][1] [*Countess of Brentford to Clarendon.*] Recites her misfortunes through debts contracted by her late husband during his exile with the King. Was forced to sell her patrimony in Germany, plate, jewels and interest in some lands in Scotland. Is involved in an expensive law suit in Scotland. Her counsel thinks the only safe course is for the King to confirm the signature of restoration given her 'of late' and the Act of Parliament in her favour; also for it to be declared in the next sessions of Parliament that her deceased lord's debtors are liable for sums of money in their bonds. Asks for this satisfaction to be given. (Vol. 82, ff. 282–3.) *Extract of latter part follows.* (284–5.)

Nov. 1, Covent Garden. *Simon de Petkum to same.* Encloses letter from Lord Hannibal Sehested, who writes that the King of Denmark commands him to hear the proposals of the French Court but not to propose or conclude anything which might offend his other allies.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 45–46.))

Nov. 1, Warwick Castle. *Rob. Brooke to same*, pointing out that if Sir Edward Littleton be made sheriff of Staffordshire he will be ineligible for Parliament. After much trouble writer settled contests among the gentry on death of Sir Tho. Leigh, the Knight of the shire, by getting all parties to agree on Littleton.[2] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (65–66.)

Nov. 3. *Warrant* by Queen Catherine, to William Mountague, her attorney general, to prepare a grant of the office of Surveyor and Woodward General to Francis Slingsby. *Signed by Queen. Countersigned by Cornbury.* (67–68.)

Nov. 4/14. *Memorial* by Sir R. Fanshawe to the King of Portugal complaining that the agreement of 7 Sept. 1662 between

[1] Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1661–2, p. 534, also particulars given by W. D. Macray in *Ruthven Correspondence* (Roxburghe Club, 1868), p. xlvii.

[2] Elected March 5, 1662/3 (*Returns of M.P.s*, Parl. Papers, 1879, i. 598).

the Portuguese ministers and Insiquin regarding the pay of the English troops has not been carried out; that there are now 57,247½ cruzados owing on this account; also that these troops are sent into poor quarters, distant from one another, and ill-treated by the inhabitants.—*Portuguese.* 2 *pp. Copy.*[1] (69–70.) *English translation follows.* (71–72.)

Nov. 6/16, Lisbon. *Sir R. Fanshawe to Clarendon.* [Printed, *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, pp. 40–45.]—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (73–78.)

Nov. 6, [o.s.?], London. *Casp. Westermann, Ambassador of Hamburgh and Hanseatic Towns, to same,* asking his good offices to expedite the permit to export grain now plentiful in this kingdom.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (51–52.)

Nov. 7. '*Memoriall of Benedictins placed by His Majesty in St. James's for the Queenes service in her chappell,*' Feb. 1660[/1]. Gives particulars of disbursements, total—£1,019. The superior who with a companion has lived in St. James ever since Feb. 1660[/1] submits himself to the King's pleasure for the period before the Queen's arrival for which they were ready by Oct. 1661. (79–80.)

Nov. 8. Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received letters from him dated Oct. 25 and Nov. 1st. Cannot believe any man thinks [Clarendon] contrived the King's grant in his own favour in Ireland. Gave an account of affairs to Ormonde on his return. Is to attend him at 7 a.m. on Monday to see letters from [Clarendon]; will then speak of Lord Northumberland's business. Discusses in detail the reasons of the opposition of the adventurers and soldiers to the Explanatory Bill. Even in the height of the rebellion, the English were never so despondent as now. The commissioners are divided on the point that the English must prove the guilt of the Irish: believes the rest will vote whichever way Sir Edw. Smith votes. Asks [Clarendon] to recommend the Protestants to Smith's favour. Enclosed is from a poor gentleman Ar. Freak who finds another has got the office given him by the King. Asks [Clarendon] to write to Ormonde to give him the first vacant company or lieutenancy of horse. Protestants are dejected at the alarms of alterations at Court.[2]—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (81–82.)

Nov. 12, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Has received his of the 11th and 25th ult. and 1st inst. Understood on what terms Clarendon wrote by Lord Berkley, but it gave him some title to return. His leave is only for three months and will not be

[1] Enclosed in following letter.

[2] Cf. above, p. 277.

renewed unless the King or the Duke commands it; he leaves his nephew Sir Maurice as his Vice President. Is glad the waywardness of the old Secretary in quitting his place had no further consequences. Is compelled to keep an unfit man in a difficult place until Clarendon's friend [Lord Grandison][1] comes over for his company. The materials for the Explanatory Act were brought by a committee of the House of Commons and much altered by writer and Council. It is believed they will not pass it now. When anybody of credit among these people finds his interests in danger, he raises the cry that all is lost to the English and the Irish will be their masters. Many are selling their stocks and returning to England. On the other side, divers Irish are most insolent and indiscreet, especially their clergy, some of the regulars having openly held chapters, as if they had been in Spain and saying masses in unfrequented churches. Mr. John Davys is probably the author or disperser of the notes of intelligence sent by writer. Is sorry Dick Bealing has gone doubting writer would not do all possible for him.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (83–84.)

Nov. 12, Dublin. *Henry Coventry to same.* Work of the commissioners has been delayed by most claims being put in during the last three days in expectation of the Explanatory Act. Affirms his intention to be a just, honest and diligent judge of them. Meeting of Parliament. Bishop of Elfin has leave to complain to the Council of a meeting in Connaught of 60 or 70 Popish priests. On Sunday last some of the Guards beat up a Conventicle of 500 Quakers and Sectaries at 'the Grange', only a mile from Dublin, among them one Col. Ludlow and one Col. Desborough; knows not their kinship to the disturbers of England. The army here is not properly modelled to suppress both parties. This and all other towns are inhabited by Fanatics, the country peopled with Irish Papists, and the Army almost universally Commonwealth's men. George Hamilton and Nic. Armorer intend to go to England next Saturday. There are hopes that Sir R. Rainsford is out of danger.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (85–86.) *Seal.*

Nov. 12. *Answer*, addressed to the King by Earl of Anglesey, to petition to Charles II of persons engaged in the late Irish Rebellion. Points out in detail, 14 paragraphs, the objections to their arguments, and rejects their claims. Understands, on grounds specified, none of the petitioners is restorable as an innocent Papist and not above three entitled to benefit by the King's Declaration.—3 *pp.* (87–88.)

[1] See above, pp. 275–6.

Nov. 14/24, Paris. *Zuylechem to Princess Dowager of Orange*, giving an account of an interview with Le Tellier about writer's complaints of M. de Bezons taking cognizance of the accounts of Sieur de Beauregard. Le Tellier replied in substance: *nous ne faisons rien que du bon gré du Roy de la Grande Bretaigne.—Fr.* (89–90.)

Nov. 16/26, Orange. *Beauregard to Charles II.* Complains of processes against him with loss of goods and dismissal from his office, apparently only because he served the late Princess Royal. Asks for Charles II's intervention under the 7th article of the treaty for the wardship of the Prince.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (91–92.)

Nov. 19, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. The grant of a half year's rent was agreed to by the soldiers and adventurers chiefly because they expected a good proportion would be given to Ormonde. The Act granting latter £30,000 expressly stated that this was not to prejudice any further grant to him. Encloses copy of letter from the King, 31 Jan. 1661[/2] giving £71,916. 2*s.* 8*d.* of said half year's rent to Ormonde and of branch of Act of Settlement making provision for his arrears [§ clxv of 14 and 15 Charles II, c. 2]. Suggests [Clarendon] should acquaint the King with these matters. The King's government will never be secure until he has some treasure in hand for an emergency. Discusses at length the best manner of payment of Ormonde's arrears and the formation of a small bank of money. Encloses draft of a letter for the King's signature if he approves of this plan.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (93–96.)

Nov. 19, Dublin. *Henry Coventry to same.* Has received his of 8th and 17th. Has desired his brother William to receive Clarendon's directions to obtain the King's order for writer's return. The Explanatory Bill and delay of claims. Sir R. Rainsford was abroad to-day; his health is of great concern to this commission. Sir W. Petty has moved in the Commons to prolong the time for the payment of the rents due from adventurers and soldiers; fears this will have a bad effect if the army cannot be paid. Yesterday a soldier of the Regiment Royall confessed there was a conspiracy to betray the castle. Geo. Hamilton and Nic. Armorer will give a full account of events here. Ormonde has permitted a letter to be sent for the King to sign enabling writer and W. Legg to rent certain fractions in the Act due to the King. Sir A. Broderick had obtained a letter[1] to fasten some money for himself on it. As writer is a commissioner, his brother's name has been put in the letter instead, which is sent with Sir G. Lane's despatch to Sec. Bennet. Asks Clarendon to

[1] See *Irish Cal.*, 1660–2, p. 630.

support request with the King.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (97–98.) *Seal.*

Nov. 21/Dec. 1, The Hague. *Dowager Princess of Orange to* [*same*]. Complains that the Prince of Orange was not mentioned in the treaty of Dunkirk. Is consoled by assurances that Lord Hollis will depart soon and that [Clarendon] has spoken with M. d'Estrades about affair of Orange. Encloses extract of a letter from Zuylechem: cannot believe the King would acquiesce in anything prejudicial to the rights of the Prince. Asks Clarendon's help to prevent the design, since Davidson has been made conservator of removing the Staple of Scottish merchants from Ter Vere in Zealand.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (99–100.)

Nov. 22, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Lord Massarene showed writer a letter saying that he is represented as leader of an unconformable party. Believes he will not do anything to disturb the peace under the King's government. Encloses a narrative received from Massarene.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (101–2.)

Nov. 25, Dublin. *Orrery to same.* Assures him Lord Massarene is a faithful servant to the King and would risk his life against those who attempted anything against the King's government in Church or State. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (103–4.) *Seal.*

Nov. 26, Whitehall. *Warrant* by the Queen to [Wm. Mountague] for grant to Francis Cornewallis Esq., of the offices of Clerk of the Council of her revenue and Registrar of the Queen's Court and Keeper of her Council seal. *Draft by Cornbury.* (105.)

Nov. 26, Wexford. *Gentry and citizens of Wexford to Anglesey,* thanking him for his bounty; his actions have exceeded his promises. *Signed by Will. Barker, Mayor and 17 others.* (106–7.) *Seal.*

Nov. 29, Dublin. *Ormonde to Bennet* concerning Irish revenue and finance.—3¼ *pp. Copy.* (108–9.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1660–2, pp. 635–6. *Enclosed in letter to Clarendon, below,* p. 284.

Nov. 29, Dublin. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Refers to letters being mysteriously delayed at the post house here, often 10 or 12 days. Has received his of the 15th. Will be glad if writer and Lord Falkland may have reason to recant their opinion of men here. Ormonde says there are not more than two captains in the army he wishes to change. Is not convinced that all is well, especially as the Army is the sole security of this place. Proceedings in Parliament. The commissioners' salaries are to be increased as several are weary of this employment and the Commons fear the next may be Papists. Sir Nicholas [Armorer] will

by this be with you. Will Legg hopes to accompany Lord Berkley about 8 days hence.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (110–11.) *Seal.*

Dec. 1, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Received his of 15th on 28th. As passages are uncertain at this time of the year, suggests duplicates sent *via* Scotland would arrive in 14 days, a post being now settled between Dublin and Scotland. Can guess subject of [Clarendon's] letter by Buck which has not yet arrived. Expected people would come to their wits and so forbore to say anything to anybody. Hopes there is now no need. Will give opinion on all despatches &c. going hence. Encloses copy of letter to Sec. Bennett (*above*, p. 283). Refers to letter to King about Lord Antrym (*above*, p. 227) and asks whether he judges what kind of recommendation it was; has [often] enough declared against altering anything in the Explanatory Act or the admission of promises for particular persons. Will provide for Sir Gervays Lucas, when he comes, a better lodging than the orchard. Will enquire about Grandison's arrears.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (112–13.)

Dec. 1. *Anglesey to Charles II.* Congratulates him on the discovery and disappointment of bloody and wicked designs. Recommends severity in their punishment. Assures him of his watchfulness. Advises economy, as nothing more secures the throne than the reputation of a full Treasury.—*Holograph copy.* (114r.)

Dec. 1. *Same to Bennet.* Congratulations. Sends this with Ormonde's by Sir James Shaen. Understands he has already some interest in Ireland; will intimate 'the season proper to increase it upon easy and faire termes'.—*Copy.* (114v.–15.)

3⁰ Non. X bris. [i.e. Dec. 3.][1] *Pamphlet* entitled '*Touching the late Rendition of Dunkirk, And other collateral matters emergent thence.* Contains a Poem touching the town of Dunkirk; arguments for keeping Dunkirk; distinction between two sorts of foreign places; replies to arguments for keeping the town.—25¼ *pp.* (120–35.) *Printed with many variants from this MS. as* A Discourse of Dunkirk with some reflexes upon the late Surrender thereof, &c. *London, Printed by J. C. for Samuel Speed. 1664. sm 8⁰.*

Dec. 4, Whitehall. *Warrant* by the Queen to Wm. Mountagu for grant to Harold Kinsman of office of Auditor General with annual fee of £100 and other usual fees. *Draft by Cornbury.* (116–17.)

[1] Endorsed by the eighteenth-century editor and by the Rev. W. D. Macray, '3 Nov. 1662' and 'Dec. 5'. It is subscribed with the initials 'I. H.'.

Dec. 5. *Memorial* of the conference with the Portuguese Ambassador, concerning the 15th, 16th and 18th articles of the treaty. Discussion of questions of succours, their pay and ships. Charles II is to assist Portugal in all events even if he has to make war against the King of Castile.—1½ *pp.* (118–19.)

Dec. 7/17, Paris. *Louis XIV to Clarendon.* Considers him as the principal minister of his friendship with Charles II. Sends the Comte de Commenges as ambassador ordinary, who is to address Clarendon with confidence on all the affairs of his negotiation. Expresses his esteem.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (136.)

Dec. 17, Dublin. *Sir A. Brodrick to Hon. Edw. Hyde Esq.*, at Worcester House. Has received his letter under Cornbury's cover. Has often sent his duties through latter and Jack Bulteel. Hyde in one Irish footman has the epitome of the country daily before him. There is no history here save fragments of Campion and Spencer, and no pretence to learning. The commissioners in 5 months since leaving London have made no progress. Three plays were acted about three weeks but part of the new built theatre fell; they hope to have a troop superior to the Red Bul. Has begged Sir Rob. Howard's play. (137–8.) *Seal.*

Dec. 18, Dublin. *Fr. Peter Talbot to* [*Clarendon*]. Col. Wm. Leg encouraged him to seek [Clarendon's] protection; acknowledges he has been guilty of many indiscretions. Has declared to Edward Montague and Col. Leg that unless [Clarendon] mediates for his return to exercise his place and function, he will waive his pretension. Knows [Clarendon] has received many complaints against him; if admitted to an interview will endeavour to answer these and give assurance of future good behaviour. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (139–40.)

Dec. 20, Whitehall. *Charles II to Sir Wm. Davidson*, Resident for Scottish affairs in the seventeen provinces, and conservator of the privilege of Scottish merchants. Recites case of Mr. Vane who was brought into Vlissin by a private man-of-war in 1652 despite a pass from the King. He is to desire a positive answer to this case, in which the Admiralty Court of Zealand have declared Vane's goods as prize after a peace concluded. *Countersigned Lauderdale.*—1½ *pp. Copy.* (141.)

Dec. 22/Jan. 1, Angediva.[1] *Sir Ab. Shipman to Cornbury.* The viceroy obstinately refuses to surrender Bombay on formal grounds. Has used all means to get redress and been to Goa and other places to interview the Governors and Council of India.

[1] Probably 'the little desolate island twelve leagues from Goa', [Anjidiva] mentioned by Clarendon (*Heathcote MSS.*, p. 89).

Has written at length to Clarendon. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 8–9.) *Seal.*

[1662?] Dec. 23, Burford. *Ed. Allen to 'Mr. Downes, cooke of Brasenose Colledge'.* Thanks him for sympathy 'Ah deare freind beg hard for the resurrection of that precious cause, in which the glory of our deare Lord is soe much concerned' and that the present Egyptian darkness may be overcome. [*Note subjoined*] 'A letter to the same purpose is sent to Norton from one Daysbury' and I believe all over the county. *Copy.*[1] (Vol. 78, f. 283.)

Dec. 27, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Receipt of his long letter of 13th inst. Desires to show kindness to Father Caron, but none of his friends have applied to writer. Finds by a letter of his that P. Walsh is in want and that having made himself odious to the court of Rome, he fears he may be neglected here. Something should be done to support him there as [Ormonde] will do for his companion here. The Bishop of Dromore is more chargeable than the other two; the admission of a bishop will make more noise than that of obscurer persons. Does not wish him here yet. The commissioners go on as fast as the involved work will permit. Thinks Henry Coventry should be recalled by the King's order, to attend his person rather than for the meeting of Parliament lest others of them should murmur. Asks whether the King desires attendance of Lord Aungier whose pretensions in the Court of Claims are not yet secured. Was frightened by Cornbury's letter to Sir G. Lane. Discusses Lord Massarene's disposition; his not liking the established way of church government, prejudices his continuing a councillor and officer of the army. Hopes the King will not set Mr. Davys at liberty; he is a venomous and dangerous fellow. *Postscript.* Jan. 3, 1662/3. There still remain some officers in the army that might make room for others that have more constantly served the King, but they are those recommended by Albemarle.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 79, ff. 4–5.)

Dec. 27. *Mich. Harryson to Anglesey.* Has paid the £21. 4*s.* 8*d.* due on his last account, on Sir Daniel Bellingham's assignment. Lady Valentia is charged with £10 for the four subsidies. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (6–7.) *Seal.*

[1662.][2] *Memoranda* in Fr. Russel's hand revised by Clarendon, for letters from the King, to: (i) King of Portugal.

[1] Apparently written by a Quaker, and is dated in the Quaker manner, viz. '23th 10 month'.

[2] Owing to the evident contradictions between (i), (ii), (vii), and (viii), no attempt is made to assign a more exact date. Ruvigny came to England on special missions in Sept. 1660 and Aug. 1662 (Firth and Lomas, *Diplomatic Relations of England and France 1603–88*, Oxford, 1906, pp. 42–43); Queen

M. Revigny was sent hither by the King of France, with assurance of latter's approbation of this business. Services of the ambassador. (ii) [same ?] Delivery of the Queen into the King's hands, and the ambassador's care of her in her sickness. Requesting fit reward for latter. (iii) Conde de Castelmelhor, commending above business to him, and compliments. (iv) Queen Mother, 'in general language touching same business'. (v) Infant Dom Pedro, concering 'his' marriage. (vi) Memoranda for letters from [Clarendon] to the same persons on the same subject. (vii) Order from the King to English regiments to obey [Portuguese] Camp Master General and General of the Horse. (viii) 'What ships His Majestie will afford to transport the Queen in case this business take effect.' (Vol. 75, f. 219.)

[1662.] *Memorial* by the envoy of Elector Palatine asking [Clarendon ?] to obtain the King's good offices with Louis XIV in favour of the Elector Palatine in connection with a dispute about tolls which Sieur Colbert and the Duke of Mazarin refuse to pay contrary to justice and the treaty of Münster. They have likewise made a ferry at Phili[p]sbourg and a great new road on the Elector's own domain without asking permission.—*Fr.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (Vol. 78, ff. 142–3.)

[1662.] *Memorandum* of disposal of the Dunkirk money, and of the Queen's jointure: Total £221,551. Also of disposal of the Queen's portion of 1,000,000 crusadoes (£175,000): Total disposed of £155,562. The rest is in dispute concerning the value of the crusadoes.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Henry, 2nd Earl of Clarendon*, 'Given me by Mr. R. Harley, May 10th, 1700'. (214–15.)

[1662.] *Cocheel Calimatta, King of Ternate to Charles II*,[1] asking his friendship and help against his brother who is supported by the Netherlands East India Company. If help is sent, no other people save the English will be known from Amboyna to Morotai among writer's people. Desires his royal seal and ten ships.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'East Indyes'. (222–3.)

[1662 ?] *Passport* to Henry, Earl of Peterborough, between ports of Flanders[2] and England.—*Copy, undated.* (217.)

[1662 ?] '*Considerations . . . in the agreeing and contracting of*

Catherine sailed from Lisbon April 13/23, 1662 and arrived May 14/24, though the fleet which brought her had left England the previous June (Prestage, *Diplomatic Relations of Portugal, 1640–68*, Watford, 1925, pp. 151–2); the first English regiments landed in Portugal June 22/July 2, 1662 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 29).

[1] The heading adds 'and drawne by his owne hands in Mallay characters is verbatim thus in our English letters'. The copy is in the hand of one of Downing's secretaries.

[2] Written over 'Holland or Zealand' cancelled. The conjectural date is very uncertain.

a peace betweene England and the Dutch.' England is not in such a strait as to fear the Dutch or to beg a dishonourable peace. England by her situation, roads, harbours and strength at sea makes the Dutch depend on friendship with her because they wholly depend on trading at sea. A war between England and the Dutch would infallibly ruin Dutch trade, especially if Denmark should be drawn to join England.[1] The vulgar people of the Dutch will have peace with England whether on honourable or dishonourable terms. The peace the Dutch are reported to have lately made with the pirates of Algiers[2] is on not much less honourable terms, and the Dutch are to suffer their ships to be searched. A firm peace with England is impeded by the Louesteyne faction among the Dutch magistrates hostile to the House of Orange.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 144–5.)

[1662?] *Petition* of Archibald, Lord Lorne to the King for an order that no arrestment may remain upon his estate, and that the process moved or to be moved against him may be referred to the Judge Ordinary, and that the King's grace be extended to his relations. (Vol. 73, f. 324.)

[1662?] *Paper* by Sir J. Wagstaffe, urging that brokers cannot be suppressed without prejudice to the whole nation, and that every broker should enter into bonds of £100 to the use of the King, before dealing in that trade. Recites letters patent of 25 March 1661.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 436–7.)

[1662?][3] *Particulars* of parishes with numbers of impropriations received and taken by the Propagators of the Gospel under colour of a pretended act. Covers counties of Monmouth, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Glamorgan, Radnor, Brecon and Cardigan. Salaries of school masters also detained. Refers to Act of Indemnity.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Mr. Freeman[?] concerninge impropriations'. (411–12.)

[1662?] *Petition* by Peter Harvey, Alexander Bence, and Robert Reading to divide each week in future, the profits of the office of Registrar or Chief Clerk to the Commissioners for execution of the Act of Settlement. (416–17.)

[1662?] *Mavericke to Clarendon.* News from Holland that ships are being sent to the New Netherlands. Thinks Whalley

[1] This suggests a date prior to the treaty of Sept. 4/14, 1662 (Dumont, *Corps Diplomatiques*, VI. ii. 422–8) and during the mission of Sehested (above, pp. 238–9, 244 n.).

[2] This treaty was mentioned as early as May but it was not concluded until Nov. 12/22, 1662 (Dumont, loc. cit., p. 434).

[3] Cf. *Cal. Colonial S.P.*, 1661–8, Nos. 318, 319.

and Goffe have a hand in it.[1] Proposes Col. Francis Lovelace for a command in New England. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 239–40.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869. viii. 32. *Seal.*

[1662?] *Address* to the Queen [by some religious body?] expressing obedience. Extravagant compliments.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 82–83.)

[1662?] *Petition* of Sir Peter Wyche, eldest son of Sir Peter Wyche. He returned to England about two and a half years since. Begs [Clarendon] to read over the annexed state of his case. Desires some employment to maintain his rank.[2] [*Enclosure*:] Account of his father's diplomatic employments under James I and Charles I; the loss of his father's fortune in the King's service; his own distressed condition at the Restoration. —2 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 352–4.)

[1662?] *Humble Remonstrance* to Clarendon presented by the deputies of the creditors of the late Queen of Bohemia. Details of assistance given to the said Queen and her house amounting to 644,212 guilders excluding interest. The Queen's journey to England was to get contentment for her creditors. On her death they were only left her sole pretensions to the arrears of her pensions and entertainment. Beg Clarendon's assistance.— 6½ *pp. Copy.* (335–9.)

Enclosures: i. Statement by Sir Abram Williams showing arrears due from the Queen of Bohemia's pension &c. dated 6 June 1651 with copies of ordinances and orders relating to foregoing 1643–7.—5 *pp. Copy.* (340–3.) ii. Letter of Queen of Bohemia to the States General, reciting circumstances of debts and asking help for her journey into the Palatinate, dated The Hague 29 Jan. 1654.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (344–5.) iii. List of creditors of Queen of Bohemia all being citizens and inhabitants of the Hague, total 627,754 guilders 12 stivers; with small debts, total 16,457 g. 8 st., dated The Hague 6 and 28 May 1654.—3½ *pp.* (346–7.) iv. Declaration by the Queen of Bohemia that she gives permission to her creditors to seek by mediation of the States of Holland or otherwise payment of their debts out of her arrears due from England, dated, The Hague, 21/11 March 1650 [*sic*].— 1½ *pp. Copy.* (348–9.)

[1662?] *Paper*, entitled 'A Demonstration of the Loyaltie of the Presbyterian Ministers in Ulster made out by many particular instances'. Recites under 12 heads various occasions during the Commonwealth on which they showed loyalty to the

[1] Governor Endicott in a letter of Aug. 7, 1661 mentions them as probably having escaped to Holland (above, p. 123).

[2] Cf. Fanshawe's letter to Clarendon, above, p. 278.

King. They never acquiesced in the government of the Usurpers under many temptations and trials. Sent an address to the King on the first motion for his restoration which he accepted and said that they 'need not feare what is since come uppon us, wee trust contrary to His Majesty's gracious intentions'.[1] 2 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 350–1.)

[1662?] *Petition* of the inhabitants of Witney to Clarendon for royal grant of a free market, with four markets or fairs yearly for hire of servants and two common fairs yearly more than they have now; also for a settled form of government by which foreigners may be kept out. (Vol. 82, f. 281.)

[1662?][2] [*Lord Middleton*] *to Charles II.* All who believe themselves obliged to prosecute all the articles of the Covenant can never be faithful to the King. If reformation of religion is attempted, all Presbyterians make use of the Covenant and by it believe themselves absolved from all oaths of obedience. Those who profess the Covenant at this present time are divided into Presbyterians and Remonstrators, their only difference being which has been most faithful to it. They will not rise in arms without foreign assistance. Gives list of 11 noblemen, 32 gentlemen and 8 ministers professing the Covenant. The archbishops can best give information as to the ministers. Leaves the King to decide which are dangerous persons.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 383–4.)

[1662?][3] *Articles* (12 heads) for the renewal of treaties between England and the Hanze Towns. The King of England to protect their liberties against all aggressors; to preserve their residence in the Steelyard and privileges in England granted by Edward IV in 1475; concessions for English subjects trading in territories of the Hanze towns; and commercial regulations.—*Lat.* 7 *pp.* (424–7.)

[1662?] *Accounts* of fee-farm rents, [received?] by Lord Sandwich. Arranged under counties, value £5,511.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 108–9.)

[1662?] *Statement* of the case of the Knights of Malta and reasons why their Grand Prior in Germany, Prince Cardinal of Hesse, has caused several Dutch ships to be arrested in England. *Enclosure*:—Extract, translated from Dutch, of art. 23 of the Union of Utrecht, 1579, justifying said arrest. (57–58.)

[1] This may refer to repressive measures, e.g. proclamations of Apr. 30 and Nov. 12, 1662 (R. Steele's *Proclamations*, ii, nos. 677, 692).

[2] Probably after the second session of Parliament which ended on Sept. 9 and before Middleton's recall to London in Dec. 1662. See also above, p. 275.

[3] An ambassador from the Hanze Society was in London in May 1663 (below, p. 313).

[1662?] *Copy* of two provisoes in an act concerning religion (i) saving the crown's prerogative in the execution of all penal laws of pardoning any of the offences or penalties in the act. (ii) That no person not offending against this act shall be proceeded against in any Ecclesiastical Court or Civil Court for not attending Divine service or Sacraments unless it be by special order of the crown.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, f. 273.)

[1662?] *Extracts* from a book printed at Amsterdam against the House of Orange, and showing by means of fables e.g. the horse, the rider and the great-headed buck, the danger to Dutch freedom of being subject to a prince, duke, Emperor &c.—1¾ *pp.* (Vol. 106, f. 35.)

1662/3. Jan. 1. *Establishment* of ordinary wages and allowances &c. for household of [the Queen Mother][1] for space of one year. Gives full details of household and names of officers, ladies and servants, with fees, wages and allowances, amounting to £34,819. 13*s.* 4*d.*[2]—11 *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 249–54.)

1662/3. Jan. 2/12, The Hague. *Princess Dowager of Orange to* [*Clarendon*]. D'Estrades says that the King of France insists on a Catholic governor of Orange and that it was useless for Lord Holles to press him on this point. Asks for advice and to be informed of the King's final decision. It is still thought that the King would have been able to obtain much in favour of the Prince of Orange in the late treaty of Dunkirk.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 10–11.)

Jan. 2, 'Neere your warren where your rabbits are fat'. *Earl of Norwich to* [*Cornbury*]. Received by Clarendon's hand the most fatal blow to his fortune.[3] Some had £8,000 merely for bidding for the super-additional customs and leaving the present farmers in. Desires to vindicate himself that he was as capable as any at the late letting of the customs. Asks for return of papers so that he may clear his honour. 'I had it then in my pocket to have bidden £400,000 for the farme.' *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (12–13.)

Jan. 3, Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon.* Refers to public despatch by Sir James Shaen. The only way to make the charges and revenues meet is to reduce the Army, or prevail with Parliament to increase the revenue. The latter is difficult and the first dangerous. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (14–15.) *Seal.*

[1] Eighteenth-century endorsement states wrongly that this is the establishment of Queen Catherine's household. It is endorsed with date '1662'.

[2] The actual total is 1*s.* 7*d.* less. The wages, fees, and pensions total £23,567. 18*s.* 5*d.*, and the allowances for provisions, &c., total £11,251. 13*s.* 4*d.*

[3] By letters patent of Sept. 26, 1661, the Earl of Norwich had had a grant of £2,000 a year for seven years (see *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1661–7, pp. 403, 449).

Jan. 16/26, The Hague. *Conde de Miranda to Charles II.* By a ship leaving Lisbon on the last of Dec. has received a summons from King of Portugal. Asks if he can do Charles II any service before departing.—*Portuguese.* (28.)

Jan. 17/27, Wirtzburg. *D—— to* [*Prince Rupert*]. Has written to [Rupert] of his arrival at Mayence. Account of journey. Went to Heidleburg to deliver Charles II's and [Rupert's] letters to the Elector. He asked who had advised the King to sell Dunkirk to France. Gives full account of audiences. Discussion of the will of the Queen of Bohemia. Elector said he could not yet reply to the letters. Particulars of [Rupert's] family affairs and relations with Elector. Arrived here the day before yesterday and has given part of the horses to Elector of Mayence and had audience yesterday. Recounted at length to him state of [Rupert's] affairs and discourse writer had at Heidleburg. He said it would be necessary to go to Vienna to conduct the affair in the best possible way. German news.—*Fr.* 9 *pp. Copy.*[1] *Endorsed by Cornbury,* 'Pr. Rupert's papers.' (20–25.)

Jan. 17, Dublin. *Sir Edw. Smith to Clarendon.* Reasonable progress is made. They have received some unkindness. While they have Ormonde's protection, other little people are to be pitied. Has received many civilities from Orrery.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (26–27.) *Seal.*

Jan. 21. *Duchess of Ormonde to same.* Hears More Park is for sale. Desires an account of it from Sir Charles Herbert who once owned it. Money forthcoming in 6 months.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (29–30.) *Seal.*

Jan. 22/Feb. 1, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*same*]. Complimentary letter. Sends a present; if he likes it will send a larger quantity.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (38–39.)

Jan. 23/Feb. 2, The Hague. *Princess Dowager to* [*same*]. Has received Beauregard's letter to the King. Is obliged by the King's confidence shown in this. Details of the case. It is strange that Beauregard should demand the protection of the French Court against his own natural prince. He greatly prejudices the affairs of the Prince there. He falsely states he is being persecuted for embracing the interests of the Princess Royal. Subjoins an extract from Sieur de Zuylechem's last despatch. Thanks [Clarendon] for proposal touching the Comte de Dona. Refers to her letter of 30 Aug. 1662 and the difference she makes between Dona and Beauregard. Does not think the Count is anxious for governorship.—*Fr.* 5 *pp.* (40–42.)

[1] Translated from German into French.

Jan. 23/Feb. 2. *Same to same.* Has received letter of 9th ult. in reply to hers of Dec. 1 and Jan. 12. Thanks him for what he has procured from the King for the town of Ter Vere. Is consoled at assurances of the prompt departure of Lord Holles. Hopes latter will obtain something regarding the religion of the Governor.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (43–44.)

Jan. 23/Feb. 2, Paris. *Zuylechem to Princess Dowager.* Account of an interview with Louis XIV concerning Prince of Orange's affairs and Beauregard's dubious pretensions. The Princess Royal's secretary and the Earl of St. Albans deny any knowledge of the supposed letter of the Princess in his favour. Writer says it was inserted on a blank signed by her.—*Fr.* 4¾ *pp. Extract.* (45–48.)

Jan. 24/Feb. 3, Wirtzburg. [*D*]—— *to* [*Prince Rupert*]. Wrote his last a week yesterday. Necessity of writer going to Vienna, to get payments due to [Rupert]. Sends credentials for [Rupert] to sign and seal. Has shown them to Elector of Mayence. Hopes to conclude this business successfully in spite of opposition 'from the side of Prince Edward and others by counsellors who were in the English Court'. Account of further interview with Elector of Mayence. Details of Elector of Mayence's affairs. Elector assures [Rupert] of his affection, and warns him against Sr. Curtius, *com*[*m*]*e d'un Archipresbiterien*; he is dangerous with his pen and has a great correspondence in the Empire.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (49–50.)

Jan. 25, Whitehall. *Charles II to Scottish Privy Council*, concerning Act anent persons exempted from the Indemnity. *Copy.* (51–52.) Printed *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, 3rd series, i. 329–30.

Jan. 27, Edinburgh. *Mrs. Jeane Forrester to Clarendon.* Is approaching delivery. Requests him to be godfather. (53–54.) *Seal.*

Jan. 28, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*same*]. Is glad the King realizes the need of the £60,000 desired by Ormonde for the King's service here. If nothing more can be done, he should have £30,000, the remainder of the assessment of the counties which were Sir Thomas Viner's security. £71,000 is stated to be the amount of the half-year's rents payable by soldiers and adventurers under the Act of Settlement; this should be given to Ormonde for his services and sufferings, and his arrears paid as prescribed by law. Half of this with the £30,000 mentioned above, would make up the £60,000 required for the King's service. Cannot see any other way. Designed this £35,000 which Ormonde is to present

to the King out of the £71,000, to answer any emergency; it should have been what the remainder of the Dunkirk money is in England. Need of a small bank to pay the standing army in case of a rebellion or invasion. Ormonde has hastened writer into Munster. The English were never so dissatisfied as now throughout Ireland. Has written to Cornbury by this post about the differences between the judges and the commissioners.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (55–56.)

Jan. 29, Ripon. *H. Jennings to* [*Clarendon?*]. Is feofee of the school. Complained to Sir Solomon Swale and other justices because they were keeping session in the school house. Swale ordered writer to find sureties for good behaviour, which he refused and was committed to gaol for 4 or 8 hours. Expects Swale will give a different version. Intends to prosecute for trespass and forcible entry. Argues that these proceedings were all extrajudicial. Monday next is the day writer should be sworn as Mayor, but conceives it a dishonour to the King for him to be bound to good behaviour. Has enclosed this to Dean Wilkins.—3 *pp.* (57–58.)

Jan. 31/Feb. 10, Rome. [*Bellings*] *to Cornbury.* Has received his of Nov. 24 and 27 and Dec. 18, all together. Fears some have miscarried. Hopes Clarendon has recovered but fears O'Neill is in a sad condition. Account of a carnival. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (63.)

Jan. 31, Badminton. *Lady Herbert to* [*same?*], recommending the case of a fatherless youth prosecuted in law by a violent grandmother. The case is to be heard in Chancery on Feb. 9th. Lady Mary Touchet,[1] the youth's mother, fears the Lord Chancellor may not sit that day. Requests the Lord Chancellor to hear the case himself. Mr. Charles Arundel, whom it concerns, is one of the Queen's servants.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (59–61.)

1662/3. Jan. *Memorial* to Louis XIV. Explains that the marriage treaty with Portugal and armed assistance was arranged on the understanding that Louis would contribute 800,000 crs. of which 200,000 crs. were delivered at Havre de Grace and the remainder were to be paid every 6 months. When Bellings was sent to Paris to M. d'Estrades upon the first entrance upon the Dunkirk business a principal part of his business was to ask him to remind Louis of the second payment for Portugal. It was made clear to d'Estrades when he was treating here about Dunkirk that no part of that money could be used for Portugal,

[1] She was the widow of Charles Arundel and wife of Mervin Touchet, afterwards 4th Earl of Castlehaven.

but was required to pay the debt due to maintaining the Dunkirk garrison and to reserve money for suppressing a sudden insurrection then feared in England. After a letter from M. Tellier to Abbot Montaigu suggesting the contrary, the King spoke at length to d'Estrades, who seemed confident that Louis XIV would perform his former obligation. Clarendon's memorial to d'Estrades accepting the offer of five millions for Dunkirk was enclosed in a letter to d'Estrades[1] which concluded with a clause asking him to move his master about the business of Portugal and saying the money promised for Dunkirk was already owing. The King earnestly desires payment of the remainder of the 800.000 crs. and will readily concur in sending further vigorous assistance for the new campaign. Details of arrangements. Is confident Portugal will thus be able to gain advantage over Spaniards. All the English troops will be put under the command of Marshal Schomberg.—7 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (32–37.)

Feb. 3, Wor. Ho. *Clarendon to* [*Cornbury?*]. Is glad he passes his time so well at Cornebury and that he is in no worse order since Lory came to assist him, that they will both return as wise as Hugh May himself and 'every moneth after [you] returne [you] will send downe somewhat to beautify Cornebury'. Is sorry he has been disappointed about the number of trees. Understood from Nevill Maskelyne's letter that more were ready. Advises digging the holes in readiness for them. Directions for the gardener to set seeds in 'a round or square place' that in 3 or 4 years may be a fine thicket. Hopes he has not forgotten to set all the lime trees. Hopes Hugh May will carefully look over writer's memoranda. Whatever Mr. Cary lays out upon the workmen, who must be punctually paid, writer will pay here at sight.—*Holograph.* (64.)

Feb. 4. *J. H*[*ervey*] *to* [*same?*]. Came home from the play as soon as the King and Queen were seated. Mr. Lory says the letters went by the last post. Lady Wood is anxious for [Clarendon?] to be in town soon enough to 'Christian' her child expected three months hence. Lord Fitzhardin is well again. Has only paid the Portuguese servants their month's salary. The Queen will speak to writer of Lord Aubigny's 500 who is going away; as soon as 'you' come to town he expects his 'vehicular'. The clamours of 'our' family will not disturb the calm of [Cornbury's?] present life.—2 *pp.* (65.)

Feb. 9, Dublin. *Sir Ed. Smith to Clarendon.* Bearer, Henry Coventrie, has done his part of the business excellently and will give a full account of what they have done and of their difficulties.

[1] See above, p. 262.

Hopes they may have some expressions of favour from the King. Asks him to thank Orrery for his kindness.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (66–67.) *Seal.*

Feb. 10. *Propositions*, under 19 heads, presented to Ormonde by the Irish House of Commons for consideration in connexion with his powers under Act of Settlement to give further directions to the commissions. [Similar to the *Preamble* and 20 'Propositions', without the 'Remarks', in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 23–27 under date Feb. 13, but numbered differently.]—2 *pp. Copy.* (69–70.)

Feb. 11, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Has received his of the 31st ult. Consulted with Anglesey about Ormonde's business; they sent a joint letter to Clarendon. The £30,000 given to Ormonde by Parliament was all spent before he left London: details of his expenses and debts; allowances to sons. He pays interest or worse on £80,000. Asks that Ormonde be no loser, if no gainer, by the King's restoration. Is glad Clarendon will write to Massereene. Hears nothing of the King's letter for Lord John to have Sir Tho. Armstrong's troop. Fears, since Ormonde has refused it for a brother of Sir H. Bennet, he will not give it to Lord John without commands from the King. Capt. Hopkins would rather remain a Lieutenant of Horse than be a captain of Foot in the Guards Regiment. Hopes within a few days the money assigned here to Clarendon will help him in his intended purchase [of Cornbury Park].—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (71–72.) *Seal.*

Feb. 11,[1] Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Mr. Coventry left yesterday and will give a full account of the commissioners' proceedings and the discontent among the new and old English with their decrees. Explains grounds upon which the Irish are being restored. Encloses a letter from Bishop of Cork which shows the temper of the English. Since it was written judgment has been given in favour of one Allen; the English now conclude themselves utterly lost. A suggestion that it was done on a private direction from the King is the more credited as it is said Lord Berkeley and Col. Rich. Talbot had purchased Allen's interest in his estate, which is said to be worth £1,500 a year. The Parliament is so inflamed that they have cast out the Explanatory Bill without commitment. Has ordered a committee of the board to consider what power of direction is by the Act put into the Chief Governor and Council. Lacks money to pay the garrisons, now three months in arrears. Dangerous state of affairs. Expects all will be imputed to his remissness.

[1] Dated '8th Jan. 1662' at the beginning and '11 Feb. 1662' at the end.

Thinks it would be fitter to threaten to arm and authorize the Irish to assist in suppressing any disturbance, than to practise it, thereby to frighten the English from rising. In a private letter to the King has asked him seriously to consider the security a stock of ready money, kept in the Treasury here, would be to all his Kingdoms. Has received his of 31st ult. Orrery and Anglesey will reply jointly to letter to former regarding writer. Has given them a full account of his debts which were originally contracted 'by the displeasure of King James', and in writer's service to Charles I and Charles II. When Peter Walsh comes to town will tell him of the unreasonableness of his friend Carew's[?] complaint. Sir Edw. Smith has come to writer from his brethren of the Robe; they are alarmed at votes of the commons passed last night against their proceedings. Takes it to be his duty to support the commissioners. Lord Chesterfield disapproves of writer's proposition but does not give an alternative. Is ignorant of what [Clarendon's] cousin Freake aims at. Lord Inchiquin and Mr. Hopkins must wait their time. Does not wish a troop of horse to be given to his son John; it was proposed by Orrery without writer's consent. Wishes to put Lord Callan in command of one. Sir Hugh Middleton may have a foot company if [Clarendon] wishes.—8 *pp. Holograph.* (16–19.)

Feb. 14. Dublin. *Same to* [*same*]. Votes mentioned in his of the 8th and 11th were yesterday delivered to writer with a speech by the Speaker;[1] they voted it should be printed. Discusses speech. Also sends rules set down by the commissioners for bringing causes before them. Believes the House well knew that all the reasonable parts of their votes were under consideration by a committee of the board. Understands the Londoners are renewing the patent for Londonderry, but that the King has stopped it for consideration by his Council here. Ormonde's secretary George Car died last night. George Lane is not well enough to help writer to make up his letters.—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 76, ff. 26–27.)

Feb. 17. *Lady K. Ranalaugh to same.* Encloses paper from a person well-informed in this city about the inclinations of the Nonconformists. Mr. Kiffen assures her he will be ready to do the like. He has had no trinketing with the Papists. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 73–74.) *Seal.*

[*Enclosure:?*] [No date.] [*Paper*[2] *sent to*] *Lady* [*Ranelagh* ?]. Has met with those gentlemen her ladyship indicated, and with others. Can find no intention to truckle under the Papists, nor

[1] See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 22–27.

[2] It is doubtful whether this is the enclosure mentioned by Dr. Gorges below, p. 298.

desire among the best quality to press for liberty of conscience. Refers to the passing of the Act of Uniformity after a solemn debate with Dissenters, 'both in the baptized way and others', summoned to appear in the House of Lords. They see that any new proposal for liberty would assist designs believed to be on foot for tolerating Popery. Refers to a declaration lately made by the King which seems to imply that all dissenters are likely to stir up commotions. All the 'Un-conformists' can do is to plead the Act of Indemnity and to beg that a period be allowed them to remove themselves and their families out of England. Gives reasons why such a concession should be made.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 247–8.)

Feb. 18, Dublin. *Dr. Gorges to Cornbury.* Presented his thoughts about Ireland about three weeks since in an enclosure to Lady Ranaleigh. The enclosed addressed to Ormonde and the Council has not yet been answered. The Commons were in a flame to-day by an order of the commissioners inverting the printed rule and giving directions for trying claims, which will fill Dublin with claimants. A committee of the Commons is ordered to wait on Lord Lieutenant. Danger of the commissioners being impeached by the Commons. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 75–76.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Feb. 19/March 1, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*Clarendon*]. Does not hear from M. de Comenges that any progress is made with the treaty of *liaison*, about which [Clarendon] spoke to writer before his departure and for which the King and Duke of York showed much liking. Asks whether the King has changed his mind.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp.* (79.)

Feb. 21, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Since writing on 14th. finds discontent increases throughout the kingdom. Does not know how to restrain the proceedings of the Commons without adding to the discontent, and accelerating a danger he is not in a state to resist. Reports of the King's favouring Papists and the worst of the Irish rebels spread when any Irishman is restored to his estate. No change in the army will make things secure against opposition to authority. The most likely remedy is a stock of money. Discusses dissolution of Parliament. May not have time to receive the King's command for it. Asks for a warrant to dissolve it at his discretion.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (80–81.)

Feb. 25, Dublin. [*Same to same.*] Bromly, ensign to the King's Own company in the Guards Regiment and nephew to Lord Newport was killed last Monday by young Loftus in a duel; writer's kinsman [Dudley] Bagnall was second to Loftus and a

sergeant of the company second to Bromly who was the challenger. Asks that no grant be yet passed of either of these gentlemen's estates. Is retaining Nall Broderick whose dexterity is needed here; he was going home to attend Parliament. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (82–83.) *Seal.*

Feb. 25. *Orrery to Cornbury.* Sends abstract of all which has yet been paid in by adventurers and soldiers out of East and West Meath, Kilkenny and Wexford; it has all been borrowed to pay the Army and will be repaid from the first four subsidies, which will be received within a fortnight. Asks for order from Clarendon to receive it and to return it by Bill of Exchange to London. The current rate is 5%. Refers to Ormonde's account of the duel between Ad. Loftus, writer's nephew, and Mr. Brumley. Thanks him for favour to writer's friend Mr. Driden. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (84–85.) *Seal.*

Feb. 27. *Sir Wm. Aston to Anglesey.* Lord Coloony and writer last Wednesday procured postponement of hearing between Earl of Carlingford and them to this afternoon because Anglesey was absent. Without his presence, has no hopes against so influential an enemy. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (86–87.) *Seal.*

Feb. 28, Dublin. *Sir Audeley Mervyn to Clarendon.* There is a report that someone has given an ill report to the King of proceedings of the Parliament here. States their services in settling a revenue for the King; they have given twelve subsidies. They are also under charges for building churches and bridges and repairing highways, burnt and destroyed by rebellion. Refers to the despondency of the Protestants: the House, to remedy this, commanded him to intimate it to the Lord Lieutenant and present their proposals. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (88–89.) *Seal.*

[Feb.] *Representation*[1] of the state of affairs in New England. Disaffection to the King and hindrance to search for fugitives Whaly and Goffe. Proceedings of Capt. Scott who boasts of his favour at Court. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Extract of severall letters from New Englande, Feb. 1662'. (77–78.) Printed *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xvii. 46–48.

[Feb. ?] *Mavericke to Clarendon*, enclosing foregoing. Proposes Capt. Breeden and others should attend on Clarendon. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 255–6.) Ibid. xvii. 45. *Seal.*

[Feb.] *Earl of Lauderdale to Charles II*,[2] putting into writing what he said to the King on Thursday, Feb. 5 in the presence

[1] In Andrews and Davenport, *Guide to MSS. for History of the United States*, p. 412, *for* MS. Clar. '78' *read* '79'.

[2] Printed *Miscellanea Aulica*, London, 1702, pp. 206–16; reprinted Sir G. Mackenzie, *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1821, pp. 78–89.

of the Scottish Privy Council here concerning the Earl of Middleton. First stated that the royal assent was often given to acts of the Scottish Parliament without the King's knowledge, but did not intend to reflect upon that Parliament. Asserted his right of a negative vote, or assent, as an essential part of kingly power and that hitherto no commissioner passed acts without royal approval. Enumerates particulars in which Middleton exceeded his powers in placing bills before Parliament, and in nullifying the Royal clemency to satisfy private malice. A copy of Act of Oblivion and Pardon after various delays was sent by him to the King by Sir George McKenzie of Tarbett. The King called several of the members of the Scottish Privy Council together at Hampton Court. Lauderdale found among the papers brought by McKenzie two different copies of the Act, in one of which a clause, which had never been before Parliament, was inserted incapacitating excepted persons from public trust. Middleton misled Parliament into passing the Billeting Act, by pretending it was the King's wish. Hears he is one of the persons to be billeted. These proceedings concern the King's honour and the honour of his Parliament.—9¼ *pp. Copy by H. Hyde. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, ff. 146–50.)

[Feb. ?] *Earl of Middleton to Charles II* answering foregoing paper. Is unaware that any of the acts passed by him [as Lord Commissioner] were prejudicial to the royal prerogative and so required to be warranted by the King's instructions. Criticizes the third section of Lauderdale's reply. Hopes it will appear that writer is warranted by his commission and instructions for all he has done relating to the royal prerogative. In other acts has followed the practice of predecessors. Has used no violence. Contends that his instructions for the first and second sessions of Parliament were never seen by Lauderdaill. Points out difference between his case and that of the Duke of Hamilton who never held a Parliament during his commission as the people were in open rebellion. Replies to the particular complaints of the fourth section of Lauderdaill's last paper.—2 *pp. Impf.*[1] (Vol. 92, f. 175a.)

March 7, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Has received his of 28th. A design to surprise the Castle was discovered by a poor fellow who had it from another of his own rank. Has not been able to drive it higher than to Capt. Wm. Hulet. Will dissolve or prorogue Parliament unless they stop their extravagant proceedings. All the Council except a few are interested parties in

[1] A longer version is printed in *Miscellanea Aulica*, pp. 17–36; reprinted in Mackenzie, op. cit., pp. 90–111.

matter of estates in finding the Irish guilty. Cannot tell how they could be otherwise if they were changed, or what worthy persons would be willing to come out of England. They are more moderate through writer being with them.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 79, ff. 90–91.)

March 7. [*Clarendon*] *to Sir Audley Mervyn.* Has received his of Feb. 28. He will know the King's opinion of their proceedings from the King's letter to Ormonde. Has never seen the King more offended. There has been no sinister or particular information to the King. He is pleased neither with Mervyn's speech nor with the propositions of the House, much less with the printing of them. The rules proposed for the commissioners, the King believes, would introduce the highest injustice. Special care was taken in the act that the House of Commons should not prescribe rules for the commissioners, as many of the Commons were interested. The passions shown, especially in the case of Lord Dungan, endanger the Protestant interest. Intreats him to use his interest and dexterity to compose men's minds. The commissioners are men of great integrity and abilities; when they return, one is to be an English judge, another Master of Requests, a third, of the Robe.—4 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (92–93.)

March 9, Dublin Castle. *Ormonde to Mervyn.* [See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 35.]—3 *pp. Copy by Lane.* (94–95.)

March 11. '*The humble answer*' of the House of Commons to the Lord Lieutenant's letter [ibid., p. 37].—2½ *pp. Copy by Lane.* (96–97.)

March 11, Dublin. *Dr. R. Gorges to Clarendon.* Hears his last letter gave offence. Protests he has always acted with moderation and been cautious in his talk. What he wrote has since been made public by the printing of the Speaker's speech. Supplicates for pardon. Also asks help in case of a fraudulent feoffment which has voided writer's interest [in an estate] which cost him £3,000. Asks for a line to Sir Rich. Raynsford or Sir Edw. Beverly to take care of writer's concerns.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (98–99.)

March 12, Dublin. *Ormonde to Charles II.* [See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 38.]—2 *pp. Copy by Lane.* (100–1.)

March 12. [*Same to Clarendon.*] Orrery will narrate the steps by which the Commons were brought to explain their proceedings; he has done much towards it. The story Clarendon heard of Ayres is true;[1] he is a prisoner in the Castle. There is only one

[1] See Clarendon to Ormonde, Feb. 28, 1662/3, Lister, iii. 242, printed from MS. Carte XLVII, ff. 32–34.

witness and he not clear as to the treasonable designs. Asks what can be done with him. Would not turn out so honest and good an officer as Dillon, were Lord Faulkland writer's own brother, unless he knew where to place him as well. When writer can do this, F[aulk]land may have it on condition that he come and look to his cornet's place. Sir A. Brodrick is ready to go if Clarendon judges he is more needed in England than here. Anglesey has lately been very infirm; he is a faithfull and very able servant. Asks if he should die, that the successor should be proposed by writer. Writer's wife has a full account of More Park from Geo. Hamilton and likes it.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (102–3.)

March 12, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of Feb. 28. Is glad that the King has granted £35,000 of the adventurers' and soldiers' rents to Ormonde. Asks that the orders for it may be hastened. Begs also for the letter for Lord John to have Sir Thos. Armstrong's troop of horse. At last has got from the Judges satisfactory accommodation for the commissioners. Has also positive orders from Lord Lieutenant and Council to Sir Wm. Petty, surveyor-general in the usurper's time, to bring all the books and papers the commissioners required. Cites cases which gave rise to the fears of the English interest. One Fox falsely got evidence to swear that he resided in an English garrison when there had been none for 6 years after the rebellion. The commissioners could only judge by the evidence. Dissuaded the Speaker from having his speech printed. Massereene brought Ormonde notice from the Speaker that he intended not to print the speech. Hence Ormonde did not give directions to the printer which would have stopped it coming out. Indignation of Ormonde. Begged him to write rather than speak to the House. Encloses a copy of the letter sent and describes how the 'vinegar' of first draft was modified. Account of the plot against the Castle and examinations of the conspirators. Finds those who were engaged were Fifth Monarchy men. Is confident Speaker and the House did not intend to alarm the people by their address, yet too many are alarmed by it. Laboured day and night to get a satisfactory reply from Commons to Lord Lieutenant's letter. Is assured there were but 45 present when the address instead of a petition was voted and no more when it was ordered to be printed. Those that pressed for moderation were called *Orreronians* by the others. Writer drew out heads of the reply and gave it to the two gentlemen who were appointed to draw it up. It was agreed to at 9 p.m. last night. Encloses a copy but it is much retrenched from what

writer gave them. Proposed at the Council that the Lord Lieutenant with any two of the Council he should nominate, should discuss matters with the commissioners. Ireland must be settled on a foundation of justice and not a foot of ground of an innocent Irishman be given to the English. Fears of those who have lands for English arrears which the act cuts off. Begs him to hasten a supply to Ormonde for defraying his charges here. Never was an army so badly paid as this has been of late; gives particulars of their arrears and sufferings; they have only received 4 weeks pay in the last 14 weeks and many soldiers have had to beg their bread. The time for adjudging innocents will be determined as April 1, but act for enlarging the periods of time gives the Lord Lieutenant power to prolong it till Aug. 1. Ormonde renews his proxy and sends it to Lord Portland. Encloses the Earl of Cork's to Lord Bridgwater. Will send Lord Conway's to Clarendon or anyone he appoints. The Council has passed Lord Castelhaven's proviso restoring him to his estate. Refers to an address to Lord Lieutenant from the Irish House of Peers about the late plot.—11 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (104–10.)

[March 12.] *Copy* of declaration and address by the Irish House of Lords to Ormonde desiring exemplary punishment of the chief malefactors of the late plot.—*Copy.* (Vol. 80, ff. 323–4.) *Lords Journals, Ireland*, i. 369.

March 14. [*Brodrick to Cornbury.*] Will not ask licence to return, unless Ormonde requires his presence, until his summer progress which begins in June. Asks when [Clarendon] will visit Clarendon [Park ?] and Cornbury, as writer would contrive his journey to find both the King and [Clarendon] at London or Hampton Court. Asks where Bellings is. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 111–12.)

March 18, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Has seen the King's letter in his own hand to Ormonde and the reference in it to himself. Got together daily the chief men in the Parliament. The Speaker promises to get the vote of Feb. 20th put out of the Journals, it being little less than a 'civill impeachment' of the commissioners; also that nothing reflecting on them will pass the House while he is in the chair. Has also had meetings with others of the House. The vote will be considered next Friday; has more than hopes it will be annulled.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (113–14.) *Seal.*

March 19, Savoy. *Warrant* by Commissioners of the Savoy to Mr. Longvile, one of the Six Clerks, to deliver to bearer Rich.

Pight deeds, writings and papers relating to charges against Lord Sheffield, Ellis Crispe, William Meges, William Turner and others, of detaining arrears of rent &c. due to the King upon their farm of the alum mines. *Signed by Berkshire, Lawarr, Jo. Bohun, J. Pawlett, and Nicholas Snape. Endorsed by Clarendon*, '. . . warrant to the Six Clerks'. (115–16.)

March 20. *Paper* subscribed by New England merchants testifying their esteem for Samuel Maverick. (117–18.) Printed *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, pp. 49–50.

March 21. *Accounts.* i. Duke of York's debts mentioned in an estimate thereof taken 24 July 1662, for payment whereof orders have not been issued. Classified under Robes, Wardrobe, Household, Stables, Extraordinaries. ii. Salaries in arrears. iii. Money unpaid for which orders have been issued. iv. Debts contracted not mentioned in above estimate *arranged as above.* Total of whole debts: £46,285. 3*s.* 5¼*d.*—8 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (119–24.)

March 21/31, Rome. [*Bellings to Cornbury.*] Received last Thursday his of Feb. 13 and 20. Cannot yet tell date of his departure which depends upon his audience. Hopes to return through Venice. Account of visits to places in the country. Hopes Lady Frances is well. Before leaving will send a Paris address.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (127.)

March 21, Dublin. *Orrery to Clarendon.* This afternoon without a division the Commons ordered the vote about the commissioners to be struck out of their journals. Has given the commissioners an account of the business and they are satisfied. Hopes this will begin a good understanding between them and the House. Never had a less easy task than this last week's, reasoning, courting and quarrelling with different people. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (125–6.) *Seal.*

March 21/31. *Sir R. Fanshaw to Cornbury.* Wrote last Dec. 15 enclosing a letter to the Queen from her mother. It went by Lieut. Boucher of the *Ruby* frigate. [*Rest as in* Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS., pp. 70–71.] *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (128–9.)

March 25, Dublin. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of the 17th inst. Writer's previous letters have been delayed by the East winds. Lord Newtervill, his father, and grandfather, have been judged innocent. All Clarendon can expect of his money is £8,000; is preparing a warrant for Ormonde's signature for that sum, which writer will lodge with Dan. Bellingham, that he may certify so much to Sir Tho. Viner and transmit the money to him by bill. The receipts from soldiers' and adventurers' lands

have been used by Ormonde to pay the Army. Clarendon's share of residue when all is brought in comes to £24,000. Has sent a letter from Sec. Bennet to Ormonde in which former says he has the King's promise for Loftus's forfeiture. Thanks Clarendon for his care of Loftus. Explains that the duel was forced on him.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (130–1.)

March 28/April 7, Saturday, Rome. *Bellings to* [*Cornbury*]. Has no letters this week. Hears [Cornbury's] 'fellow members' have been severe upon 'us'. Presumes the Master of Robes and Boulteel voted on opposite side to [Cornbury]. Has not decided whether to return by Venice or Geneva. Mr. Chiffinch's son who has been so many years in the Indies is now here. Sends Lord Aubigny an account of what concerns the friars. Having no word from him, feared things did not go well at Cornbury.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (134.)

March 28, Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon*, concerning the purchase of [Moor Park] by Ormonde. Discusses term for payment and means of avoiding loss by the exchange. Buck has order to receive Clarendon's directions what to do to prevent dilapidations. [*Postscript*] Apr. 3. Is told he may have money at Bristol, Mynhead and perhaps at Chester, but the sums and times have to be agreed on with the graziers in those parts.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (132–3.)

March 30/April 9, Rome. *Card. Chigi to* [*Charles II*]. Has assisted Bellings, the King's envoy, in laying his Majesty's business before His Holiness, especially the matter concerning D'Aubigny.—*Ital.* (135.)

March 30. *Agreement* between Edward, Marq. of Worcester and Clarendon for lease of Worcester House for one year at £400 rent. Also acquittance by Marq. of Worcester for one year's rent in accordance with foregoing. Witnessed by C. Harbord, Jo. Clutterbooke and Sa. Johnson. (136–7.) *Seal.*

April 3, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Four of [Clarendon's] letters have been unanswered through the Easterly winds. Thought he had done their old friend Massey a good turn when he got the King to give him the Abbey of Leix. Has set Cornet Talbot at the head of a list of his rank of officers. [Clarendon's] of the 17th was answered in writer's letter about More Park and by Orrery. Encloses paper concerning Orrery and the English arrears; his original pretension was but £1,500 a year; his satisfaction is now designed out of the lapsed money of the adventurers which is not the King's, though writer has given the King £10,000 of it with which he proposes 'to lay the foundation' and

buy land to make a Park [i.e. Phoenix Park] for the King within a mile of this place. The King's resolution to send a supply of £60,000 encourages writer in his efforts to improve the revenue here. Is convinced that farming all the branches of the King's casual revenues would be the best way; has encouraged offers to be made. The longer the £60,000 is delayed, the less it can do when it comes. Alarm that a prohibitive custom is being attempted to be put on cattle. Mr. Coventry's absence is already inconvenient to the commissioners as it leaves an even number. Comments on reply of Commons and their vacating vote of Feb. 28. Advances but little in the discovery of the late plot; flight of one Pretie, a major in Cromwell's own regiment suggests his guilt. He left the river of Lymerick in a vessel long kept there on pretence of the discovery of a Brazilian enchanted island; some believe Ludlow has gone with him. When Lord Faulkland sends over Mr. Bonkes he will be put in Cornet Lloyd's place; will not refuse any fit person to be Faulkland's lieutenant when Dillon is provided for. Hopes to send the letter about Lord Antrym this post.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (138–41.)

April 3. [*Ormonde to Clarendon?*] Sends this by Robin Hamilton having no time to write in cipher. Comments on letter from Bennet whose opinion of the temper of the House of Commons differs from [Clarendon's?]; he thinks a great flame will be kindled and hints certain persons are responsible. Finds the same complaint and some other expressions in a letter from 259 of same date as [Clarendon's] cipher letter, which do not agree with the hopes given to [Clarendon?]—1½ *pp.*[1] (142–3.)

April 6/16, Stockholm. *King of Sweden to Charles II.* Desires to make a treaty of commerce. Sends bearer Abraham von Ek, his commissioner for this purpose and asks that he may be favourably received.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (146–7.)

April 6. *John Croftes to Cornbury.* Begs him to remind Clarendon of writer's desperate condition. Cannot get a warrant from Lord Treasurer either for payment of what is already due to him or for more certain payment of his pension hereafter. Anything concerning writer's interest can be entrusted to bearer Sir Edmund Roley. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (144–5.) *Seal.*

April 7/17, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Charles II.* Some months since, sent orders to the Marq. of Sande, writer's ambassador, to give an account of a motion made for a conference in Galicia to adjust matters between Portugal and Castile. Encloses a copy of writer's letter to the King dated Nov. 4th last.

[1] The hand of the contemporary endorsement is not Orrery's as stated in a modern pencil note.

Charles II was proposed as mediator. Account of subsequent proceedings given to Sir R. Fanshaw. The King of Castile at length agreed. Gives names of commissioners on both sides. It is hoped the conference will be opened in a few days. Begs Charles II's acceptance of this mediation and that he will permit writer to use Fanshaw's assistance.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (148–9.)

April 8, Dublin. *Ormonde to Clarendon.* Has received no letters by the post since those of 21st last, but has news by passengers such as Lord Inchiquin and Capt.[1] Spencer of Clarendon's speech in the Lords and difference with the Lord Treasurer. Mentions question of force of an English Act of Parliament 'as to the obliging of freeholds in Ireland' which will immediately come before the commissioners and must govern their judgments. Has not skill to determine this point. The commissioners have complained that the sheriffs of this City have declined to execute their decrees without instructions from the Chancery or Exchequer. They fear the sheriffs of the Kingdom have made a combination. Danger of war between the English and Irish interests if the former refuse to give up possession when the commissioners decide against them. Capt. Spencer will have his commission to-day for his company which is at Galway.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (150–1.)

April 9/19, Venice. [*Bellings to Cornbury.*] Details of journey. Begins journey for Lions to-morrow morning. Asks for letter to be sent to him under cover to 'M. Wildegouse marchand anglais à Paris'. As the Pope will not answer 'your mistris's' [i.e. Q. Catherine's] 'letter you must persuade her to have no more communication with His Hollinesse'. Asks for lodgings to be obtained for him near Worcester House. At Rome it is believed [Cornbury] is on the eve of being sent to Cologne.[2]—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (152–3.)

April 10/20, The Hague. *D'Estrades to Clarendon.* Thanks for letter. No one could do ill offices to Clarendon with the King of France. Although the quality of an ambassador is not essential for making a treaty, 'cette raison même' will now be removed by the public entry of M. de Comenges. Hopes soon to have news of a closer alliance between their masters, which as Clarendon letter assures writer, Charles II continues to desire.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (154–5.)

April 18, Dublin. *Sir Edw. Smythe to same.* Thanks for kindness towards [the commissioners]. Suspicions, interest and fears dispose the English [here] to be almost as wild as the Irish. Orrery has gone to his province. Asks Clarendon to give writer's compli-

[1] MS. 'Catt'.

[2] This sentence is in French.

ments to Sir John Bramston.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (156–7.)

April 18. *Dr. James Hyde to Cornbury.* Asks whether John Langton, a little lad left by his father in writer's care for his education, can be elected a scholar of Charterhouse this year or next. Family news. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (158–9.) *Seal.*

April 18, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Anglesey.* Has received his of the 8th. Asks for his assistance in writer's affair owing to absence of Orrery. Unless the money can be put speedily into Sir Daniel Bellingham's hands, writer will be in difficulties about his purchase here. Wants to know what he can depend on for present and future in this affair. Wishes Sir Wm. Petty, for his own sake, would part with the papers. The commissioners have power to call such persons before them and to require all papers and records, and the Council ought to support their orders. Defends the commissioners; they have not generally received the countenance they deserve. Urges moderation in settlement of Ireland and justice to Irish interests. Since they are still to be retained as a nation, they should undergo no reproach for being Irish. Asks for Anglesey's favour so that Earl of Portland's assignment from the King may be made effectual as he needs it to pay his debts.—4 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (160–1.)

April 21, Dublin. *Sir D. Bell[i]ngham to [Orrery].* Has received his of the 17th, and former letter. Will take care to give order that the £8,000 payable to Lord Chancellor of England, be paid in by Sir Thomas Vyner.—*Copy.*[1] (171.)

April 22/May 2, Paris. *[Bellings] to Cornbury.* Sends duplicate of letter from Venice. Has yet seen none but French; they tell him the Commons fall so severely upon Catholics that writer expects to be persecuted when he comes to England.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (172–3.) *Seal.*

April 23. Limerick. *Declaration* by the Lord President of Munster against disaffected persons. Orders of Lord Lieutenant and Council of 1 Oct. 1662 required him to inform himself of the numbers of such persons in the garrisons of Munster and to order them to remove themselves and their goods out of the said garrisons. Orders the mayor and other officers of Limerick to remove all persons from that city who do not conform within two months to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Ireland. Care to be taken to avoid sufferings by such removals. Persons of quality and known loyalty and all persons of certain

[1] Cf. letter Orrery to Clarendon, below, p. 310.

professions and grades who live peaceably are excepted.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (174–5.)

April 24, Dublin. *Anglesey to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of 18th on 22nd. Has set all wheels going to get [Clarendon's] money repaid to the Treasury. Warrants him to charge writer or Bellingham weekly with £2,000 after receipt of this letter up to £6,000; the bills of exchange will be punctually paid at three days sight; will give notice when remainder of the £8,000 will be paid. Will satisfy Sir A. Brodrick in Lord Portland's proportion, which 'by overcharging that Thresure' on distribution comes but to £500 of his £2,000. As regards Sir Wm. Petty's case the matter was depending upon a complaint at council before the commissioners intermeddled. At two meetings of the committee of Council, Sir Wm. Petty gave so good an account of his actions that the commissioners are satisfied he was not at fault. Agrees with [Clarendon's] opinion of doing something towards a settlement of this kingdom by a meeting of all interests. (176–7.)

April 24, Bristol. *'Galloway's intercepted letter'* [to a person in Brussels]. Wrote last Feb. 5 from Ireland. But for his ill-success in Dublin, writer would by this have had all that country at his command. Still hopes to have a strong party as he has already given him notice. Has made Cork, Youghal, and Limerick sure and has engaged several officers who have served under writer. Their friends in Spain may think that things are not well managed by writer; 'you may assure them from me . . . my party growes stronger every day' and that before the end of August, the promise to them will be fulfilled. Will not stir until they [the authorities] think all secure, then writer will surprise them. Has made this town sure; has other parties in Oxford and Devonshire. Has already enlisted 6,000 foot and 4,000 horse. Has contrived a way to destroy the King and the Duke of York going abroad. Will give further account when writer is in London on June 6. If the Spaniards make good all they have promised, they will have all the necessaries for the design. Has engaged 150 of the King's Guards and 60 of Gen. Monck's and four officers. Refers to Lord Whaley to whom a list of names of those engaged has been sent. Need of secrecy in correspondence as their treating with the Spaniards is known. *Postscript.* Asks correspondent to write to Mr. Turner about letter writer sent him.—4 *pp. Copy.*[1] (178–9.)

[1] The date is given at the end and immediately before the postscript. The word 'Ludlow' follows the date. The endorsement by Clarendon is imperfectly decipherable '. . . Galloways intercepted letter'. This letter is said by Orrery to be from Ludlow (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 150).

April 25, Virginia. *Copy* of certificate by Robert Cann, Mayor of Bristol, that John Derrick, scrivener of Bristol, came before him on 20 Nov. 1662 and declared on oath the annexed [not found] to be a true copy of the original deed. *Subscribed* 'Aldworth' (180.) *Above copy certified by* 'Tho. Ludwell secr.'?

Apr. 27, Limerick. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of 11th. Inquiries into the Dublin plot. Is satisfied it has not spread amongst the Army in this province though the men are in great want through default of pay. Asks [Clarendon] to acquaint the King with their loyalty. Has appointed one or two trustworthy private soldiers in each troop and company to give notice of everything suspicious which passes amongst their fellows. Proceedings against various Fanatics, including Col. Pritty who had given bonds for £1,000 during the Lords Justices' government. Account of his pretended voyage to Brazil; he told Lord Dungannon he was going to Smyrna; examination of Tho. Jackson, owner of the ship, whom writer has committed for allowing Pritty to escape. The voyage was said by Jackson to be for the discovery of an island revealed to one Clowes, a London Fanatic, in a vision. Finds Pritty had been playing the rogue at Waterford. Gives reasons why he secured Walcot, lately a captain under Ludlow. Orders for searching for and withdrawing arms from Papists and Fanatics. Relates proceedings under enclosed declaration for removing dangerous persons from the garrisons of Munster. Found over 1,000 Papists and Fanatics had lately crept into Limerick. The few Papists and Fanatics left in Limerick are necessary for the trade and being of the place. The corporations have to be peopled with true Protestants, for a House of Commons not Protestants, would not provide pay for the Army which keeps both Fanatics and Papists in obedience. Has done the like at Waterford and will do same in the other towns and cities. Has settled 80 Dutch Protestants in Limerick who have begun to manufacture cloth; military strength of city and advantages as a port. Loss of records, precedents, &c. of this province in the late rebellion. Has engaged 25 members of the House of Commons to attend constantly for the King's service.—8 *pp.* (181–4.)

April 27, Limerick. *Same to* [*same*]. Before leaving Dublin got order for £8,000 for [Clarendon] and left matter in Anglesey's and Bellingham's hands. Sends copy of Bellingham's last letter about it. Asks him to hasten over the King's grant of £35,000 to Ormonde and the King's letter to Ormonde for giving Sir Tho. Armstrong's troop to Lord Jhon Butler. Believes the English interest will be satisfied. The army has been so often

purged that, unless starving causes disorders, all will be well. Finds Sir H. Bennet, O'Neale, and Sir Chas. Berkeley are not prosecuting the grant of Loftus's estate.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (185–6.)

April 28/May 8. London. [*Bellings to D'Estrades.*] At Clarendon's command informs d'Estrades of writer's return; Clarendon will reply to his letter by the first *ordinary.* Only managed to obtain a promise in regard to the matter he proposed at Rome.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (187–8.)

April 29. *Wm. Richardson to Anglesey.* Wrote to ask whether Anglesey would employ him as agent for levying the Aughour rents. Begs for answer by bearer. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (189.)

[1663.] [April.][1] *Memorandum* regarding sending of horses to Portugal. The King provided the whole number to be sent together but there were too few ships. The ships which carried the horse from England were ordered to return without delay to Ireland to transport the horse ready and were paid for that service. On the Queen's arrival it was desired that the remainder might not be sent.[2] The King agreed, but is now trying to provide the remaining 303 horses furnished with bridles, saddles and pistols. The cost will be much more than if the riders went with them. The King has ordered the Lord Treasurer and Lord Ashley to compel Green and Parker to pay what they owe to the King of Portugal upon the ships that came from Brazil. The business of Duarto di Silvio [*sic*] is already settled. The King has given orders that all justice be done to the Portuguese at Tanger; houses belonging to Portuguese, but now in possession of English, are to be surveyed and valued. Satisfaction will be given to aggrieved parties out of the remainder of the Queen's portion due to the King.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 267–8.)

April. *Reply* by Charles II to the Portuguese ambassador's memorial.—3 *pp. Copy. Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 81. (Vol. 79, ff. 165–6.)

[April ?] *Heads* suggests for issue of orders by Charles II concerning Tangier. Authority to be given Earl of Tiveot, Sir J. Lawson and Hugh Cholmeley to build the mole; execution of justice and pardoning of crimes to remain in Tiveot's hands; 200 recruits to be sent annually. A good correspondence with Gayland for carrying on the fortifications and the mole may be

[1] This paper was obviously drafted for a reply from the King to the memorial from the Portuguese ambassador printed in *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 80, under the date [1663 April]. The following item below, printed ibid., p. 81, and said to be the King's reply, appears to be the reply to a different memorial and does not deal with these specific points.

[2] Cf. above, p. 226 and Pepys, *Diary*, May 18, 1662.

effected by a yearly present of English commodities. Proposals for leases of houses and lands.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Mr. Cholmeley concerninge Tangier'. (Vol. 75, ff. 466–9.)

May 5, Newtown. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Enclosed from Bellingham gives a satisfactory account of the £8,000. If this will not answer Clarendon's occasions, asks for further commands. A few lines to Bellingham taking notice of his service, would encourage him in the future. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 79, ff. 190–1.) *Seal.*

May 6, Dublin. *Dr. R. Gorges to same.* Has yet had no benefit from prospect of writer's case represented by his brother Ferdinand. States his services towards the King's restoration. Explains that he is likely to be dispossessed of his estates. Asks for a line to Sir R. Raynsford to own writer's pretentions.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (192–3.)

May 6, Dublin. *Sir N. Armorer to same.* Recommends Jack Cooper to him in connexion with the wine licence. Begs favour as far as it stands with H.R. Highness's service, and protection against rivals.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (194–5.)

May 7, Newcastle. *Henry Brabant to Cornbury.* Bearer Col. Wm. Blackeston has some trial shortly to come before Clarendon. Begs him to inform his father that Blackeston is a very honest gentleman and suffered greatly for the King. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (196–7.) *Seal.*

May 11, Cork. *Hu[mphrey] Harding to Orrery.* Received his by Mr. Delaune. Immediately stated his account of the subsidies (enclosed) and sent letters to collectors in this country who are in arrears, to bring in their money by the 20th inst. Has only £1,479. 7*s.* 9*d.* now but hopes to have £3,000 ready by the 20th. Suggests that order be given for it to be paid here to the forces and the clothiers; it would be a great commodity to the whole county to have the money dispersed here again. Sir St. John Broderick said that £5,000 was sent to Dublin, but writer told Orrery it was only £1,500. (198–9.) *Seal.*

May 13, Whitehall. *Warrant* superscribed by Queen Catherine for appointment of Thomas Thurrall as one of her chaplains. *Subscribed by Cornbury.* (200.) *Seal.*

May 15/25, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*Bellings*]. Is glad to learn of his return. Asks for his news and that of Lord Chancellor. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (201–2.)

May 15–16. *Accounts and papers* relating to the Duke of York's household. i. Receipts paid and to be paid from 25 May 1660 to 25 May 1663, total: £184,377. 18*s.* 3½*d.* Total debts, £222,864.

3*s.* 5*d.* ii. Particulars of disbursements and debts [cf. above, p. 304]; iii. List of unsold forfeited lands whereof money may be made, valued at £42,576. 19*s.* 1½*d.*; iv. sums to be paid yearly by the Treasurer of the Household, total £18,563. 5*s.* 10*d.*; v. estimated expenses and revenue for next quarter, deficit £7,710. vi. A particular of warrants signed by Lord Berkeley and directed to Sir Allan Apsley for several sums payable on the Duke's account, unpaid £6,339. 5*s.* 1*d.* vii. Estimate of one week's expenses: drink, food, light and fuel. viii. Short proposition for the regulation of the Duke of York's family, for exercising closer supervision and reducing expenditure. ix. Paper discussing the establishment of the Household, allowances of officers and irregularities in the past. Gives account of writer's efforts to reduce accounts &c. to order. x. Estimate for reduction of monthly household expenses.[1] xi. The yearly rent of the tenants to H.R.H. in his revenue arising by wine licences which were in being last Michaelmas £14,539 besides increases from wine coopers, vintners, haberdashers, &c. who it is expected will have to become tenants.—25½ *pp. Endorsements chiefly by Clarendon.* (203–36.)

May 16, Bretby. *Lord Chesterfield to Cornbury.* Sends apologies to Council for absence, especially as he was to return an answer 'of' what they commanded him to say from them to the Queen. Thanks Lord Chancellor for being godfather. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (237–8.)

May 19, London. *Frederic à Brömbse, Ambassador of the Hanse Society, to Charles II's Commissioners.* Understands that his memorial and appendix was remitted to them. Answers the objections of the farmers of the customs, the Merchant Adventurers and the Eastland Company. Rehearses the objections [to the concession made to the Lübeckers, 12 Aug. 1662] under 6 heads and gives replies *seriatim*, denying that this concession would put the Baltic trade in the hands of the Hollanders.—*Lat.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (239–40.) *Followed by translation.* (242–3.)

[May.] [*Clarendon to the Hanseatic League.*] Wishes the King were able to assent to their requests, which their ambassador, Frederic à Broemse put forward with the utmost discretion and which the King heard with equal kindness. Various difficulties prevent the King from making any decision at the present juncture. Assures them of the King's goodwill and that when occasion arises he will gratify them.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Draft.* (241.)

[1] This paper is endorsed in an eighteenth-century hand as referring to the 'allowances for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York's household'. It is apparently of earlier date than the other papers.

May 22, London. [*Bellings*] *to d'Estrades.* Thanks for kindness to writer. The Chancellor affirms that the King is resolved to make a close *liaison* with the King of France. Has often heard complaints recently of the conduct of M. de Commenges. [The Chancellor] hopes the King of France has not changed his mind. —*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Draft.* (249–50.)

May 24, Dublin. *Anglesey to Clarendon.* Account of proceedings against the plotters. The time of the design was not discovered till a few hours before it was to be acted. Parliament is prorogued until July 21. They will be subject to dangers until they can pay the army. Asks Clarendon to consider it and move the King to make some provision. £6,000 of Clarendon's money will be in Bellingham's hands by the beginning of June and the remainder by July 1.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (251–2.)

May 25, *Dublin Castle. Sir G. Lane to* [*same*]. Encloses papers which explain the treacherous design against the King's government. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (253–4.)

Enclosure:[1] *The design* for 'surprising' Jones and Ludlow in Dublin Castle, by 120 horse and 120 foot. Gives detailed plan of attack and means by which an entrance is to be effected by the foot. Small party to follow a basket of bread when scout warns them all is clear. When the gates of the castle were secured, 20 men were to go to Jones's chamber and secure him and the ladies. Arrangements for communication between various bodies of the force by means of selected messengers. After the Castle was taken the gates of the city and finally the suburbs were to be secured. Cry to be raised for a Free Parliament and the English interest.—2 *pp. Copy.* (244–5.)

May 26, Whitehall. *Charles II to Ormonde*, commanding him to express to the Parliament his acceptance of their vacating the orders passed on Feb. 28 last which reflected upon the commissioners. *Copy.* (257–8.)

May 26, Cavan. *Justices of Peace for Cavan to Anglesey*, explaining reasons of the delay in rendering books of returns for the hearth money. *Signed:* Fra. Hamilton, Tho. Coote, Tho. Whyte, Ro. Sanderson and Hum. Perrott. (259–60.)

[1] Cf. Bagwell, op. cit. iii. 37–38. This undated paper is headed 'The way and manner how Jones and Ludlow were to be surprized in Dublin Castle'. It is addressed, in Lane's(?) hand, 'For my Lord Chancellor of England' and endorsed 'The way designed for takeing of the Castle'. Ludlow was in Switzerland in 1662–3. (*Memoirs*, ed. C. H. Firth, ii. 343 sqq.) There is no reference to him in the body of the document which apparently relates to the affair of Dec. 1659 (ibid. ii. 184). The suggestion may be that a similar plan could have been attempted in the 1663 plot.

May 29/June 8, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*Bellings*]. Has received his of May 22. Thanks for assurances of Clarendon's friendship. Cannot understand conduct of Cominges. The King of France more than ever desires a close *liaison* with England; which is also said to be the sentiments of Charles II and Clarendon, hence Cominges ought to take advantage of this favourable opportunity. As to the Chancellor's hope that writer might return to England, there are some persons in the English court who persuaded the French ministers and even the King that writer is not liked in England and that another would better serve the French King's affairs. Compliments concerning Clarendon. If his return can be brought about other than by writer asking for it, he will go with joy.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Bellings.* (261–2.)

May 31. *Bill* for wood, paid by Cornbury, receipted by Will. Henshaw. *Total* £20. 15*s. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (263.)

[1663] [May ?] *K*[*atherine*] *Lady Ranalaugh to Clarendon.* Has received from Mr. Kiffen the enclosed list of persons taken. The Mr. Cliford mentioned is secretary to Duke of Buckingham; he brought these persons prisoners to his master's house where they remained from 10 a.m. Saturday to 10 p.m. when they were removed from York House to that of the messengers where 7 still are, the other 6 being sent to the Gatehouse.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 78, ff. 230–1.) *Seal.*

[*c.* May ?] [*John de Saumares to same?*] Was named Dean of Guernsey by the King and first presented by Lord Hatton the governor of Guernsey and patron of the deanery and instituted by the Bishop of Winchester in the beginning of Aug. 1662. All the ministers there except one refused to conform to the Act of Uniformity. Account of his efforts to establish the Liturgy. By the end of November the Book of Common Prayer was being read in all churches, he himself serving eight parishes and the other minister two. Has accused the leader of the nonconforming ministers, Marchant, after fresh troubles had arisen at this point, before the Lieut.-Governor; he was compelled to give caution for £300 for his future demeanour. Fresh ministers were sent by the Bishop of Winchester from England. On complaint to the Dean by a new minister, Dr. Bresinall, Marchant was prosecuted and put into prison for six months.[1] Since Marchant's return the number of communicants decreases daily. Lord Hatton consults and employs Marchant about all his affairs in the island. Further details of the dean's continued efforts to root out unconformity.

[1] Six months after November 1662 would suggest that Marchant's release took place about May 1663.

—8½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'Guernsey 1662.' (Vol. 80, ff. 329–34.)

June 2, Hadham. *Lord Essex to Cornbury.* Mr. Stafford, one of the trustees for Lord Carnarvon's business, asks that Cornbury give him a warrant for a brace of bucks out of Whitchwood. The warrant should be sent to George Russell, Lord Carnarvon's servant. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 79, ff. 264–5.)

June 2. *Marq. de Sande to Charles II.* Refers to answer, dated April 14 last and signed by Sec. Bennett, to writer's memorial. Desires orders to be issued speedily for transporting horses. The Castilian army is already in the province of Alentejo and besieging Evora. *Copy or translation. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (266–7.)

June 2. *Fees*[1] for grant of Doctor Hyde's £500 from the Exchequer. Total, £4. 18*s.* 10*d. Endorsed by Cornbury.* 'Fees for Mrs. Roberts's £500.' (268.)

June 4, Lees. *Lady Ranalaugh to Clarendon.* Hears that some persons at Court say that her brother Orrery is the main promoter of a fresh plot said to have been laid in Ireland. Asks him to stop the King's ears from receiving such reports unless the reporters are ready to aver what they say and bring him to trial. Thanks him for assurance by her brother Robin that her poor friends would be mercifully dealt with.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (270–1.)

June 5/15. *D'Estrades to Bellings.* Has replied to his letter by a merchant named Cheret who lives in Covent Garden. *Endorsed by Bellings.* (273–4.) *Seal.*

June 5. [*Clarendon*] *to d'Estrades.* Has seen his letter to Bellings. Assures him of esteem for his friendship. Regrets the time that has been lost and the little progress made in spite of good will on both sides. Refers to false impressions given in the French court, by persons who do not know the true state of English affairs and who are deceived by rumours and outward appearances.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (255–6.)

June 6. [*Sir A. Brodrick*] *to Cornbury.* Acknowledges his of 30th ult. Six of the conspirators will be tried within 12 or 14 days and executed; they bewail Shapcoot is not of the number; there is not yet sufficient proof against Masareen and the Speaker, though Ormonde knows they were both privy to the conspiracy. Has discoursed with Dr. Gorge and stated his case to his brethren of the long Robe. Comments on the case. Does not perform his promise to Beeling; in the Irish Gazette all

[1] See *Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, p. 507.

cases are printed weekly as they are set down for adjudication or adjudged. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (275–6.) *Seal.*

June 10, Hadham. *Lady Essex to same.* Family matters: mentions Cornbury's son and the Duchess; hopes the Queen will have a seasonable time for the waters. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (278–9.)

June 13, Dublin Castle. *Sir G. Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. No industry is omitted for the speedy trial and execution of the conspirators. Col. Gorge is offended at Sir Arthur Forbesse's taking Major Stapley a prisoner in his government. He thought he was distrusted but writer has satisfied him. Believes him very loyal. Capt. Bramston and Col. Spencer are excellent officers; latter is the discreetest person writer knows.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (281–2.)

June 15. *Paper*, endorsed 'Dr. Hickys information concerning Garnon and others given me, the 15th of June 1663'. Refers to Philip Hore's estate of which Mary Hicky was trustee, and attempts of Garnon to defy Sir George Lane. (283–4.)

[Last date] June 19.[1] *Statement* by [Sir Ro. Walsh] concerning the Earl of Bristol's communication with Sir Austen Collonell in the Fleet through Sir Kenelme Digby and others in order to get from Collonell, who had a hand in the Portuguese affairs, information against the Chancellor. Collonell told this to Sir R. W[alsh] then a prisoner with him. Further promises made by Bristol through Col. T. C[ulpepper]: he would procure him his liberty; have him made Portuguese ambassador; and have the ambassador put in Collonell's place. Bristol wanted this done while Parliament sat in order to destroy the Chancellor; otherwise he could not be so well assured of it by reason of the King's fickleness.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (287–8.)

June 23, Uxbridge. *Information*, signed by R. Hodshon and John Osborn against William Swan of Collum who said at the end of March or the beginning of April in the *George Inn* that the Independent party were not inconsiderable and that the Lord Chancellor's neck would be broken within a month. He also spoke against the Church of England and the present government. (Vol. 80, ff. 4–5.)

June 24. *Sir A. Brodrick to* [*Cornbury*]. Suspects that Clarendon's of the 13th and 16th which came together, have been opened. Asks whether they were sent to the post-house according to their dates. A packet to Sir Geo. Lane three weeks ago

[1] This statement was undoubtedly compiled later and it may have been sent with, or shortly after, the letter calendared under [Aug. ?] below, p. 329.

was visibly broken. Hears 'that province is assigned by Mr. Sec. Bennet to my friend Tom Clifford and would be glad to know how he manages it'. Sends this by Sir Arthur Forbes who departs to-morrow. 'Wee understand the present state of the post from Father Peter Talbot, though wee credit not all he sayth.' Anglesey brings over an Explanatory Bill to the King in a few days. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 80, f. 6.)

June 25. *Dr. James Hyde to Cornbury* 'to be left at the doore of the House of Commons'. Thanks for his of 18th. Is glad the acquittance came safe; thinks another should arrive shortly of the same value. Acknowledges favours and acquiesces in his sound advice. Wishes him a good journey to Tunbridge and a safe arrival at Cornbury. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (7–8.) *Seal.*

June 26, London. [*Bellings*] *to d'Estrades.* Arrival by sea of a gentleman sent express from Portugal with the news of the defeat of the Spaniards near Ebora. 4,000 prisoners including three Grandees of Spain, all the ensigns, baggage and canon, were taken. Don Juan barely escaped. The English have done their share. Things here have taken a better turn since the arrival of M. de Ruvigny. Acknowledges d'Estrades' letter written about a month ago.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 79, ff. 285–6.)

June 27, Dublin. *Ri. Heaton to Countess of Clanbrazill.* Begs that money justly due to him may be paid, as he has great need of it. Gives particulars. (Vol. 80, ff. 9–10.)

June 29, Oxford. *Capell Wiseman to Cornbury*, requesting a buck for the Act [Term] before July 11. By reason of a public office has to entertain the college and it is customary to give venison in the hall. Cornbury's warrant can procure it anywhere in this county. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (11–12.) *Seal.*

[Last date] June 30. *Extracts* from 8 letters from Lord Hatton to Dean Saumares between 13 June 1662 and 30 June 1663 concerning the negotiation of a loan.—1½ *pp.* (325–6.)

[1663, June ?] [*Duke of York to Clarendon*] recommending his Almoner Dr. Killigrew to be Master of the Savoy. Dr. Warmstry for whom the Lord General obtained the promise of this place from the King, is now made Dean of Worcester.[1] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 408–9.)

July 1. *Speech* of the Earl of Bristol in the House of Commons [in reply to their vote of June 26] apologizing for message he

[1] Dr. Warmstry was installed Dean of Worcester, Nov. 27, 1661 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, iii. 72). Charles II wrote a letter recommending Dr. Killigrew for the mastership of the Savoy on July 8, 1663 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, p. 198). He was then elected in succession to Dr. Gilbert Sheldon who became Primate in August.

delivered to the King concerning Sir Richard Temple.—7½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 80, ff. 13–16.) *Parl. Hist.* iv. 270–6.

July 2, Whitehall. *Charles II to Commissioners of Settlement*, in favour of Philip Hore and others.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (17–18.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 158–9 (where *for* Dannstown [Deanestown ?] *read* Dowanstowne. (*Draft of above*, with many verbal differences.—2½ *pp.* (304–5.) [*Undated*][1].)

July 3. *Anna, Countess of Clanbrasill to Anglesey.* Thanks him for the letter he wrote to Duke of Albemarle. Supposes her children are now in London. Asks him to leave directions in the affairs of her son's arrears that they may not receive any prejudice by Anglesey's absence. (19.) *Seal.*

July 4. *Dr. Tho. Yates to Cornbury.* After last waiting upon him at Warwick House, was at Worcester House very early for his commands for Oxford and to leave the enclosed case of the children to be used at the committee where the bill is. Fears Cornbury was in the House before writer got there though he hastened to Westminster. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (20–21.)

July 5. *John Capell to same*, concerning family matters. Refers to his sister [Viscountess Cornbury] and to the Duchess [of York]. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (22–23.)

July 9/19, Thursday. *Extract* of resolutions of the States of Holland and West Vriesland for a general act of amnesty or oblivion for charges brought against members of the estates for propositions &c. made in the Assembly for the good of the State.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, ff. 189–90.)

July 10. *Articles* of High Treason and other heinous misdemeanours, 19 articles, against Clarendon.—7 *pp. Copy. Subscribed by Bristol.* (Vol. 80, ff. 24–27.) *Followed by a second copy.* (28–29.) *Lord Journals*,[2] xi. 555–7; *Parl. Hist.* iv. 276–80.

July 10. *Order* by the House of Lords for a copy of the above articles to be delivered to the Lord Chief Justice. *Copy signed by Jo. Browne, Clerk to the House of Lords.* (34–35.) *Lords Journals*, xi. 557.

July 10, 13, 14. *Extracts* [from the *Lords Journals*, xi. 557, 559, 560] of proceedings in the House of Lords with reference to foregoing.—6½ *pp.* (30–33.)

July 11. —— *to Clarendon.* Warns him of Earl of Bristol's intention to accuse him of treason and that his innocency will

[1] The modern pencil endorsement, 'Dec./63', is therefore incorrect.

[2] Art. 3 in Clar. MS. is divided into three separate articles in the Journals, making twenty-one articles in all.

not cause him to be taken unawares by the treachery of his sworn enemies. Writer though unknown to Clarendon will give him what intelligence he can get. (36.) *Seal.*

July 11. *Brodrick to* [*Clarendon*]. The new bill of which Anglesey will give a full account, is due to the almost irreparable errors of the former. Discusses former bill and indicates remedies in the new bill. No man in Ireland has more faithfully served the English than writer, though they traduce him.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (37–38.)

July 12, Badminton. *Lord Herbert to Cornbury.* Thanks for congratulations. Hopes the Duchess will have safe delivery. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (39–40.) *Seal.*

[July 13.] *Copy* of the King's message to the House of Lords, reference articles against Clarendon. (71–72.) *Lords Journals*, xi. 559.

July 13. *John Davies to Sir Rich. Ford.* Would be glad to see him in the Tower. Can show him something he could be content to see. Will not keep him half an hour. (41–42.)

[July.] [*Sir Rich. Ford to Clarendon.*] Gives account of his visit to John Davis a prisoner in the Tower who advises him not to become sheriff of London as great alterations in the government were likely to take place and that Bristol's charges against Clarendon would be revised and re-inforced. Bristol through Sir Kenelm Digby sent Davis a copy of the charges. In an additional charge writer was to be included by some of Bristol's friends of the City, for having sent a list of citizens to Clarendon by whose order they were illegally secured. Advised Davis to petition the King for his liberty. Davis replied he would never serve the King as long as he lived; only if he dispensed with the cross and surplice and such fooleries, he might have friends who would keep all quiet.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (43–44.)

July 15. *Richard Thompson's speech* before execution. Acknowledges his crime. Blames those who drew him into the design, and affirms that he was never an enemy to government in Church or Commonwealth and was loyal to the King.—2 *pp.* (49–50.)

July 15. *Edward Warren's speech.* Three things are the causes of their ruin, the liberty of the pulpit, the press and astrology. Denies that any law brings his case under the lash of treason and asserts that his death is brought about by the Papists.—1¾ *pp.* (51–52.) *Another copy follows.* (53–54.)

July 15. *Alexander Jepson's* speech on the gibbet. His life is taken away to satisfy the bloody Papists and not for any present offence against the law. There was no design to hurt the

King, Prince or Duke, but only to prevent what the Papists designed against the poor English.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (55–56.)

July 16/26, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*Clarendon*]. Knows that through [Clarendon's] great merit the calumnies of his enemies will fall on themselves. Mentions [Clarendon's] great services to the King of England and to the state. Assures [Clarendon] of his sense of his obligations and desire to serve his interests.—*Fr.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Bellings.* (58–59.)

July 16. *Lady Essex to Cornbury.* Thanks for good news of birth of a son[1] to the Duchess. Is glad Cornbury's pretty son is so well. Refers to news of great affairs now in hand. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (57a–b.)

July 17/27, The Hague. *D'Estrades to Bellings.* Is astonished at the news of Bristol's accusation against Clarendon. He must have been overcome by passion and hatred to have taken so risky a step. Cannot believe the King will allow Bristol to remain in the Court. Has been asked by a merchant of Amsterdam named De Martin to procure permission from the Chancellor for the use of a machine in the sugar mills of Barbadoes and St. Christopher. Has been promised a third of the profits which writer will divide with Bellings; it ought to be worth 10,000 livres to each of them. Requests a reply by the ordinary, which leaves London every Friday, to address 'M. Lamoureus trésorier des troupes Françoises en Hollande'.—*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (60–61.)

July 18, Dublin. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Encloses speeches of the executed plotters. Warren and Jephson promised to exhort the people to obedience, acknowledge their guilt and renounce their Presbyterian principles. They were interrupted from avowing their wicked principles to the full by the divine who attended them to the last and obtained their papers from them when they had done, so the people heard nothing of the venom in the [written] speeches. Anglesey and Sir N. Armorer left for London yesterday.—2 *pp.* (63–64.)

July 18. *Brodrick to* [*Cornbury?*]. Anglesey will explain that Lords Masareen, Kingston, Coolony and other great purchasers of debenture certificates and discovered lands, would not admit inspection or satisfaction of their purchase money, condescending in lieu thereof to make defalcation of one-sixth to the soldiers and one-fifth to the adventurers of their pretensions throughout Ireland. Doubts whether this answers the former proposition. Other alterations cannot be dealt with now as Ormonde has not returned the amendments to Sir R. Rainsford and writer. (65–66.)

[1] James, Duke of Cambridge, b. July 12, 1663; d. June 20, 1667.

July 21. *Deed of deputation* by Clarendon, appointing Henry, Viscount Cornbury as his deputy for executing the powers of Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire according to Militia Act. *Vellum.* (67–68.)

July 22, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Congratulates him on birth of son to H.R. Highness. Prays that [Clarendon's] enemies will not prevail against him. Encloses a print concerning Mr. Lackey. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (83–84.)

July 22. *Brodrick to* [*Cornbury*]. Thanks for his of 11th. Comments on Bristol's charges against Clarendon. Clarendon without reaction or seeming concern has suffered Bristol 'to pursue whatever Hell or Bedlam could propose to his wild imaginations'. Considers a speedy revenge would secure Clarendon for the future but expects Bristol will be as kindly treated at Worcester House as Mr. Long was. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (85–86.)

July 24. *Report*, signed by Lauderdale, Haddington, Jo. Gilmour, J. Lockhart, Robt. Murrey and A. Wedderburne, read in Parliament, concerning depositions of various Members of Parliament about the design of Middleton, Lennox and Newburgh, for 'billeting' Lauderdale, Crawford, Sir R. Moray and others.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (87–88.)

July 24, London. *J. Hervey to* [*Cornbury*]. Knows Mr. Beeling has sent a list of the servants to whom the Queen was intended to give money for her journey to Tunbridge, before she knew the King's officers would provide either meat or board wages. Particulars of various payments on Queen's behalf and expected receipts.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (46–47.)

July 27. *Order* by Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. Recites letter dated July 24 from the commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement and orders them to stop the restoration of Irish Papists to their houses or lands in corporations until the King's further instructions are received.—2 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* (91–92.)

July 27. *W. Mountagu to Cornbury* at Tunnbridge. Received an order to stay in town to make up a book for so much of the Queen's jointure as is now designed. Mr. Loving has demonstrated to Mr. Treasurer that the particulars will not have passed the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Charles Harbord nor the Duchy [of Cornwall's] officers till the beginning of September. Begs Cornbury's intercession with the Queen to give him leave to go down in the meantime. Reminds him of need of an assignment before the subsidies are disposed

of for payment of the Queen's arrears. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (93–94.) *Seal.*

July 28/Aug. 9, The Hague. *D'Estrades to Bellings.* Acknowledges his of 26th ult. Is not surprised at the effect of Bristol's accusations since Clarendon's services are so well known. Asks him to assure Clarendon of writer's respect and service. Hears that the necessary powers have been sent to M. de Commenge to conclude all necessary for a good alliance.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Bellings.* (95–96.)

July 29. *M. Lisle to* [*Cornbury*]. Best wishes for his health; Lady Frances is better informed about his particular illness. Hopes the waters will do him much good.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury,* 'Cousin Lisle'. (89–90.)

July 31. *Laurence Hyde to same.* Mr. Allen promises Cornbury's suit by Tuesday. Has been all yesterday at the race at Barnestead Downs. Mr. Rose will give further account of Cornbury's son. Sir Allen Apseley will be with Cornbury to-morrow. Wren, Belling and Knight will also go down if Clarendon is well enough to spare latter. Clarendon hopes to wait on the Queen there. 2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (97–98.)

[July.] *Examination* of H ——, concerning a conversation with Mr. Dodington[1] in the room called the Court of Requests at the time Bristol was bringing his charges against Clarendon in the Lords. Dodington said the Duke of York had come to the House with a strong guard to prevent the design.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (75–76.)

[July.] *Sir Kenelme Digby to Queen Henrietta,* begging her intercession with the King that writer may be restored to his good opinion and be allowed to justify himself against his accusers. Protests his innocence and spotless conscience regarding his association with Bristol. Insinuates allegations against writer are framed by his enemies.—2 *pp.* (79–80.)

[July.] [*Sir Augustine Coronel to Clarendon?*]. Information concerning visits of Col. Colpeper and Sir Kenelm Digby to Sir Austin Coronel a prisoner in the Fleet with promises from Earl of Bristol to make Sir Austin ambassador 'from' Portugal and of other favours from the King if he would inform against Lord Chancellor concerning the match with Portugal.[2] Sir Austin offers to make discoveries in this matter and otherwise if desired by the Lord Chancellor to speak, but he will not speak to any other.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* '. . . Collonell' (81–82.)

[1] 'J. Dodington' was committed to the Tower by warrants dated July 15, 1663 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, p. 204).

[2] A more detailed version is given in [Walsh's] statement, above, p. 317.

[July ?] *Account* of the New Netherlands or Manhatan, 1641–1659, with addition by S. Maverick.—10¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 74, ff. 230–7.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, i. 1–14.

[July ?] *Lady Carnarvon to Cornbury* at Tonbridge, thanking him for a letter and inquiries. Hopes the waters will do him good. (Vol. 92, ff. 71–72.)

Aug. 4, Dublin. *Sam. Bathurst to Anglesey*, asking for his favour concerning the business of the postage, in which he was assured of an interest by Sir E. Nicholas and Sir Wm. Morrice. Eventually received an order 'to article' with Col. Bishop for the postage for Ireland. This was done for the 6 years ending Aug. 1666. Bishop surrendered his right and it is now in the hands of Danl. O'Neille whose agent Danl. O'Geoghan is building a new post office in High Street, Dublin and gives out that he is to be post-master. Sir Ant. Morgan is acting in writer's behalf. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (Vol. 80, ff. 99–100.)

Aug. 5, King's Inns, Dublin. *Summons* by commissioners for Act of Settlement to Sir G. Lane to appear within 7 days to answer claims against him by Bridget, Mary, Margett, Alsoone and Ignatius Hore. *Subscribed*: Val. Chetwode and Tho. Churchill.—*Copy.* (101.)

Aug. 5. *Same*, reference claims by Philip, George and Matthew *Hore.—Copy.* (102.)

Aug. 7/17, The Hague. *D'Estrades to Bellings.* Acknowledges his of July 31, also one from Clarendon. Is waiting for news concerning the grant asked for by the merchant of Amsterdam for the Barbadoes Is. Gives further particulars of the scheme. Wrote to Mr. Porter for news of a pack of hounds of which he has spoken, but writer's son says he bought the dogs in England. Asks Bellings to tell Mr. Porter that his son has got them elsewhere.—*Fr.* 4 *pp. Endorsed by Bellings.* (103–5.)

[1663, Aug. ?] *Clarendon to Turenne.* If M. d'Aubigny had gone to France, as he had intended for the past year, he would have thanked him for favours to writer's son during his journey to the Court. Takes present occasion of Lord Hollis's journey[1] to do so and to ask his favour to the King's ambassador.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 77, ff. 260–1.)

Aug. 8/18, The Hague. *D'Estrades to Bellings.* Asks whether there is a better understanding now between M. de Comenges and the Chancellor as Louis XIV has ordered him to follow the

[1] Hollis apparently did not arrive until early in Aug. 1663, though appointed ambassador in May 1662 (Firth and Lomas, *Dipl. Relations*, p. 18).

Chancellor's advice. Awaits news concerning the Amsterdam merchant's proposition. (Vol. 80, ff. 106–7.)

Aug. 8/18, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. The ambassador embarks with his family on this ship. Has given an account of the siege since he came from Evora. In spite of the gallantry of the English they are so neglected that many are dying for lack of necessaries. Only one month's pay out of almost five months' due has been received. They are disheartened and desire to quit this service. Complains of the refusal to deliver Bombay and that the articles of trade are not made good. Gives details. Sir John Lawson wrote from Cape St. Mary on July 22nd that Lord Tyviot had made an honourable peace with Gyland. A market is to be kept in Tangier which will draw trade there. *Postscript.* When the ambassador took leave of the King, he was promised that three months' pay should be given to the English troops. The King has decreed that English subjects living in Portuguese dominions shall enjoy all privileges granted by the treaty of peace.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (108–9.)

Aug. 8, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*same*]. Received his of 1st on 7th. Encloses a letter from Ormonde and one of the proclamations[1] issued for the restitution of arms to well-affected persons. Ormonde considers the executions were too small for so great a conspiracy. Will observe [Clarendon's] directions concerning Sir Hugh Middleton when he arrives. Encloses copy of a letter obtained by Philip Hore from Sec. Morrice; criticizes Hore's claims against writer. Is certain the new deed by which he claims is a forgery. Discusses case. Has asked Anglesey to represent it to [Clarendon] so that the King may be informed. Sir Robert Talbot offered writer part of the estate if he would let Hore pass for innocent for the whole; he spoke of Hore's letters from the King, Queen Mother and many courtiers. Asks for a letter to Sir Richard Ra[i]nsford recommending his case.—4 *pp.* (110–11.)

Aug. 8. *Brodrick to* [*same*]. His of 1st received. The Bill which Sir Rich. Raynsford and writer expected would lead to the happy establishment of this country was so altered by Anglesey (who is naturally dishonest) that neither English nor Irish Papist, nor Protestant will vote for it. Ormonde has given leave to writer, Raynsford and Sir T. B[everley] to come to England for a few weeks. Hopes to find [Clarendon] at Cornbury. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (116–17.)

[Aug.] *Report* by commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement on their proceedings during the last 12 months.

[1] Aug. 5 (see *Crawford Proclamations*, ed. Steele, ii, Ireland, no. 711).

Notwithstanding their industry they have only heard about one sixth of the claims of those who did not take out lands in Connaught or Clare. Have not heard any of latter numerous cases. Cannot proceed after Aug. 22 until obstructions [*details given*] to their action are removed.—3 *pp. Copy.* (112–15.)

[Last date] Aug. 13. *Note* of the disbursement of the rest of the money, dated Feb. 9, 1662[/3] and Aug. 13, 1663. Includes item 'dinner at the old Exchange twice in procuring it, with coach hyre and boate, 9*s.* 6*d.*' Total for two dates, £25. 11*s.* 6*d. Endorsed by Cornbury,* 'Mr. Bowman's note'. (Vol. 79, f. 68.)

Aug. 13, Thursday. *Order* by the Court of Commissioners that there be no retracting of the claims by Philip Hore &c. until the case is heard. *Subscribed*: Tho. Kennedy.—*Copy.* (Vol. 80, ff. 118–19.)

Aug. 13. *Affidavit* by George Russell on behalf of Sir George Lane sworn before Sir A. Brodrick that Lane has to send for material witnesses above 65 miles from Dublin and did not hear of claimants being in paper of causes till the 11th inst.—*Copy.* (120.)

Aug. 14, London. *Sir Arthur Slingsby to Cornbury.* Does not doubt that he now has the Queen's assent to his wife's reception as supernumerary. His wife attended all the last year at the King's order under a promise over 3 years past. Only desires a 'titular thing'. Asks for the warrant to be given into Father Patrick's hands.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (122–3.)

Aug. 15, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Encloses papers to explain Hore's latest proceedings. Fears the loss of his estate may be construed as an effect of the King's displeasure. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (125–6.)

Enclosures:

i. Aug. 15. *Certificate* by Tho. Kennedy that Lane by Robert Golborne his attorney, appeared to answer Philip Hore's claim on Aug. 12.—*Copy.* (127.)

ii. Aug. 17. *Certificate* by Sir M. Eustace addressed to the commissioners &c. in the Court of Claims, that Dr. Hicky told him he heard there were practices on foot for framing a false deed for Philip Hore.—*Copy.* (128–9.)

[Aug.] *Narrative* of proceedings in connexion with the last claim submitted by Philip Hore in his case against Sir G. Lane. Cites correspondence between Ormonde and Bennet. Refers to letter from the King. Difficulty of Lane in getting his witnesses from Co. Wexford before the 20th inst.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (302–3.)

Aug. 20/30. *Henry Coventry to Clarendon.* Arrived here last night. Delivered Clarendon's letter to the P[rince of Orange]. He is as fine a prince as can be seen. His enemies are diligent and united. Through the ill-success of his last process many have taken encouragement to begin new ones. The countenance given to his enemies in Flanders and here encourages men to attempt anything against him. If the King could give him £10,000 till the debt were cleared it would do much good. Goes to Zealand within two days. Has given account of this and the other orders to Sec. Bennett. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (130–1.) *Seal.*

Aug. 21, Boston. *Col. T. Temple to* [*same*]. Gives account of Nova Scotia and French attack from Canada. Measures for development of fishing trade.—3¼ *pp.* (136–7.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, pp. 50–52.

Aug. 21. *Same to* [*same*], concerning his differences with Capt. Breedon.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (138–9.) Ibid., pp. 52–53.

Aug. 21. *Clarendon to Boreel.* Has always reminded the King of his obligations and promises to Boreel. The King commands writer to assure Boreel of his resolution to satisfy him, but it would cause an outcry if he were to make a foreigner, whose whole fortune lies beyond the seas, a peer of the realm with a seat in Parliament. An estate should be first purchased fit to support the title. The King will then immediately fulfil his promise.—*Draft.* (140–1.)

Aug. 22, Boston. *Col. T. Temple to* [*Clarendon*], offering to give further security with reference to Capt. Breedon's petition. —3½ *pp.* (143–4.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, pp. 55–56.

Aug. 22, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*same*]. If Sec. Morrice had kept in touch with [Clarendon], Lane would not have suffered the severe sentence he received yesterday in the Court of Claims. Discusses Hore's proceedings. Still hopes that if the letter promised by Morrice were sent before closing the decree, the commissioners would relieve him.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (151–2.)

Aug. 24. *Order* by the King in Council, that the Attorney General and Solicitor General proceed to legal conviction of George, Earl of Bristol as a Papist or Popish Recusant. *Subscribed*: Richard Browne. (155–6.)

Aug. 24. *Phil. Warwick to Clarendon.* Col. Trelauny can tell Clarendon how 'a reply of his to an answere I gave him, when he askt me whether I would writt to you, begot his confidence'. He is faithfully Clarendon's servant. To-day the King (H.R.

Highness and My Lord [Treasurer] having been with him yesterday) cheerfully called for the proclamation to summon Earl of Bristol, and gave order for his conviction. This will disillusion those (including Bristol himself) who imagine the King's severity does not proceed from the King's own resentment. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (157–8.)

Aug. 26, Dublin. *Sir Edw. Smith to Clarendon,* concerning the work of the commissioners. Expects some of them will now try to return to England and hope for reward. Does not imagine Clarendon will forget him.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (159–60.) *Seal.*

Aug. 26, Gt. Yarmouth. *Dr. E. Duncan to same.* Received his 'compassionate' letter by Sir William Doylye in the presence of Lord Townshend on St. Bartholomew's Eve. Has resigned his right in the care of Yarmouth to the town which at Clarendon's intimation accepts Dr. Lionel Gatford as his successor. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (161–2.)

Aug. 27/Sept. 6, Amsterdam. *François Martin to* [*D'Estrades*]. It will be seen in a year's time that the secret of the sugar-mill which has been sent into England is worth nothing and will not serve 4 months. It only breaks 4 canes at a time.—*Fr. Copy. Endorsed by Bellings.* (185–6.)

Aug. 27. *Sir G. Lane to Sec. Bennet,* enclosing drafts of letters concerning Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir Theophilus Jones, and himself.—*Copy.* (163–4.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–5, p. 226.

Aug. 27, Archangel. *Earl of Carlisle to Clarendon.* Wrote briefly to the King on his arrival. Sailed from the Hope on July 22 and reached the Dwina on Aug. 19. Account of his reception at Archangel. Is lodged at the house of the English merchants. The governor does not come to see him, but this is a matter of custom. Perceives that Knez Peter has left a good report here and all along his journey to Moscow, of his entertainment in England. Hopes to set forward in some ten days. Awaits news of the *John and Frances* which brings his coach, horses and his equipage. The Muscovite ambassadors from Venice and Holland have returned by way of Riga. Does not perceive that the Hollanders are sending an ambassador here this year. Effects of calling in the copper money here. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (165–6.)

Aug. 28/Sept. 7, The Hague. *D'Estrades to* [*Bellings*]. Has received his of [Aug.] 21. Does not wonder at what he writes concerning M. de Comenges. Cannot explain why he does not come nearer to making an agreement for a close *liaison.* Compli-

ments to Clarendon. Encloses copy of letter from the merchant of Amsterdam [i.e. above, p. 328].—3 *pp. Fr.* (183–4.)

Aug. 28, Norwich. *Bishop of Norwich to Clarendon.* Thanks him for giving a good living in Leicestershire to his 'poor brother'. Gives an account of the acceptance by an assembly in Yarmouth of Clarendon's proposal in favour of Dr. Gatford in connexion with their dispute with the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. Lord Townsen[d's] negotiations with Mr. Duncan and Sir Thomas Meadows. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (167–8.) *Seal.*

[Aug.] [*Sir Ro. Walsh to same.*] Finding a foul design intended against [Clarendon], was obliged to give timely warning. Finds the chief settor on, by the King's proclamation[1] to be one ill affected to the King and the present government. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (69–70.)

[Aug. ?] *Memorandum* of the libellous reflections against the King in the articles of the Earl of Bristol against Clarendon. Quotes extracts from arts. 1, 6, 7, 8.—1¼ *pp.* (321–2.)

Aug. *Dean and Chapter of Salisbury to Clarendon.* Are aware of his zeal for their church. Will pray for him and his lady.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (149–50.) *Seal. Signed by Richard Baylie and six others.*

[Aug.] *Information* against the Marquis of Antrim. Complains that the Lord Lieutenant's and Council's letter of 31 July 1663 in answer to the King's letter of 11 July in favour of Antrim was not read for the information of the Court though a further letter from the King of Aug. 11 directed to the commissioners was twice read. Details of matters in which evidence of Antrim's guilt could be given [similar in effect to details in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 218–19 with addition of names of witnesses deposing in open court as to facts alleged against him].—4 *pp.*[2] (327–8.)

Sept. 1. *Samuel Mavericke to Clarendon.* The arrival of the King's commissioners is earnestly expected in New England. Col. Griffith is coming to Cornbury with proposals for settlement of those colonies. Recommends Capt. Jno. Manning and Mr. Mathias Nicholas for employment in New England. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (169–70.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, pp. 56–57.

Sept. 3. *Archbishop of Canterbury to same.* Cannot yet get to Cornbury. Did not believe the talk of the King's coming to Cornbury and Oxford until he received Clarendon's letter. Is

[1] This is probably the proclamation of Aug. 25, 1663 against the Earl of Bristol, see *Crawford Proclamations*, ed. Steele, i. 3386. The 'timely warning' mentioned may be Walsh's statement above, p. 317.

[2] MS. incomplete.

sorry for their being surprised; since the university is so empty this time of the year, it will be impossible for them upon so short a warning to make fitting preparations. Bearer, the Dean of Westminster will give writer's opinion on this and about a professor's place. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (171–2.) *Two seals.*

Sept. 3, Bath. *Sec. Bennet to Lane.* Acknowledges his of 22nd and 27th ult. Dare not attempt 'repairing' him in the manner desired. He will see in Lord Antrim's case 'how terrible [a] thing' it was through the King having anticipated the commissioners' judgment. Refers him for a further explanation to a letter to Ormonde.—*Copy.* (173–4.)

Sept. 4, Essex House. *Sir Orlando Bridgeman to* [*Clarendon*]. Recounts abuses by justices and gaolers and confusion discovered during his visits to Newgate all this week: wrongful giving of bail, non-forfeiture of recognizances, concealing and escaping of many felons. Admonished the justices and drew up rules for them (gives headings). Gave directions to the gaoler for amending the kalendar and about persons brought in and removed. Discusses at length two cases in which military officers denied and resisted the claim of the civil power to have authority over soldiers guilty of felony. Is consulting the Lord General about these cases. This principle would be very destructive to the King. Finds in parts where he has been or has correspondence, that the country is so well inclined to peace and the King's government as to fall on trading which was never so great as it now is in London. His only fear is a distemper from some of the King's old friends joined with the King's own forces.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (175–6.)

Sept. 4/14, The Hague. *Sir G. Downing to same.* Notified his arrival to the President of the States General this morning. They sent their agent this day to writer concerning the Protestants in Piedmont; encloses a copy of the resolution the agent brought. Visited also by De Wit who said he came by order of the States, as well as on his own account. They fear the growing greatness of France and desire Charles II's friendship on that account. The States of Holland have disposed of the vacant places in their militia and given Col. Cromwell's place to Col. Dolman. The Spanish ambassador is very angry about 8 private men-of-war with Spanish commissions being taken by ships of this country, but he is not likely to get much remedy. It is thought here that the King will consider himself free in the Portuguese business as they have not delivered Bombay and will leave the King of France to do his own work. Gave De Wit an account of Clarendon's affair with the Earl of Bristol and took away his

apprehensions on that account. Reminds him of the letter to De Wit which has not yet arrived.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (177–8.)

Sept. 4/14, Friday. *Resolution* of States-General welcoming Downing as English Envoy Extraordinary. *Extract.* (Vol. 106, f. 188r.)

Sept. 5. *Southampton to Clarendon.* The assessing of the Lords was given mainly on the proportion of 1641 which will give not much more than £4,300 for one subsidy of the whole temporal nobility. Desires name of a collector; expects it will be Clutterbuck. Sec. Bennet writes of the ill accommodation at Bath. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 179–80.) *Seal.*

Sept. 5, Whitehall. *Sec. Morrice to Lane,* concerning Hore's case.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (181–2.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–5, pp. 230–1.

Sept. 9. *Col. Ed. Morgan to Clarendon.* Protests his fidelity to Clarendon and begs that Clarendon's misconceit of him be removed. Reminds him that he has left 'many good conditions' to follow his country's service.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (187–8.) *Seal.*

Sept. 9, Dublin. [*Ormonde?*] *to Charles II.* Received his letter of Aug. 26. Had previously heard report of his intention to break up housekeeping. Refers to the antiquity of the form of the Household and the privileges of his servants and 'remembrances' to the people of the power of the King. If the Household is dissolved the privileges and jurisdictions belonging to it will be lost. If the dissolution is to be temporary and it is to be erected again after a more thrifty manner, considers the new form ought to be ready before the dissolution. Advises him to proceed in this matter with the concurrence of the Council, and only after 'all other less honourable and popular expenses' have been retrenched.—2 *pp. Copy, endorsed by Lane.* (189–90.)

Sept. 9, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Encloses a letter from Ormonde to [Clarendon]. Is confident latter will favour him in his concern in the Court of Claims. On receipt of news of Sir Robt. Steward's death, asked Ormonde that Col. Gorge be given the government of Culmore; this was readily granted. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (191–2.)

Sept. 10, London. *Sir Ric. Fanshawe to same.* Encloses duplicate of his account of [the reasons of] his repair hither. Is presently setting off towards the King. Asks him to write to the King and say that he doubts not Fanshawe will satisfy the King regarding his return. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (193–4.)

Enclosure [1663 Sept.] *Report*[1] to Charles II by Sir R. Fanshawe on his mission to Portugal and the reasons which compelled him to return to England. Refers to the total defeat of Don John and the exemplary valour of the remnant of His Majesty's forces. Annexes papers, partly copies of demands and proposals (under 9 heads) which writer, upon receipt of the King's last orders delivered by Sir John Lawson, solicited to the Court of Portugal, and to which he obtained the King of Portugal's answer in writing; also 2 or 3 papers in French. These concern the French Incognito in Lisbon who has insinuated to the Court that the King will share in payment of, as well as recruiting and augmenting, the foreign troops in Portugal. Has taken pains to undeceive them. 'M. Fremont' (the French Incognito) has given writer an address of a countryman of his in London, employed in these proceedings with France. The King of Portugal has also referred writer to the issue of the negotiation of Francisco Fereyra who was despatched to England, France and Holland immediately after the defeat of Don John; he suspended his answer to some queries on this account. Comes in person to explain the situation of the English forces who want regular pay and also recruits if they are to stay. This Court fear that the chief reason for writer's withdrawal is the little satisfaction received about Bombay. Details of deferred pay of troops and non-payment of the portion. Has left behind his secretary who is fully instructed and can keep up a correspondence.—13½ *pp. Duplicate. Subscribed by Fanshawe.* (Vol. 77, ff. 190–8.)

Sept. 11, London. *Bishop of Killaloe to Lane.* Is sure there are contrivances on foot to disserve Lane, particularly regarding the sale of those places which were in the disposal of the Lord High Steward, for which it is said Lane took more money than he accounted for and admitted unsuitable persons. Fears the aim 'is at an higher marke, through your syde'.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Lane.* (Vol. 80, ff. 195–6.)

Sept. 11/21, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Encloses copy of resolution of States General. Account of Dutch affairs. Naval intelligence. The Portuguese ambassador has given in another memorial about Cochin. No report has yet been made to the States of Holland by those to whom the business of encouraging the manufactures of this country was committed. The Prince of Tarente hopes to be chosen General to avoid the family of Orange. Jealousy of the French; some begin to think [Charles

[1] This report is apparently included in the 'papers' mentioned in Fanshaw's letter to Charles II calendared under date 1663 [Sept. ?] in *Hist. MSS. Com., Report on Heathcote MSS.*, p. 131. Fanshaw left London for Bath on Sept. 10. *Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe*, London, 1905, p. 147.

II's] friendship is more necessary to them than a year or two ago. Thinks De Witt much better tempered than when writer was here last. They begin to grow afraid of the King of France approaching too near.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 106, ff. 184, 187.) *Seal. Brief extract in* Japikse, app. xiic.

Sept. 11/21, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* French affairs. News from Venice of the capture by Christian corsairs of a Dutch ship sailing from Alexandria to Venice with money for the Grand Seigneur.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (199.)

Sept. 11/21, Westminster. *Sec. P. Cuneus to* [*De Witt?*]. Is proceeding to Bath to solicit the King's permission to fish the ordnance belonging to a wrecked Dutch ship-of-war called the *Armes of Alkmaer.* Finds some of the Council are well inclined towards the English ambassador speaking in favour of the Piedmontese Protestants but fears the King will not do anything.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (200.)

Sept. 11/21. *Same to same.* The court is at Bath. The University of Oxford is making great preparations to receive them. Arrival of Col. Norwood from Tangier; he reports that the Earl of Tiveot made a truce with Gayland for six months and treats for peace. Arrival of Fanshaw from Portugal. The Regiment of Guards commanded by Lord Wentworth is to garrison Hull, Berwick and other towns in the North of England. Restrictions on the import of spice.—1¼ *pp. Translation.* (201.)

Sept. 12/22, Middleburgh. *Reasons* given by States of Zealand against the common form of prayer lately introduced by States of Holland.—4 *pp. Translation.* (202–3.)

Sept. 12/22. *Extract* from register notes of States of Zealand regarding differences with States of Holland over customs imposts.—3¼ *pp.* (204–5.)

Sept. 12, Westminster. *Bishop of Winchester to Clarendon.* Has received his of 10th. Believes the President will disown the paper but is assured it will be deposed against him. Hopes an end could be made of this difference between him and writer. Clarendon could not have chosen a better host than the Warden of All Souls. Refers to the King's visit to the University. Is glad Clarendon is conferring with the heads of houses in order to reform [the University]. Cannot assign the special causes of the great expense that scholars are now at more than they had formerly. Frank Hyde, Clarendon's cousin, lived well at Christ Church though he only received £20 per ann. from his father. Hopes Dr. Allestree will espouse the professorship. Mr. Fox, Mr. Comptroller and the cofferer will lay their heads together

to procure for Clarendon a hogshead of the best wine in the town and send it in bottles to Worcester House. Expects to be £1,000 in debt before starting housekeeping, and will never have more than £2,000 per ann. out of the bishopric to maintain it. Will do what he can without running into debt. Wishes Mr Woodbridge were the man he would have Clarendon believe he is: details of his affairs and reasons for not being ordained and claiming benefit of the Act.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 197–8.)

Sept. 15. *Bishop of Worcester to Clarendon.* Wishes to be Bishop of Sarum by Michaelmas. Asks Clarendon to set his seal to writer's *congé d'élire* so that bearer may take it to Sarum and return within a week. Refers to his taking the waters of Barnet and their weakening effect. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (199–200.)

Sept. 16, Thisselworth. *Sir Thomas Ingram to* [*same*]. Is not at fault if, on [Clarendon's] return through Brainford, the way there seems bad; Mr. Forrester promised more than he can perform. St. James's is also imperfect. They must be content with mending in the old way this year and let the King's money sleep in Mr. Fox's hands till next year. Yesterday the Lord Treasurer his lady and company, with 'my Teddington neighbours' dined here. Refers to stories of a wandering Jew (whose disguise is imperfect) met last week by Coventree. Discusses case of [Clarendon's] *damnum*; they were forced to make a conditional return; no change will be made till [Clarendon] performs the conditions.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (201–2.)

Sept. 16, Dublin. *Brodrick to same.* Understands that Lords Massareen and Anglesey raise alarm as if a total revolt of the English would ensue on Lord Antrim's adjudication. Gives account of proceedings in this case by Ormonde and the commissioners on arrival of the King's letter. Antrim was adjudged innocent as Lord Dungan had been by Henry Coventry and the rest in the early part of the commission. Explains grounds on which sentence was given. Public signs of joy made everywhere by the old tenants: bonfires and feasts in the four baronies. Defends their action at length and shows that adjudications already made under the Act had left nothing for the soldiers and adventurers to lose by this last judgment. The whole sum disbursed for this estate was £7,000 odd in certificates and debentures which the adventurers and soldiers have received more than sevenfold and are again to receive reprisals. Lord Massarene and some London citizens for whom he is an undertaker are the only persons of any condition who are interested parties. Lord Mount-Alexander is dead; 'poor Lord Falkland' hoped for

his place as Master of Ordnance.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (203–6.) *Seal.*

Sept. 17/27, The Hague. *Memorial* by Sir G. Downing to the States General delivered in accordance with the instructions he has received by post, complaining of the hindering by the Dutch West India Company, of the ships *Charles* and *James* of the Royal African Company from trading with the natives. Satisfaction has not yet been done for the ships *Postillion*, *Frederick*, and *Francis and John* taken by the Dutch East India Company at Bantum. Demands immediate punishment of the offenders.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 106, f. 196.)

Sept. 17. *Archbishop of Canterbury to Clarendon.* Is glad Clarendon has obtained so favourable a declaration from the King for the satisfaction of the University. Mr. Eliot says the King will be at Newmarket next month; he will probably surprise Cambridge in the same way. Hears the Bishop of Oxford has behaved himself well in his diocese; if Chipping Norton wanted an incumbent all he can do by law is to put one in and sequester the profits to pay him; but here there are none or so little that none will serve for them, until the lease is renewed. Mr. Cooke, 'a man of great piety and learning' for whom writer got one of those portions, will soon be fixed at Bampton. Serjeant Maynard's brother, Rector of Exeter College, had another [portion] from Clarendon; presumes he rides often thither. Dr. Hodges, who married Dr. Prideaux's daughter and lives in Worcestershire, has another portion; is told he comes many times thither. If they neglect their duty, and do not leave an able curate the bishop is not at fault. Asks Clarendon to give a quick despatch to restitution of writer's temporalities. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 207–8.) *Seal.*

Sept. 18/28. *Downing to Sec. Morrice.* Cuneus, Dutch Secretary at London, wrote last week that new impositions were laid by Act of Parliament [of Scotland] upon English manufactures coming into Scotland. Much use has been made of this to encourage them to do the like to English manufactures coming hither. Explains favour shown in the late Act of Trade and other acts to Scotch imports to England. All this noise comes from ½*d.* a gallon imposed on Scotch salt in the Act for preventing frauds in H.M. Customs, passed in 1662. In Cromwell's time this was imposed to encourage the salt pans at Sheeles near Newcastle and elsewhere because of great cost of coal and wages in England. Urges that the King was misinformed to induce him to consent to the act now passed in Scotland. Believes the chief promoters of it were two great saltmasters, the Earls of Weyms

and Kincardine, who hope to force the English Parliament to take off the duty on salt. Asks that these views be placed before the King. This act will prejudice the customs and increase the trade between the Scots and Dutch and French.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 209–10.)

Sept. 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Mortaigne is going as commissary to Argiers and Tunis but the collections for the ransom of Dutch captives are small. Comments on the Act of Oblivion passed by Holland. Opposition to the business of the new prayer: differences between Holland and Zealand. Arrival of Portuguese Envoy from London. Tricks of the Dutch to prevent English from trading in the East Indies or the coast of Africa. Advises retaliation rather than complaints, quoting the Spaniards', French and Swedes' examples. Account of discourse with M. Friquet about affairs of Spain and the Empire. De Witt is sensible of the danger from France. Reasons why Hollis should be given instructions to speak to Louis XIV for the Piedmontese Protestants. The answer should not be given to Cuneus. Will deliver Clarendon's to De Witt next week. Promises care of all Clarendon's concerns. Holland will send an embassy to Muscovy to counteract Charles II's there.—$6\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 106, ff. 192–5.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 249–53 (*extract*).

Sept. 18/28. *Same to same.* [Identical with letter to Sec. Morrice of even date, above, p. 335.]—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (197–8.)

Sept. 21/[Oct. 1], *The Hague. Memorial* by Downing to States General demanding satisfaction to persons interested in the ships *Bona Esperanza* and *Bonadventure.* Is prepared to deliver a catalogue of damages according to art. 15 of the late treaty and confer with their commissioners to compose matters therein set down.—*Copy.* (188v.)

Sept. 21, Dublin. *Brodrick to Clarendon*, recommending bearer Mr. Archer. Will write account of affairs here if the approaching packet does not bring his licence for England. Desires to vindicate the commissioners before the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 211–12.) *Seal.*

Sept. 21, Westminster. *Bishop-elect of Salisbury to same.* Thanks him for despatching him. Hopes his post will reach Clarendon before the arrival of the King and Duke of York. Asks him to excuse writer for not waiting on the King in Oxford. Has asked the Dean of Westminster to attend the King for him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (213–14.)

Sept. 22, Kilkenny. *Earl of Arran to* [*same*], desiring place of

Master of the Ordnance which he ought to have by succession as he is the senior colonel in the army being in command of H.M. Regiment of Guards.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (215–16.)

Sept. 24. *Anglesey to same* at Cornbury. Has received his of 19th inst. with abstract of Orrery's letter. Returns latter with marginal notes declaring the full truth of the matter. Gives particulars of his actions regarding Clarendon's grant [of adventurers' and soldiers' rents]; denies he knew as much of the business as is imputed in the abstract of Orrery's letter. If Orrery had furnished the £6,000 he undertook out of Munster, Clarendon would not have failed to get the full £8,000. Expects to make it up in a short time if he can be free from interruption by those who are appointed collectors or receivers of those monies. Suggests Clarendon gives order that the money of the four counties is not to be disposed of except by his command.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (218–19.) *Seal.*

Sept. 24/Oct. 4. *Extract* of resolutions of the States of Holland and West Vriesland concerning differences with Zealand over the lordship of Somelsdyke, the form of prayer for the magistrates, imposts, tolls &c.—4¾ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, ff. 209–11.)

Sept. 25/Oct. 5, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of visit paid him by De Witt: discourse about the delay in sending an ambassador to England; the present for the King's commissioners for the treaty; and the business of Caroon House[1] which the ambassadors had told him was on the wrong side of the river and not near enough to the Court. Comments on the controversy about the new form of prayer. Delivery of a castle at Cabo Corso to the Dutch West India Company. Suggests it would be a good business if the Danes could be induced to resign their interest in it to Charles II.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (206, 208.) *Seal. A few words in deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 254–6 (*one omission*).

Sept. 30, Monday. '*Johnson*' *to same.* The Earl of Bristol has been harboured in the house of Sir Daniel Harvey at Coome for 3 weeks. Saw him there on the 27th inst. He intended to go that day to his son's, Lord Digby's house in Somersetshire. Has since heard he has come to his own house in Queen Street. Believes he will go to-morrow to Digby's house. Persons employed should know him well as he is disguised. Suggests searching Bristol House immediately, also Harvey's, and Digby's.

[1] Caron House, Lambeth, was built by Sir N. de Caron, Dutch ambassador to Elizabeth I and James I (*V.C.H. Surrey*, ii. 199).

Asks that this letter be shown to no one lest the hand be known. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 220–1.) *Seal.*

[1663, Sept. ?] *Petition* of Alexander Bosher, chirurgeon to the Queen. Has been sworn to this place about a year, and waited on her since her landing at Portsmouth. Attended her at Bath and Tonbridge and incurred many expenses.[1] Begs for a warrant for receiving some money on account. (Vol. 79, f. 246.)

[1663,[2] Sept. ?] *Petition* to the King by Nathaniel Eldred. Recites particulars of his office as a commissioner for prize goods in Scotland for which he was accountable to England. By decree of the Court of Exchequer in England on 29 Jan. 1662[/3] he was discharged of all mortgages &c. connected with this office. Proceedings were instituted against him in Scotland by Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston, Scotland, who had a grant under Scottish Privy Seal of all sums due by the petitioner to the King not exceeding £1,200. The case was examined by the Attorney General and the King on 19 Aug. 1663 ordered copies of proceedings to be sent to the Scottish Lord Chancellor. Begs that orders for a full discharge from proceedings in Scotland be made effectual and that he be restored to his estate, now in hands of Sir T. Hamilton.—1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 145–6.)

Oct. 2/12, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Advance of the Turks; if the advance continues France will be little more than a frontier. Report that Louis XIV will raise 150 companies. The States General has refused to lend money to Portugal. Disputes in States General concerning *inter alia* military appointments. De Witt hopes to gain Zealand in the businesses of the prayer and the Prince of Orange. Arrival at Rotterdam of ships fully laden with wool from Dublin; if no remedy is applied this will be a serious loss to the English clothing [industry]; this wool is got out custom free, being loaded by connivance of the officers under the notion of returning it for England. Irish wool is thus cheaper here than English wool in England. The answer of the West India Company is only a particular answer regarding the ships *James* and *Charles*. Expostulated yesterday with De Witt about the injustice of the East and West India Companies in declaring war to hinder English subjects from trading, which he acknowledged, except in cases of contraband and places actually besieged. Urges that his advice be followed as to means of bringing these people to reason, or

[1] The Queen accompanied Charles II on a progress to Bath in Aug. 1663 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, p. 264), after visiting Tonbridge in July (above, p. 322). The modern pencil endorsements by Bliss and Macray appear to be erroneous.

[2] Cf. *Acta Parl. Scot.* vii. 500.

there will certainly be a war. Gamarra expects a reply by the end of Nov. (N.S.) to his dispatch to Madrid regarding what passed between him and writer. If it be intended to send Sir R. Fanshaw thither there will be no need of it.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 106, ff. 221–3.)

Oct. 7. *J. Roberts, Lord Privy Seal of Ireland, to Sir. D. Bellingham*, directing him about his arrears of pay as Captain of a troop of horse and foot in Ireland. [*On back*:] *Minute*, by Anglesey, ordering Bellingham to take speedy care in this and hasten an account to him of the money. *Copy.* (Vol. 80, f. 222.)

Oct. 8/18, The Hague. *Answer* of the States General regarding the ships *Charles* and *James*. Deny the States General or the West India Company have or will give order as that complained of by Downing. Explain reasons why trade had to be prevented at Cabo Corso and Comany, then being besieged. Deny any damage was committed by the West India Company.—3½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 106, ff. 219–20.)

Oct. 9/19. *Downing to Clarendon.* Progress of the negotiation between Holland and Zealand. If De Witt can get his way regarding the treaty about the Prince of Orange and the new prayer, he will gratify them about the salt. The States General have again refused to part with Cochin to the Portuguese. The present to the English commissioners is being expedited. Encloses answers concerning the *Charles* and *James*. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (212, 214.) *Seal.*

Oct. 10, Hereford. *Nathaniel Hodges to Dr. Hodges, Dean of Hereford*, giving intelligence of 'the Knight's'[1] proceedings in relation to the difference between Clarendon and Lord Digby. Before the business was public 'the Knight' whispered to the King's officers that Clarendon was not well affected to their interest. Agents were also employed to give hopes to Papists and Sectaries. It was rumoured that Lord Digby might be of great use to help the discontented officers to a livelihood and to moderate the rigour of Uniformity; that although he was a Catholic yet he was rather a statesman in religion than a devotee. An account was sent down not long after of 'the Knight's' motion in the House for inquiries about those who had sold offices.[2] The Catholics and Anabaptists became confident, but on the miscarriage of Lord Digby's plan, these persons kept quiet though the Catholics could not conceal their sadness.

[1] Sir Thomas Tomkyns was elected, Apr. 2, 1661, for the borough of Weobly, co. Hereford (*Returns of M.P.s*, i. 533). He was a teller for the Yeas when the Bill concerning grants of offices in the City of London was committed after the second reading, June 30, 1663 (*Commons Journals*, viii. 513).

[2] In the Navy (see Pepys, *Diary*, June 2, 1663).

Clarendon should keep a particular eye on this county in case of further controversy. Encloses particulars of leases by the Dean and Chapter since 1660. Discusses plans for settlement of the dispute with Col. Kerle and Col. Pury(?). It has been agreed to let Serjt. Maynard and Serjt. Glyn give judgment on the matters of law.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon* '. . . about Sir Th. Tompkins.' (Vol. 80, ff. 223–4.)

Oct. 14, Dublin Castle. *Lane to Bishop of Killaloe*, in answer to his of Sept. 11. Refers him to Sir William Boreman who will enable the bishop to convince those he confers with that the rumours against writer are untrue. Denies that he or Ormonde against whom the calumnies are aimed have committed abuses in the sale of places: many given without compensation to persons recommended by the King, to eminent persons and to those who had suffered for the King and his father. If sold they would have brought over £10,000.—2 *pp. Copy.* (225–6.)

Oct. 14. *Same to Sec. Morrice.* Explains why he has not written and his failure against Hore.—2 *pp. Copy.* (227–8.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 253–4.

Oct. 15, Dublin Castle. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of Sept. 13 at Kilkenny. Will be ruined without [Clarendon's] assistance. Decrees and injunctions of the commissioners have given away possession of all Hore's estate, even in corporations, to the children till the payment of their portions, though writer offered to assign the rents for that purpose, 'so as possession might not be disturbed'. Encloses copy of petition to the Lord Lieutenant. Encloses copies of correspondence with Sec. Bennet and Sec. Morrice about commissioners' judgment against writer. His chief complaint is the bringing on of the cause, against which he offered reasons to Sir A. Brodrick, who promised to speak in writer's favour to Sir R. Rainsford and to Sir T. Beverly and said that Hore was only posted for form's sake, being 21st on the list of the last day. Later Brodrick suggested Ormonde should speak to the commissioners. Gives reason why this was undesirable and explains Ormonde's interposition in Wadding's case. Heard afterwards that Brodrick was the chief instrument in bringing Hore's case to a hearing. Brodrick denied this and said Sir Edw. Smith was as much for the hearing as any other.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (229–32.)

[Oct.] *Enclosure*: *Draft* of a petition by Lane to Lord Lieutenant and Council for stay of execution of the judgment of the Court of Claims against him.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Lane*, 'Draught of a petition prepared . . . but forborne upon speciall considerations.' (294–5.)

Oct. 16/26, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Attempt of Zealanders to appoint one of their province to the Admiralty of North Holland in the absence of De Witt from the States General. The East India Company say they are ready to make their reply when the business of the *Bona Esperanza* and *Bonadventure* is prosecuted at Amsterdam. Their list of damages is almost ready for exchanging with the English list. Movements of ships. Explains reasons for not visiting the Portuguese ambassador at London, who did not return writer's first visit for nine months. Has visited the Portuguese Resident here twice and been visited by him only once. Once in a discourse begun by the Resident, writer said he wondered that Bombaym had not been delivered and feared the Dutch might take the example and not deliver Poleroone. Has had no notice from Clarendon or either of the secretaries about the business of Rebello, another Portuguese minister who has come here from London. Considering his treatment by [the Conde de Miranda], was not so free with Rebello not knowing what private orders he might have. Visited him on his arrival but has received no visit from him. If writer were not exact in these matters the consequences would be bad especially when this matter of Bombaym is in everyone's mouth. Had a satisfactory visit from De Witt yesterday; he is much nettled about the differences with Zealand. D'Estrades courts him very much, but he said he understood the meaning of all this. The Dutch made the peace of 1648 to avoid France becoming their neighbour. Is glad Lord Hollis has been instructed to do good offices to the Piedmontese. De Witt said he was glad because it took off much scandal men are apt to cast at Charles II. Does not think the Dutch will buy Caroone House. As regards sending an ambassador, De Witt wants a man to his mind, who cannot be found in Zealand. So long as Cuneus can do their business they will delay naming one. Heinsius writes from Stockholm that the Dutch cannot expect the dispatch of any business with Sweden until reparation is made for injuries done on the coast of Guinea. As long as they can do injuries and receive favours, as in the case of the guns cast away at Scylly, no justice will be done by them. Refers to matter of ceremony in dispute between writer and d'Estrades.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 106, ff. 215–18.) *Extract in* Japikse, app. xii*d*.

Oct. 17. *Sir E. Smith to same.* Fears the three commissioners who are leaving for England will speak against some of the others. There have been differences as to matters of fact and as to law. The unkindness is chiefly due to disagreement over the Marq. of Antrim's case. Conceives that only for this reason

and because he has respect for Sir Edw. Deering, can they think anything to writer's prejudice. Beseeches continuance of Clarendon's favour.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 233–4.)

Oct. 23/Nov. 2, The Hague. *Memorial* to the States General by Downing in answer to their reply of Oct. 8/18 to his memorial of Sept. 17/[27] concerning the ships *Charles* and *James*. Asserts that goods and a canoe were taken and kept by the West India Company. Has never heard of whole countries being besieged, and denies that places in question were being besieged. Again demands that Wilree be exemplarily punished, and assurance that English subjects will not again be similarly troubled.—3½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, ff. 3–5.)

Oct. 23/Nov. 2. *Downing to Clarendon.* The States of Zealand refused recommendations of officers by d'Estrades for the regiment of which he is Colonel. All private soldiers who are Papists are to be turned out. Relations of Holland and Zealand. The Haarlem *Gazette* this week says that Charles II will sell Jamaica to the Spaniards. Comments on above memorial. Urges pressing this matter. Report in Paris that the King of Portugal has offered to make a league with the Turks against the House of Austria. De Witt promises help in money and ships to the King [in case of an insurrection]. Finds a great change in him since writer's last coming here.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (6–7.) *Seal. Concluding passage in* Japikse, app. xii*f.*

Oct. 30/Nov. 9, The Hague. *Same to same.* Zealand has yielded to Holland in the business of the prayer, and Holland to them about the salt. Prospects of the agreement begun by De Witt and De Vett about the Prince of Orange being carried. If the prince were 4 years older and went in person to Zealand, the common people would rout these cabals. Much talk here about Lord Hollis's dispute at Paris and his being without an audience for some months. Progress of Turkish invasion. Rumours that Louis XIV designs to be made King of the Romans and will defend the Empire. The plague increased last week at Amsterdam from 331 to 403.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, [wrongly] '20 Oct.' (Vol. 106, ff. 224, 226.)

Oct. 31, London. *Letter* from an Englishman to a Frenchman concerning a letter under the signature of Cornifitz Comte d'Vlefeld,[1] formerly grandmaster of Denmark, in which he endeavours to persuade people that he is innocent of the treason charge for which he was condemned on 24 July 1663, by the

[1] Warrants for the arrest of the Countess Ulfeldt and her husband at Dover were issued on July 8, 1663 (see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, pp. 196–7, 224).

sovereign tribunal of Denmark.—*Fr.* 9 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'Answer to Wolfelt's letter.' (Vol. 80, ff. 235–40.)

[Oct. ?] *Memorandum by Clarendon.* Refers to last week's letters from Copenhagen concerning the secret visit [to London] 6 months ago of a lady of the Danish Royal family and wife of the Count of Wolfeildt. Her business was to move the King concerning Wolfeildt's transactions in Holland about 1649, when he was Extraordinary Ambassador to the United Provinces. The King promised to inquire into the matter and sent one of his principal secretaries of state to confer with her. She left without taking leave after staying not more than 18 days after the King heard of her being here. She was detained at Dover for lack of passports, but escaped by the contrivance of the Danish Resident who now appears to have had notice of her coming. Her husband is condemned as guilty of a horrid conspiracy against his King. The lady is now a prisoner in the castle of [Dover ?].—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holograph draft.* (Vol. 78, f. 282.)

[Oct.] *Particulars* compiled by Sir Tho. Gore, of charges and names of witnesses against John Atkinson of Askrigg, Theodore Parkinson (sent out of Ireland by the conspirators there), Capt. John Mason *alias* Lt. Col. Mason, Robert Joplin, and Capt. Jones *alias* Rogers for promoting a rising against the Royalist interest chiefly in the Bishopric and county of Durham, and Yorkshire. References *inter alia* to Harrogate, Leeds, Shields, meeting at Stanke House to reconcile the dissenting Sectaries against the Royalists, a secret council at London, and a message in character deciphered by John Joplin of Durham.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'July'.[1] (Vol. 80, ff. 77–78.)

[Oct. ?] *List of names* of agitators in the late plots in several counties, some of whom were in Yorkshire at consultations about raising a rebellion, and brought credence from most of the rest. Mentions the Spa [Harrogate ?] 9 June; Pannel, 15 July; David Lumbey; Leeds.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 447–8.)

[1663.] [Oct. ?] *Additional Articles* demanded by commissaries of Guilan after the instrument for a 6 months' peace[2] had been agreed to: (*inter alia*) 50 barrels of powder to be presented; assistance of English ships for service in any place; the English

[1] Cf. entry in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–5, p. 312, under date Oct. 24, 1663, York which indicates the correct date of this document, in which, in fact, the date Oct. 6, 1663 is mentioned. For details of these plots see J. Walker, in Yorkshire Archaeological Society's *Journal*, 1934, xxxi. 352–3.

[2] The six-months truce expired July 21, 1663. It was made by Teviot (formerly Lord Rutherford), who returned to England with a letter from Ghaïlán in September. He was in Tangier again Jan. 14, 1663/4 (Routh, *English at Tangier*, pp. 41–42, 62). Lord Rutherford succeeded Earl of Peterborough, Dec. 15, 1662 (Pepys, *Diary*, Dec. 15, *note*, ed. Wheatley).

not to have any traffic with Tituan. Replies of [Teviot ?]. Since latter's power did not permit him to grant demand as to employment of the King's ships or immediate cessation of trade with Tituan, he marched away with his army. [Teviot ?] hears that he has agreed with the Spaniards to make no peace.[1]—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 228–9.)

Nov. 2, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of 10th on Oct. 24. Thanks him for discoursing with Sec. Morice. Latter appears discontented with Lane and Lord Lieutenant. By the letter previously enclosed [Clarendon] can judge Morice's professions. Sends a copy of the letter procured from Sec. Morice [by Hore], which contains more than the liberty of mending the claim which alone was sufficient to ruin Lane. Desires relief by a proviso in the new act to continue him in Hore's estate or else a reprisal. Asks [Clarendon] to confer with Rainsford and Beverly about it. Fears Brodrick is not his friend, as [Clarendon] will perceive when he reads the narrative concerning Castleknock. Details of conversation with him about that affair. He said when Dick Talbot went over he undertook to get his R.H. to send order to him to resume that interest in his R.H.'s right. Asks [Clarendon] to request his R.H. to leave him the tenancy of those lands at a suitable rent, and to ask Brodrick to decline his pretensions therein. Told Gorge what [Clarendon] wrote about him; Ormonde is kind to him. The papers [Clarendon] gave him about Sir Rich. and Sir Henry Ingoldsby, when their provision was being debated in the Council, stood them in good stead. Encloses letter and copy from Ormonde to the King.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 243–4.)

Enclosures: [Nov.] (i) *Narrative* of Sir A. Brodrick's proceedings concerning Castleknock. Lane desires to become the Duke of York's tenant.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (306–7.) (ii) *Note* of manner in which Hore came to have the lands of Castleknock. (312.)

Nov. 2, Dublin. *Ormonde to Charles II*, warning him against those who may say that the report of the design upon the government here was vain.—*Copy.* (245–6.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland* 1663–5, p. 275.

Nov. 4/14. The Hague. *Memorial* to States General by Downing demanding reparation by the Dutch East India Company for hindering the ships *Hopewell* and *Leopard* from trading to Porcat. No reparation has yet been given in the case of the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Bonadventure*.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 13.)

[1] Westcombe reported Ghaïlán's intrigues with the Spaniards in Oct. 1663 (Routh, op. cit., p. 49).

Nov. 6/16. The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Proceedings about Guelderland and Zealand; Flissing and Tervere remain firm for the House of Orange. The lesson read to Cuneus works well. Account of his visit to the Danish Resident, M. Carizius about damages sustained from the West India Company. Suggestions for joint action in W. Africa by the English and Danes. News from Madrid. The French ambassador in London is much laughed at for sending an express to France because the Lord Mayor's feast was not delayed till his arrival. The Spanish ambassador will get little satisfaction for his complaints of the taking of Spanish ships-of-war. Turkish attacks on Hungary. Dutch affairs. Is confident if the occasion requires it, De Witt will keep his promise to send help to the King. Wishes he could get like hopes about the Prince of Orange's affairs. He says if he cannot agree with Zealand about nominating an ambassador for England, Holland will do it; similarly Holland would send all the money for the presents to the [English commissioners] if Zealand and Guelderland did not speedily send their quota. Sir Thomas Gower has written about Dr. Richardson who he says had a great hand in this devilish plot. He is at Amsterdam but cannot be taken; could have him banished if he were declared a rebel or a fugitive. Inquiries about Disbrow and Lisle.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–12.) *Seal. Extracts in* Lister, iii. 258–60 *and* Japikse, app. xiii.

Nov. 6/16. *Same to same,* recommending Sir Godfrey Fludde. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (15–16.)

Nov. 7/17, Vienna. *Newsletter* concerning the Turkish invasion and German affairs. *Translation.* (14.)

Nov. 10, London. ———— *to Sir Augustin Coronell,* in the Fleet. Lord Bristol desires his evidence in the matters well known to Coronell. Desires to know whether he is still well affected to Bristol's interest because of some omission on his part and likewise that Sir Kenelm Digby's application to him was given to the public. Reply to be sent to Sir Patrick Betts at the Spanish Ambassador's house in Paris. (Vol. 80, ff. 247–8.)

Nov. 10, Coate near Witney. *Thomas Lord to Clarendon.* A relation on 6th inst. sent an unsigned account to Clarendon enclosed to Sir Henry Lee. Knows not whether it has been communicated. Gives information of a person being concealed 8 or 9 weeks at the house of Ricorde a watchmaker lately turned Papist. Lord Bristol's secretary, in a mean habit, has often been there lately, and Lord John Somerset and his son, and a knight whose name he does not know and other Romish persons.

Ricorde lives in Cock and Key Alley in Fleet Street.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 249–50.)

Nov. 11/21, Paris. *Don Louis Severin to Queen Catherine.* The Marques de Sande can express writer's regret at the Queen's serious illness, and joy at her recovery and the preservation of a means for restoring the Roman Catholic religion.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (241–2.) *Two seals.*

Nov. 11, Dublin. *Ormonde to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of 24th. Awaits the result of their consultations about the settlement of this Kingdom. Parliament is prorogued here until Jan. 12, by when it is hoped the new act will be returned. Does not consider himself obliged to defend it. The bill sent was the best he could get passed at the [Council] board here. Believes larger provision is made in it for such Irish as deserve consideration than in that drawn by Rainsford. Perceives there is a pleasure taken [by Bennet ?] in thwarting his recommendations in little things.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (254–5.)

Enclosure: No. 11. *Same to Sec. Bennet*, concerning Irish bills and other affairs. [See *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, 281–3.]—3¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* (252–3.)

Nov. 13. *Col. John Gorges to* [*Lane*]. Thanks him for friendship; Clarendon will be glad to know of it. Hears that none who served under the late usurped powers are to be admitted to offices of public trust. Rents, £2,000 per ann. of the City of London, have fixed a trade that 'will scatter £10,000 yearly in this barren remote part' and keep nearly 1,000 persons at work so long as he has the countenance of the state.—*Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* (256–7.)

Nov. 13/23, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Slights on the Swiss at their audience [in Paris]; their concession to the King of France. The States General have written a brisk letter to Caracena in favour of the Prince of Orange. Account of Dutch and Spanish affairs. The Dowager has signed a commission for one Sandouville, a Frenchman, to be constantly with the Prince of Orange and give orders in his chamber, in Zulistein's absence. Her object is to have a spy on the Prince whom she begins to fear and to instill in him French impressions. Considers Charles II is prejudiced by this appointment. Dr. Richardson converses with all the discontented English. Capture of English, Dutch, and Danish ships by those of Algiers.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 18–19.) *Seal. Extract in* Japikse, app. xii*j*.

Nov. 14, Coventry. *Dr. R. Gorges to* [*same*]. Comments on

points prejudicial to the English settlement in the bill now under consideration: especially the qualification of innocence being the living on estates in rebel quarters, ordinance money and English arrears. Recommends Lord Massarin's scheme viz. that soldiers or adventurers may secure their possession 'by purchasing and applying other materials'. The new interests were those who recovered the Kingdom when all was almost totally lost; they now have little power, all places of trust being taken out of their hands. Many are selling their estates and leaving Ireland; trade is thereby decayed, land wasted, improvements retarded and the bloody native much encouraged.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 258–9.)

Nov. 15. *A relation* of the manner of apprehending William Leckey upon Sunday, 15 Nov. 1663.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (260–1.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 294.

Nov. 16, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Has received his of Oct. 31 and Nov. 7. Thanks him for kindness to Lord Cavendish. Urges speedy return of the Bill with amendments thought fit and likely to pass, or else some other rules for a settlement. Has written to Mr. Secretary that the warrant for the commissioners to transport themselves may rest. Is retaining the Attorney until positive direction for him to go may be received. Suggests informing Duke of York that his servant Col. Talbot and his brothers however zealous they may be in his concerns, are also considering themselves 'either to the prejudice of the generality of the party or to the inexcusable delusion of particular persons by those statutes of the staple into which they have persuaded some to enter'. Believes they are not principals themselves but factors for others that believe the traffic lawful. The Rev. Friar lately gone over with the commissioners when Lord Bristol's matter was on foot, drew up, as he thought, very pestilent queries which would render Clarendon criminal; he is unworthy of the reckoning and protection he receives. Lord Carlingford can confirm this. Is much oppressed by people wanting preferment in the army here, but will do what he can to accommodate Sir Hugh Middleton. Sir Edw. Smith is honest, well-natured, and has much capacity for business. Believes the commissioners have deserted from him without any sinister respect. They have made one another angry and jealous. Defers further dispute about Lord Antrim till they meet. Explains why they could not expose all they knew of him when commands were received from the King to send over a bill for his restitution. Expects Anglesey's exceptions to the establishment and questions concerning the custodiums.—4 *pp.* (262–3.)

Nov. 16. *Ormonde to Sec. Bennet* [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 289–90].—*Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* (264–5.)

Nov. 17, Dublin Castle. *Order* by the Lord Lieutenant to Anglesey, Orrery and Massereene to pay the balance of £6,800 due to Clarendon from the adventurers' and soldiers' lands out of the next monies brought in from them. *Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* 'Delivered to the Lord Massereene . . . 3 Dec. 1663.' (266–7.)

Nov. 18, Dublin. *Lane to Col. Wm. Legg.* Had his of 3rd on the 14th. Sends [Ormonde's] answer to his letter. Asks him to continue his good offices and to speak with Sir Wm. Boreman to explain the truth to the King. Explains his actions regarding the sale of offices. Ormonde is sending the King an account. Gave up all his own accounts when coming from London and was discharged for them and they were laid aside as never expected to be brought to light again.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (268–9.)

Nov. 18. *Ormonde to Charles II*, about the sale of places.—*Copy by Lane.* (270–1.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 292.

Nov. 19, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of Oct. 31 on Nov. 14. Thanks for pains taken regarding several papers lately sent over. Enclosed copies of Ormonde's letter to the King: the duplicate accounts in reference to the household explain how much he has been traduced. Received nothing but what was voluntarily given. Protests he was honest to Ormonde in all things.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (272–3.)

Nov. 20/30, Jersey. *M. le Couteur to Cornbury.* Apology for not writing: has been attending two sermons every Sunday and visiting a mistress every day. Cornbury doubtless knows who is his mistress. It is the daughter of one of M. de Carteret's, the gentleman usher's, brothers.—*Fr.* 1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (274–5.) *Seal.*

Nov. 20/30, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Preparations by Dutch to enforce the observation of their treaty by those of Algiers. They say their Smirna trade is now almost as great as that of the East Indies. De Vett, pensionary of Zealand, is dead; the secretary who may succeed him is well affected to Prince of Orange. Encloses answer by East India Company to States General about the *Hopewell* and *Leopard*. They believe neither the King nor his Council are really solicitous about the issue of such cases. Alarm of Dutch at French treaty of commerce with Lübeck and Hamburg and designs against the East India trade. At Amsterdam 413 died of plague this week. The Danish Resident has no orders about the fort of Frederixburgh.

The Dutch fear lest Charles II will enter in treaties with Danes and Swedes about the trade of Guinea and the Baltic Sea. By these means the King may bridle these people. Suggestions as to procedure regarding Richardson and other rebels. Boreel writes that Danes' and Swedes' salt ships only pay the same toll as the Dutch [in France].—4 *pp.* (Vol. 107, ff. 21–22.) *Extracts* in Lister, iii. 261–3.

Nov. 21/Dec. 1, The Hague. *Letter of advice* from the Highest Provincial Court to Estates of Holland and West Friezland that to grant reprisals to Prince of Orange is not against Art. 22 of their late treaty with Spain. *Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (29.)

Nov. 21 [o.s.], Vologda. *Earl of Carlisle to Clarendon.* Wrote last on Aug. 27. Left Archangel Sept. 12; was delayed by the neglect of Quartermaster Watson who was conveying most of the train and the King's present. Gives details. Were drawn up the Dwina and Sucona in boats 'by force of men' for nearly a thousand miles; it did not freeze till they came to within 30 miles of Vologda. Arrived Oct. 17. The remaining 400 miles to Moscow will be by land except crossing the Volga at Jaroslav. Is forced to wait till frost and snow make the roads fit for travelling. The Emperor has sent Affonasy Evanowich Nestrof one of his Stolnicks to conduct him as his Pristaffe to Moscow. He sends with him Evan Davidow who was the third ambassador in England, as Diack. Explains nature of title. Hears David Rytz's house, the best in Moscow is ordered for his lodging. Accounts of relations between Russia, Sweden and Poland. A Polish army is advancing on Moscow; alarm and straits of the Russians. Discusses the advantages of power being given to him to visit Poland on his return to Riga, even though the King of Poland has not yet sent to congratulate Charles II. Asks for an express to be despatched forthwith with a commission and instructions if this course is decided on; also for further provision for his expenses. Complains of charges of rewarding officers of all degress through whose hands he is transmitted. Probably will not get to Moscow till Christmas as the winter is late. Fears he will not have time to return to Riga by the winter way and will be again delayed in the spring. Sends this by express to Riga and thence by the ordinary post for England.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (Vol. 80, ff. 276–9.)

Nov. 27/Dec. 7, The Hague. *Downing to same.* The High Court has declared in favour of reprisals being given to Prince of Orange for the debt due to him from King of Spain; the estates are in an exigence to know what to do. Assistance of Estates of

Holland to merchants of Amsterdam fined £20,000 at Smirna. The Swedish agent Silvercroone has orders to demand the restitution of the fort of Cabo Corço. Hears of letters written to several English officers inviting them to come to England and take commissions under Col. Culpepper to assist the Emperor against the Turk. This would prejudice the King's dealings with those of Algier. Sir J. Lawson in Algier and Winchelsea at Constantinople, may make good use of fact that the Dutch are debating about assisting the Empire. The French report that Bristol is turned Protestant and matters are accommodated with him. The Dutch fear the English ambassador in Muscovy may gain privileges for the English. Dutch affairs. Boreel writes that he, Hollis and those of the Swiss evangelical cantons have signed memorials on behalf of the Piedmontese. The estates of Holland have given the King of Spain three months for the payment of the money due to the Prince of Orange, if the Princess of Isinghen forbears for that time selling the prince's lands in Brabant. Has moved De Witt about apprehending Richardson without naming any person; he said nothing could be done of that nature. With a letter from the King, could get Richardson banished.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 107, ff. 25–28.) *Seal. Concluding passage in* Japikse, app. xii*l.*

Nov. 30, Barbadoes. *Lord Willoughby of Parham to Clarendon.* Col. Walrond has gone to the Dutch or French island to sail for France or Holland and thence to England. He fled because he was called to account for several sums of the King's money he had ingrossed, and for unjust actings while employed as president of the council, which were supposed to be the cause of the loss of Spanish trading here. Has erected a Court of Exchequer. Before leaving, Walrond bragged of his interest with Clarendon and of his great services to the King in England. He has a house with some land around, whose value is not equal to the sums for which he will be indicted. Asks that persons may not be given letters of denization or naturalization except they bring certificates under writer's hand and seal. Walrond's house would serve as a fit house for the Governor of the Island and will save money in purchasing one. Details of convenience of this plan.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 280–2.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: [Last date.] Dec. 2. A narrative touching the proceedings . . . against Col. Humphrey Walrond with copies of minutes of council meetings, orders &c. relating to foregoing, of 2 Sept.; 12, 19, and 27 Oct.; and 4 Nov. 1663.—4½ *pp.* (283–6.)

Dec. 2. *Assignment* by Clarendon, of sum of £4,600 of money

payable to him out of soldiers' and adventurers' lands, to Anthony Staughton of Dublin, to be paid immediately after the sum of £2,000 due to Sir Thomas Vyner and partner.—*Copy.* (287–8.)

Dec. 2. *Ormonde to Officers of the Green Cloth* [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 304].—*Copy.* (289.)

Dec. 3, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Has received his of the 28th ult. Criticizes [Clarendon's] proposals for the Irish settlement on the foundation of the old act and by way of judicature. Urges claim of the innocent living in rebel quarters. The argument is weak that because the Council were kind to themselves in approving provisoes, they are not therefore to be trusted with distributing amongst the Irish what they must divide entirely amongst them. Anglesey's gout keeps [Ormonde] from being informed of the exceptions to the establishment which he is likely to subscribe to. Expects the Secretary will have frequent fuel for jealousy of the writer. Is utterly against pardoning O'Sulivan and continues his desire for Donagh O'Callaghan who was as right as the other was wrong. The warrant for the repayment of the money taken from [Clarendon] will be sent to the proper persons. [Ormonde's] own affairs are being neglected: the severity of the English laws in reference to Ireland and the unsettled state of the Kingdom make an Irish estate and no estate much the same thing. Thinks the use he could be in England will be largely over before he gets leave to go. The journey would be expensive and he is not as fond of winter jaunts as he was.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (290, 292.)

Dec. 4/14, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Good effect of the threat to take reprisals from the ecclesiastics of Brabant: sale of the Prince of Orange's lands by Countess of Isingen is stopped. The Dowager is sending M. Reed, the Prince's master of the horse, to England to solicit what is due from Charles II. Some towns of Holland demand reprisals against Brandenburg. The States General are framing an answer to writer's memorial about the *Hopewell* and *Leopard* according to the East India Company's answer. Ships from Amsterdam are quarantined in France. The plague came there by a man-of-war from Algiers. Disorders in Dordrecht: the guilds of Burghers drink the Prince of Orange's health at their meetings and wear his colours. The Dowager has disposed of a Drossart's place in Overyssell without the King's knowledge. Cuneus writes of a design of the Spaniards and Moors to surprise Tanger with the help of a German soldier in the garrison. Refers to Zeested's business in London.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 107, ff. 31–32.) *Seal.*

Dec. 5/15 [read Dec. 8/18]. *Advice*[1] of the Admiralties to States General, for equipping a fleet of 18 ships for the Mediterranean and the Spanish Coast. Details of armament, supplies, &c. France and Great Britain should be invited to assist.—2 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 44.)

Dec. 5, Dublin. *Ormonde to Col. Gorge,* answering his of 17th ult. Understands condition of his garrison; will do what he can. He is to take no notice of the report as to the uncertainty of his position.—*Copy.* (Vol. 80, f. 293.)

Dec. 5. *Ric. Reynell and Hen. Whitfeld to Lane.* Mr. Hore's counsel, Mr. Baggot, refused to proceed to the innocency of Philip Hore when writers offered to prove him nocent on which their briefs were very full. (296–7.)

[Dec. 9.] *Memorandum* addressed by Ormonde to Charles II [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–5, pp. 310–14]. 14½ *pp. Copy by Lane.* (359–68.)

Dec. 9, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Could not acknowledge his of Nov. 21 and 28 before departure of Lord Clancartie. Has now prepared an answer to the paper presented to [Clarendon] by the commissioners. Hopes he will be relieved by one of the provisoes he offers for [Clarendon's] consideration. Complains of irregularities of the commissioners' proceedings 'in order to the trial' in Hore's case. Refers to copy of letter from two of his counsel, Reynolls and Whittfeild [above, Dec. 5]. Asks him to speak to the King as to the calumnies against writer regarding the sale of offices. Hears that the King has declared that the diet Lane had at Court shall be disallowed. Encloses copy of Ormonde's letter to officers of the Green Cloth [above, p. 351]. Entertained persons of quality who could not find room at Ormonde's own table. Lane's present employment is painful and unprofitable, not what the world concludes from the great gain of Lord Strafford's secretaries. Merely requests that the King will vouchsafe him an hearing. Believes some of the Irish have done him ill offices. The reason may be that he was chosen by the House of Commons to bring to Ormonde the draft of a bill to prevent the increase of Popery. Was in truth opposed to it as unseasonable. About the same time prevailed with the House to retract an order entered on Feb. 28 last reflecting on the proceedings of the commissioners. Asks [Clarendon] to see Mr. Keating who can explain Lane's causes of dissatisfaction and the falsity of the deed. It was not in

[1] See summary in French in letter of Wicquefort to Frederick III, Dec. 22, 1663, H. T. Colenbrander, *Bescheiden uit vreemde archieven omtrent de Groote Nederlandsche Zeeoorlogen,* i. 123–4.

existence when Hore through Mr. Garrett Moore was trying to make an accommodation. Sir John Stevens is now very well having one eye perfect. Sends a copy of the warrant concerning [Clarendon's] money.—4 *pp.* (315–16.)

Enclosures: (i) [Dec.] *Copy* of the case as given to [Clarendon] stating grounds on which the commissioners' decision was made with [Lane's] answers upon it criticising the deed of feoffment and the manner of proceeding upon Hore's second claim under the King's letter of July 2.—2¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Lane.* (313–14.)

(ii) [Dec.] *Alternative drafts*, (*a*) Proviso for Sir G. Lane's restoration to Hore's estate and for Hore's reprisal; (*b*) Proviso for Lane's reprisal if (*a*) not approved.[1]—2½ *pp. Copies.* (308–11.)

Dec. 10/20. *West India Company to States General*, complaining of violent proceedings of the English in the New Netherlands and intrusions in places discovered by the company and specifying particular acts of aggression by Capt. Fallcost.—2 *pp. Translation. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 107, f. 39.)

Dec. 11/21, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The other provinces will not assist Holland to equip a fleet for the Straits. About a dozen ships will be sent and they intend to invite England and France to join with them. Has not encouraged overtures from them as Charles II has a ratification from the Grand Seigneur of his treaty with the Moors and they have not. Fears the Dutch would play some trick on the King. Wishes Sir John Lawson were on his way. Hopes the King has his second letters from the King of Portugal for the rendition of Bombaim. Reports of French troops preparing for Italy, but the grand design is believed to be really for Flanders. Holland begins to take to heart Gamarra's proposal of a defensive league. Dutch and general news items. Hopes Tangier will not be as expensive as Dunkirk. Report in the Harlem *Gazette* last Saturday that the Duke of York had been found guilty at the last sessions of the Old Bailey but had since conformed to the Church. Complained to De Witt of this and mistake has been corrected to read 'Earl of Bristol'. Thought Zested might have done something in London; is sure he will do nothing here but would prefer he went direct to Denmark. Even if the King wrote himself for order to apprehend Richardson it would be denied. This would make the discontented English very bold, whereas they are now in fear of writer. Will consider whether he could be taken by some lusty fellows. If these people were banished and driven to Germany they would be less dangerous; here they grow rich by trade and

[1] See below, p. 375.

handicraft and ships come and go daily for England. Asks for a letter to Sir Philip Warwick for what is due to writer. Encloses a copy of the West India Company's letter to the States General. *Postscript*: Account of conference with deputies of the States General concerning the *Bona Esperanza*, *Bonadventure*, *Hopewell*, and *Speedwell*. The gazetteer of Harlem is to be publicly reprimanded by States of Holland.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (33–38.) *Seal.*

Dec. 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives a more complete account of the conference referred to in his last about the proceedings of the Dutch East India Company.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (41–43.) *In full in* Lister, iii. 263–70.

Dec. 18/28. *Same to same.* Treaty between the Prince of Lichtenstein and the Count of Oostfrise; a fresh dispute has broken out and the Bishop of Münster is authorized by the Emperor to execute a sentence obtained by Lichtenstein against the Count. The latter has not yet made any complaint to the States and is suspected as being in alliance with the Bishop. Reasons of the alarm of the Dutch. The States General have sent their deputy to desire Gamarra to do his utmost for the satisfaction of Prince of Orange so there might be no need of letters of reprisal. They are setting up a Council of Trade at Amsterdam with De Graffe as President. This country carries a vast trade with Spain. Rumour that Louis XIV will buy some ships in Amsterdam and intends to be very strong next summer in the Mediterranean. Dutch jealousy of his great arming of himself. Cuneus writes that endeavour had been made to obtain leave to levy some regiments in England for the service of the King of Spain in Milan. A force is being prepared to oppose the Bishop of Münster. M. Zulisteine would fain know what Clarendon thinks of the copy of Santouville's commission in the King's name. Is trying to find two or three resolute men who will adventure upon Richardson to surprise him, but it must be out of Amsterdam. Complains that his supply is 4 months behind. *Postscript*: The young Duke of Holstein is here to make a treaty of commerce.—4 *pp.* (45–47.)

Dec. 22/Jan. 1,[1] Tuesday. *Extract* of resolutions of Estates of Groeningen concerning a new form of public prayer.—*Translation.* (54.)

1663/4. Dec. 23/Jan. 2, Diest(?). *Just*[*us*] *Colomar to Cornbury.* Assures him that £500 more may do the business. The action proposed is honourable and will oblige the prince his master.

[1] Dated 'Martis 22th of December 1664' [*rectius* 1663, o.s.].

Refers to his own business concerning the 'lichthousses'. Mentions Madam Frances, Mr. Lowrey the learned student, Beling and Bultel. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 1–2.) *Seal.*

Dec. 24/Jan. 3, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Courtenar's ships cannot go to sea again this winter and the fleet to go with De Ruither cannot leave till the end of April. This is fortunate for Lawson since Trump will not dare to appear before Algiers with the 3 or 4 ships he has. Account of Dutch affairs; concessions made to get the Bishop of Münster out of the little redoubt 'by' Eilarscons of which they want possession. Defensive preparations by the Spaniards in Italy.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 107, ff. 49–50.) *Seal.*

Dec. 25/Jan. 4, The Hague. *Same to* [*same*]. Fears Sested when he comes will act like d'Estrades, and make greater compliments here than in London. Approves of the branding of English ships for the Norway trade and answers objections at length. Points out that a great increase in English shipping would result. Moreover the branding is only a privilege and not compulsory. The Dutch find it a great advantage. The Navigation Act has quite driven the Dutch from supplying England with the commodities of those parts and weakens them in shipping and seamen. All this trade is fallen to the Danes and Swedes. Criticizes the design of English merchant ships as too little in hold and too big above water, rather tubs than ships. Shows that the various reasons given for the maintenance of the East India Company, the Merchant Adventurers at Dordrecht, the Turkey Company and the Muscovy do not apply to the Eastland Company if it chiefly employs foreign ships. The want of the privilege of branding hinders Englishmen from building ships proper for this trade. Points out advantages of the branding, and the superiority of English over Dutch harbours for this trade. Salt, hemp, pitch and tar being cheap, this would be a means of encouraging the herring fishery.—3½ *pp.* (52–53.)

[Last date.] Dec. 26. *Memorandum* of the expense of H.R. Highness's Household for the quarter ended Christmas 1663. Gives totals of weekly bills to various tradesmen. *Incomplete.* (Vol. 80, ff. 317–18.)

Dec. 28, Barbadoes. *Lord Willoughby to* [*Cornbury*]. Has omitted to take a commission from Duke of York as Vice Admiral as well as his commission from the King. Will not act anything relative thereto until he receives H.R.H.'s orders. The Duke has constituted a Court of Admiralty and appointed Col. Barrick of this island to be Judge Advocate without notifying writer.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 5–6.)

Dec. 29. *Sir Hugh Myddleton to Cornbury.* His wife told him he would receive a letter from Cornbury before the arrival of hers. Has not received it. Has waited here above 4 months and has had no encouragement of bettering his condition since Sir Allen [Brodrick ?] left. Must return to England next term as Col. Phillipps has commenced a suit. Will be ridiculed if he returns without a command.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 7–8.) *Seal.*

Dec. 29. [*Clarendon*] *to Lord Winchilsea.* Has received his of Aug. 4 by Mr. Ricaut. Winchilsea's secretary will inform him what reception the Grand Signor's ratification found at Algiers and what the King resolves to do thereupon. Hopes he will persuade those in authority there to believe that the course the King takes to repair the injuries of his subjects by the base violation of their faith, is most necessary for English trade in the Mediterranean. Hopes before the end of the summer Sir J. Lawson will teach them to know themselves. The Grand Signor should not think it to his advantage to be at war with England in which these pirates in a manner involve him. Does not yet see enough of his design upon Christendom and how far he intends to advance. The King will not be forward to declare himself. The Dutch believe they have already composed their differences with the Grand Signor. Hopes he will be able on his return to make it evident how much English trade has improved during his embassy.—2 *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (9a–b.)

1663/4. Dec. 29/Jan. 8, Nantes. *Complaints* of [Dutch] merchants in France to States General about exactions of French officers in levying the new duty on foreign ships of 50 stivers per ton.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 103.)

Dec. 31/Jan. 10, Lisbon. *Agreement* under 7 heads, made on 1 Jan. 1664 [N.S.], with Conde de Castello Milhor on behalf of the English troops in Portugal, regarding pay, arrears and re-equipping the horse.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Copy, translated from the Portuguese.*[1] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 10–11.) *Another copy.* (12–13.)

[Dec. ?] *Proposal* by Ri. Ward for constituting an office of Surveyor General of Customs in Ireland and asking to be recommended to the office. [Subscribed in another hand:—] 'One of the two searchers' places at Gravesend in reversion'. (Vol. 92, ff. 49–50.) See *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, pp. 85, 440.

Copy of Inscription on the pillar at Rome erected by Pope Alexander VII under treaty with France. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 357–8.)

[1] In another contemporary hand are words 'Consul Maynard, Feb. 13, 1664'. This refers to letter (below, pp. 367–8) of Feb. 1/11 with postscript of 3/13.

[1663.] *Petition* to Ormonde of the Provost, fellows and scholars of Trinity College, near Dublin that no proviso will be put in the [Act of Explanation] which will affect petitioners' title to lands in Munster granted in fee-farm and forfeited to the King by the tenants.—*Copy.* (Vol. 80, ff. 371–2.)

[1663.] *Copy* of statute 15 Car. II c. 13 regulating the collection of Hearth money [see *Statutes of Realm*, v. 493–5].—6 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 85–88.)

[1663?] *Papers* by [Mr. Sanders] concerning the failure of the King of Persia to compound for the arrears of the customs of Ormus granted to the English East India Company in 1611. (i) The company resolved about 3 years ago to blockade the port. The King ought to inquire into the whole matter as the company will not now use force as they know not but that in Nov. 1664 their whole stock may be dissolved. Recites documents which the company ought to be ordered to produce. The King can send ships without any extraodinary charge as he will be sending supplies to the garrison at Bombay.—2¼ *pp.* (121–2.) (ii) Considerations[1] as to the negotiation with Persia. Privileges from the Christian princes of Armenia and Georgia should be sought and letters sent for that purpose to Lord Bard, who is at Venice with a commission dated 1650.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (123–4.)

[1663?] *Petition* of William Gallwey[2] to the Queen [Catherine] for a warrant to the Treasurer for payment of his salary as Groom of the Privy Chamber. He was sworn by her warrant to the Earl of Chesterfield on the settlement of her family, but his name has been omitted from the list in error. (Vol. 73, f. 390.)

[1663?] *Petition* to King and Privy Council by several officers of Fleet on behalf of commanders, officers, and mariners of Fleet employed in sea service since Jan. 1642[/3]. Refers to previous petition, and desires that all proceedings under act directing prosecution of such as are accountable for Prize Goods [14 Car.

[1] This second paper probably belongs to the year 1654 when Henry Bard, Lord Bellamont was on his way to the East to solicit supplies for Charles II. He died near Agra on June 20, 1656 (G. E. C.'s *Peerage*). The papers may have been brought together and submitted to Clarendon about the end of the year 1663. (Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663/4, pp. 476, 479.) Bombay was not formally handed over by the Portuguese until Feb. 8/18, 1664/5 (E. Prestage, *Diplomatic Relations of Portugal*, Watford, 1925, p. 157).

[2] Gallwey was an assiduous petitioner to the King after the Restoration for relief of his necessities and employment (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–1, pp. 336, 560; 1661–2, pp. 30, 144; 1663–4, p. 42). The Earl of Chesterfield became Chamberlain to Queen Catherine on Feb. 24, 1661/2 (*D.N.B.* s.v.), but provision was not made for the Queen's Household until April 4, 1663, while Gallwey received a royal bounty of £100 as late as July 14, 1663 (*Cal. Treas. Bks.*, 1660–7, pp. 509, 513, 535).

II. c. 14, passed in May 1662] be forborne and requesting a pardon under the Great Seal for the persons concerned.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 162–3.)

[1663?] *List* of names of [dissenters?] of Twickenham, Branford, Thames Ditton and London; Widow Bartlet's house near Richmond Ferry is a usual meeting place. *Memorandum in Clarendon's hand:* 'To send for Sir Robt. Cann, Sir Thomas Yeomans[1] and the Shiere Lieut.(?)' (164–6.)

[1663?] *Note* of moneys laid out for and earned of Viscount Cornbury since 26 Nov. 1662 in connexion with his estate. Includes £5 for 'vellombe, calculating, drawing and colouring the platt of Cornbury Parke'. Total £52. 5*s*. 6*d*. (167–8.)

[1663?] *Proposals* made by Sir Hugh Cholmeley concerning Tangier. Suggests that no offensive war should be made against the Moors but trade with them encouraged. Soldiers in garrison to be reduced to citizens. Merchants to be encouraged to settle there and obstructions to trade to be removed. 'The business of power' in the garrison is necessary to undertake the mole. Cholmeley offers that if he be made Governor he will reduce the establishment by £5,000 a year and oblige himself to complete mole within 3 years at the rate of the contract and make a harbour sufficient for third rate frigates to winter in. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (286–7.)

[1663?][2] *Form* of an oath of allegiance, in particular to defend the King against leagues, excommunications, and conspiracies; to reveal treasons, conspiracies, leagues &c., even if known under confession. Special clause renouncing equivocations and mental reservations. [*On back*:] Memoranda for [obtaining] a declaration from the Pope that excommunications go no farther than to *sacramentalia*; also whether a priest, if treason is confessed to him, is bound by this oath to reveal it, and in what way.—2 *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 92, ff. 200–1.) *Preceded by a fair copy.* (198–9.)

[1663?] *Proposals* to encourage salt manufacture in the King's dominions, thereby employing thousands who would otherwise be idle and ready for dissension. An Irish Act of Parliament to be passed against the importation of French salt. Undertakes to subscribe sums sufficient to buy all salt works in and about the town [Northwich?] now to be obtained at low rates. The

[1] Both Cann and Yeomans were knighted in Sept. 1663. They were Aldermen of Bristol (W. A. Shaw, *Knights*, ii. 238).

[2] The date is very uncertain but the drafts may have been made in connexion with Bellings's mission to Rome in March of this year (above, pp. 305, 311), when apparently other matters, besides a Cardinalate for Aubigny, were raised.

river [Weaver] running through the town is to be made navigable, which will probably be effected by the general act for making rivers navigable if care be taken in drawing up same.[1] The King should grant licence to transport salt free of customs and excise for fourteen years in all parts of England. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Col. Venables of the salt pans in Cheshire'. (113–14.)

[1663?][2] *Fr. R. Caron to Clarendon.* Refers to his last interview with Clarendon. Cannot recollect having spoken any of the discourses attributed to him by Mr. Montegu either to English or to Irish. Was first banished to Flanders from Ireland by that factious and disloyal party in '31 [*recte* '51?]. Writer and Mr. Walsh were traduced at Rome and ordered by the Pope to appear before the Internuncio at Brussels. Traduced in Spain as seducing Irish soldiers from Flanders to France but cleared of charge. Walsh was imprisoned at Madrid. Was accused in Paris of being a Jansenist. The only hatred against Caron and Walsh is their loyalty. *Postscript.* Warns him against Suiny [i.e. Eugene Sweeney, Cath. Bp. of Kilmore] the Irish doctor lately come from Paris, who is going to Ireland to act against Walsh. Understands he was Montegu's informant.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (67–68.) *Seal.*

[1663?] *Presentment* by the Grand Jury of Buckinghamshire of the grievances of the county. Conjectures about the causes of the decay of inland trade. Suggest an inquiry into the management of the King's income and expenditure.—1¼ *pp.* (95–96.)

[1663?] *Paper* by G. Charnocke giving an account of the King's alum works at Mulgrave in Yorkshire. Traces history of the industry. Refers to a commission of survey of Oct. 1662, and explains claims made by Sir John Munson, guardian of the young Earl of Mulgrave. Proceedings are only hindered by Sir Nicholas Crisp, the other parties interested in the works being willing to accept reasonable satisfaction. Details of Munson's proposed terms on which he will consent to an Act of Parliament giving the King the sole right of making alum.[3]—7½ *pp.* (100–5.)

[1663?] *Clarendon to John Ferdinand, Prince de Portia.* Acknowledges his letter desiring assistance for the Emperor. Charles II is unable to give a reply to the ambassador's request at present, not through lack of zeal for the cause of the Emperor

[1] A bill for making navigable the Rivers Mersey and Weaver was introduced into the Commons in 1663 but failed to pass (T. C. Barker, in *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancs. & Cheshire*, ciii. 84 note).

[2] Dated 'Duke Street at Mris. Richesson neer the Blue Bell'.

[3] Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1663–4, p. 365; *Lords Journals*, xi. 528, 529.

and Christendom, but by reason of his own difficulties. The ambassador is well acquainted with the state of English affairs. The King will give assistance as soon as his own troubles are settled.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (98–99a.) *Followed by slip setting out the Prince's full titles.* (99b.)

[1663?] *Propositions* concerning the Post Office. The Postmaster now pays only £21,500 and the interest therein during Col. Byshopp's time only, is given to the Duke of York, who has now been offered £26,000 for 21 years and £1,000 above, which may be given to Sir H. B[ennet] for sitting still. Discusses removal of Byshopp. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (129.)

[1663?] *Queries* concerning the soldiers' and adventurers' lands in Ireland as to why the King should not resume all lands held by them in excess of their patents. Ireland was never in a better condition to give subsidies to the King than now. (215–16.)

[1663?] *Abstract* of privileges formerly granted by the Emperors of Russia to the Company of English merchants. Complains of various breaches, and that Dutch privileges have been restored. Summarises under 5 heads some necessary immunities desired to be added to the present privileges.—2½ *pp.* (259–60.)

[1663?] *Proposal* by Sir Edward Forde[1] to the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland for the suppression of all farthings not warranted by the King's authority according to the terms of a proclamation published by the late Lord Justices; and that he be permitted to coin farthings of his own invention which cannot be counterfeited. Gives details of his plan.—2 *pp.* (206–7.)

[1663?][2] *Estimate* of a provision for 80 men to settle a plantation, e.g. tools, utensils, clothes, &c. Total charge 730*l. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (41–42.)

Jan. 1/11, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Proposals by Overycell in States General about nominating an ambassador for England and the presents. Proceedings of the Bishop of Münster. The Admiralty of Holland are beginning to equip the 12 ships to be sent out by them against the Turks; and Amsterdam 4 to convoy merchantmen to Smirna and 7 others for the Straits and Spain. Attack by the Duke of Savoy on the Piedmontese has been repulsed. News items. Gave a ball and supper

[1] This project is mentioned by Pepys, *Diary* (ed. Wheatley), under the date Nov. 6, 1663. The authority of the Lords Justices expired when Ormonde was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant on July 27, 1662. This paper would therefore appear to belong either to the latter part of 1662 or to 1663.

[2] This date is very doubtful but this paper may belong to the year of the Carolina Charter.

last night to Prince of Orange and Princess Mary.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 107, ff. 59–60.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 271–2.

Jan. 3, Cornwell. *Sir Tho. Penyston to Cornbury.* Intercepted the enclosed letter directed to one Downey, cook of Brasenose College, whilst returning to the country by way of Oxford. Searched his house and discovered similar evidence of disaffection and a conspiracy to subvert the government, but found no arms. Left the examination of the man to the head of the house, a Doctor who is also a justice of peace in the Corporation. The mayor and the honest party in Oxford fear an insurrection. Account of increasing influence of the Fanatics in Oxford. Has informed his colonel of this letter and desired orders for his company of foot to lie at Norton. A troop of horse should be left here for some time.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 31–32.)

Jan. 6/16, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Encloses agreement [above, p. 356]. Arrival of a ship last night from London; no letters have yet come ashore. Hears that the Portuguese Ambassador has left Whitehall for France to treat of marriage between one of the daughters of the Duke of Nemers, and the King of Portugal. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (14–15.)

Jan. 6/16. *Same to same.* Refers to agreement for satisfying the English troops. Francisco Fereira Ribello sails on the *Victory* of London in about a fortnight. He will desire some recruits for the English foot for the next campaign and will ask for the remainder of the dowry to be forborne until they are better able to pay it. He is instructed to ask for frigates to be sent here at the beginning of May at the furthest. The King of Portugal has written to the King of France to second these requests. Agreement made by the Count de Marea, a Frenchman, for 400 French troopers to be sent here. Information concerning the Spanish forces, from 25 soldiers deserting from the regiments lately shipped at Ostend. They say the Irish Regiment has been lost at sea. Disposition of the English troops under Col. Pearson and Major John Ramsey. Dispute of Count Schomberg with the Portuguese Court. News of the loss of English merchant ships by the Argier pirates. Many foreigners believe the English purposely seek out these men-of-war and deliver them the strangers' goods they have aboard. Need of maintaining the honour of English seamen and navigation; satisfaction at news that Sir J. Lawson is coming out with 10 frigates. The Brazil fleet will depart within 4 or 5 days; 2 English ships go in it by

virtue of the articles of peace. Asks to be left here a few years longer.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 16–17b.)

Jan. 6. *Sir C. Harbord to Cornbury.* Wishes Hawles's business settled. Will write to Hawles to hasten his return of Lord Treasurer's warrant. Will do all possible to perfect the business before the Lord General's act expires next March. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (18–19.)

Jan. 6, Deal. *Francis Hyde to same* at Worcester House. Delayed by contrary winds. Will give the best intelligence he can as occasion offers. Begs him to remember his solicitations which may easily be consented. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (20.) *Seal.*

Jan. 7, Bridge. *J. Bulteale to same* at Whitehall. Hopes Clarendon has recovered. Is now at Sir Arnold Breames's house 3 miles beyond Canterbury. Will leave to-morrow. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (21–22.) *Seal.*

Jan. 7, Dublin Castle. *Lane to same.* Acknowledges his of Dec. 26. Ormonde is writing by Dr. Gorge who goes towards London to-morrow. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (23–24.) *Seal.*

Jan. 8/18. The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Bishop of Münster's actions. Holland's fears of a French invasion of Flanders awaken those of other provinces. Dutch affairs: account of conference with De Witt concerning a defensive league with Spain. Zulistein affirms the present dispute about ceremony with Lord Hollis is an innovation. Extracts from Boreel's letter from France.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 62–63.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 272–4 (*extract*).

Jan. 9, Dublin. *Ormonde to same.* Recommends passing of pardon for Donagh O'Callaghane from his own experience of his endeavours to serve the crown and by certificates in his favour from Orrery and others. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 25–26.) *Seal.*

Jan. 9. [*Same to same.*] Discusses enclosed copies of two letters lately sent to the King about the settlement. Omitted mention of arming the Irish as an expedient in case of a rebellion of the English or the sects. Has nothing but the ordinary intelligence of affairs in England and abroad, or of the meeting of Parliament. Is willing to come to Court for a short time if the King thinks fit. His son Ossory with suitable assistance could discharge the government in his absence. Dr. Gorge's journey being doubtful, ventures all this by the post.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (27–28.)

Jan. 9, Dublin. *Lane to* [*same*]. Refers to [Clarendon's] illness. Encloses papers about Hore's children not being provided for when their brother was treating for an accommodation with Lane at London. Is turned out of the present possession of the estate by the new remainder. Mr. Tho. Talbot's vouching Lord St. Albans' and Mr. Mountague's concernment in that affair was not the truth. Encloses copy of letter from Ormonde to the commissioners concerning one of Lane's antagonists. Will observe his commands about Mr. Rawleigh in letter of Nov. 17 received on the 4th inst.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (29–30.)

Jan. 9/19, Dordrecht [last date]. *Attested copy* of declaration by Edward Doyley, dated Jamaica 28 Feb. 1661/2, for payment of £696 prize money to Duke of York in respect of the ship *Maerten van Rossen* of Middleburgh, Leonard Johnson, master. *Translated from Dutch translation from English.* (Vol. 107, f. 67r.)

[Jan.] *Advertisement* of sale of bond of Duke of York for £696[1] on the 31st inst. (67v.) Japikse, app. xiii.

[Jan. 11/21.][2] *Petition* of council of the Dutch West India Company complaining of the continued aggression of the English against the New Netherlands, particularly of those of the colony of Hertford, and desiring them to agree upon a boundary between the two nations.—2 *pp. Translation.* (102.)

Jan. 12, Aboard the *James* in the Downs. *Fr. Hyde to Cornbury.* Was told here that his recommenders were worthless. Refers to inquiries he is threatened with. Bearer Mr. Standen heard the first words spoken against him. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 33a–b.) *Seal.*

Jan. 13/23. *Extract* of resolution of States of Zealand concerning equipping ships for the Straits. The Admiralty of Zealand cannot bear the proportion of charges required from them until other provinces pay their arrears. (Vol. 107, f. 74.)

Jan. 13, Hereford. *Justices of peace for Herefordshire to Clarendon*, asking assistance to prevent Mr. Bissell from obtaining a sum of money assigned by Act of the present Parliament for making navigable the River Wye. The money was lent by certain men in year 1647 to the Long Parliament and later deposited in hands of Rich. Reid Esq. for the benefit of the county. Bissell pretends the same belongs to the King. *Signed by Edward Hopton and 11 others. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 34–35.) *Seal.*

[1] Cf. Downing's letter (below, p. 364) where the sum is said to be £900 odd.
[2] Cf. Colenbrander, *Zeeoorlogen*, i. 125–6 (Wicquefort to Frederik III. Jan. 26, 1664).

Jan. 16, Oxford. *Dr. Ja. Hyde to Cornbury.* Thanks for letter to the ranger of Whichewood; he sent writer a doe last week. Will be tender in use of liberty given him. Presents his service to the 'young gentleman at Islington'.[1] *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 36–37.) *Seal.*

Jan. 15/25, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Arrival of Duke of Lunenburgh. M. d'Estrades has declared his master's designs on the Spanish Netherlands. Affair of Count of Emden and Bishop of Münster. Estates General will not give up Cocheene or their privileges in Brazil. Complained to De Witt of printed papers being publicly affixed in the Exchanges of certain towns exposing for sale a pretended bond of the Duke of York for £900 odd.[2] This is only done for notorious bankrupts. Letter from States General to the King concerning English encroachments in the New Netherlands. Increase of Swedish shipping. French news. Hears good account of the progress of the mole at Tangier and that the English at present dispose of their merchandize at great profit there. Levying of new troops by the Bishop of Münster. There is talk here of a scuffle between Clarendon and Lauderdale and hopes that Bristol will raise new divisions in the Parliament.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 65–66.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 275–6 (*extract*).

Jan. 17. *Lady Carnarvon to* [*Cornbury*]. Is under many obligations to him. Hears he has lately been troubled with the spleen. Cannot tell what to make of her own business there is so much double dealing. The family removes to London at the beginning of March. Hears 'my Lord' goes to his un[cle?] Herbert's in Berkshire in about a fortnight. Begs his blessing for 'poor Bell'. Cousin Hugh is very lazy.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 38–39.)

Jan. 17. *J. Hervey to same* at Cornbury. Sir G. Saville's boy is out of danger. Dined last night with Cornbury's brother, the controller and other of his friends; pledged Sir Henry [Capell?] '3 in a hand'. Paid Cornbury's compliments to Lady Woode. Lord Townshend came to town to-night. Has been two hours with Lord Wentworth since dining. Lord Fitzharding has had a fit of ague. 'Here is a highly comended p[l]ay of an Indian Queene acted this day' by Sir Rob. Howard and Mr. Dryden.[3]—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury,* '. . . Jan. 27'. (40–41.) *Seal.*

Jan. 18. *Sir Ch. Harbord to same,* giving an account of his

[1] i.e. Cornbury's son, Edward, afterwards 3rd Earl of Clarendon.
[2] Cf. above, p. 363.
[3] i.e. the tragedy, *The Indian Queen*; cf. Pepys, *Diary,* ed. Wheatley, under dates Jan. 27 and Feb. 1.

proceedings to expedite the business of Clarendon in order to obtain a present surrender and the passing of the intended grant. Has written to Mr. Hawles to inform him of the quantity of the copper now assigned so that the value of the whole may be better stated. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (42–43.)

Jan. 20, Kingston-Lisle. *Humphrey Hyde to same* at Worcester House. Thanks him for helping his son Francis to his employment in Ginny. Asks that having obtained his 'factoridg' he will ensure that his masters do not settle him in the fatal places of Africa (as Golgotha or the like), but in the more healthy places in that hot climate. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (44–45.) *Seal.*

Jan. 22/Feb. 1, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Arrival of minister of the Bishop of Münster. Zealand defers contributing to the fleet for the Straits; no province but Holland will consent to a joint contribution. States General have sent writer a copy of an information concerning a ship, the *Armes of Amsterdam* pretended to be taken in the West Indies by an English ship with a Portugal commission. Hopes Lawson will be able to do his business before the fleet of this state sails. Is ready to correspond direct with Sir R. Fanshaw if it will assist his negotiation. Has employed Lieut. Watts to try and catch Richardson. Dutch news.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 72–73.)

Jan. 23, Purton. *Nevill Maskelyne to same.* Sends particulars of all the demesne lands and copyholds. Discusses details and explains method of compilation. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 46–47.)

Jan. 23 [last date]. *List* of High Stewardships granted to Clarendon giving dates of grants, fees &c.: bishopric of Rochester, Allerton and Allertonshire, Salisbury, deaneries of Chichester and Norwich, Yarmouth, and Abingdon. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (51–52.)

Jan. 25, Grayes. *W. Knollys to Cornbury* at Worcester House. The workmen cannot yet take up the trees on account of the snow. The trees will be at Cornbury three days after the weather becomes favourable. Holes for 300 should be got ready. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (53–54.) *Seal.*

Jan. 26/Feb. 5. *Memorial* by Downing to States General concerning the complaint of the Dutch West India Company about the *Arms of Amsterdam* alleged to have been seized by 5 English ships in the West Indies and carried to Virginia. Asserts that it is really an English ship called the *Merchants' Delight* seized by the Dutch in Guinea about Aug. 1661. (Vol. 107, f. 75.)

Jan. 27, Grayes. *W. Knollys to Cornbury.* Repeats details

about trees. Heard he was at Cornbury after sending word to him to London. Asks him to bespeak Mr. Finch's favour for himself and Sir Thomas Pennyston in their affairs. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 55–56.) *Seal.*

1663/4. Jan. 27/Feb. 6, Amsterdam. *Burgomaster and governors of Amsterdam to Downing,* asking him to beseech the King, Chancellor and Council of Great Britain not to alter the course of letters which for some years has gone *via* Harwidge and Helvoetsluce, to the route through Flanders. Refers to a contract made 11 Apr. 1661. (Vol. 107, f. 56.) *Followed by another copy.* (57.)

Jan. 27, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for his patience in listening to Keating's report on Lane's hardships in Mr. Hore's affair and his assistance for Lane's relief.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 81, f. 48.)

Jan. 28, London. *Sir Hen. Capell to Cornbury.* Cornbury's boy is perfectly well. Will see him at least once a week. Refers to planting of the trees. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (57–58.) *Seal. Addressed:* 'Leave this with Dr. Hide at Marlan [i.e. Magdalen] Hall, Oxford.'

Jan. 29, Whitehall. *Charles II to Ormonde* concerning Bathurst and the Post Office.—*Copy.* (49–50.) See *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–5, p. 358.

Jan. 29. [*Brodrick*] *to Cornbury.* Lord Bristol is pleading his conformity in the Exchequer according to the statute; Mr. Stevens appears for him there. Attended the Lord Chancellor yesterday on the Irish business. The King is told that Major Smith who discovered the Northern plot is murdered in his own house in Yorkshire. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (59–60.) *Seal.*

Jan. 29/Feb. 8, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of the case of those of Malta in which d'Estrades speaks very high. D'Estrades says if the King of Spain were to die, the King of France would intermeddle as tutor to the young King. Divisions in Zealand. Progress of the fitting out of ships against the Turks. The plague is still in many parts of Amsterdam; 262 deaths last week. Reports of agreement between the Pope and Louis XIV. Preparations of the French fleet against the Turks. Hopes Lawson has instructions if any dispute arise as to superiority in the Mediterranean. Summarizes letters of Boreel and Cuneus. Encloses copy of memorial presented by writer to States General concerning the late affront to the Duke of York. There is a report that O'Neill goes about sending the post by the old route; the burgomasters of Amsterdam pretend an agree-

ment with Col. Bishop for sending letters the way they go now.[1] Is sure they come quicker and cheaper by the present way. Has had long discourses with Sested. De Witt is very jealous of France; he is well satisfied with what Clarendon wrote about the French King. Has set an acquaintance of Richardson's at work to try and catch him; believes Richardson will settle in Rotterdam with his wife. The lease of Mrs. Hambden's house yet sticks with Lord Ashley Cooper.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 69–70.) *Seal.*

Jan. 29/Feb. 8. *Resolution* of the States General, referring Downing's memorial to the province of Zealand. The Committeerde de Raede in Holland is to order information to be laid against parties concerned in this province. *Translation.* (80.)

Jan. 30 (last date). *Extracts* of 6 letters from [Lord Hatton] to Dean of [Guernsey] between dates 23 July 1662 and 30 Jan. 1663[/4], concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the Island of Guernsey, the Act of Uniformity and other church affairs. References to Mr. Jarsey, Skibbo, Capt. Darel and Richard Marchmont.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 77, ff. 73–74.)

Jan. 30, London. *Sir Hen. Capell to Cornbury.* Capell's cousin is well in health. If this is received on the spot where Hugh and his instruments are, the tools should not be laid aside to read it lest Hugh be angry at Cornbury's sloth. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 61–62.) *Seal.*

Jan. 30. *Jo. Clutterbooke to* [*same*]. Told Ned Dowsett to excuse his not writing last Thursday. Clarendon opened Maskelyne's letters about the trees for Cornbury. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (63–64.)

Jan. 31, London. *Clarendon to Conde de Castelmelhor.* Charles II, at the request of the King of Portugal, sends Sir R. Fanshaw as ambassador to Spain with instructions in accordance with the King of Portugal's wishes, to return without delay unless he perceived the Spaniards were inclined to compose differences. The King of Portugal thought it desirable that all plans and propositions should be mutually communicated. Assures him that nothing is intended to the prejudice of the King of Portugal. Charles II desires to mediate for the release of the sons of Don Luis de Haro and the Duke of Medina de las Torres, and in return to procure good conditions for the King of Portugal.—*Lat.* 2¾ *pp. Copy.* (65–66.)

Feb. 1/11, Lisbon. *Thos. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of a Portuguese defeat. The Secretary of State will send false news

[1] See above, p. 366.

of this to England; it will retard the preparations for the next campaign. Schonbergh will confirm writer's report. Details of the preparations. Reports are current that Schonbergh is leaving the kingdom. Hears of an English fleet 20 leagues W. of this place which is probably Lord Tiviot going to Tangier. Portuguese affairs: progress of negotiations for the King's marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Nemers [*sic*]. It is hoped that Sir John Lawson's being in the Mediterranean will destroy the infidel pirates and secure navigation within and without the straits. *Postscript.* This ship was delayed for Francisco Fereira Rebello until Feb. 3/13. Two days since H.M.S. *Advice* came in; it leaves to-morrow to meet Sir J. Lawson, whose arrival begins to put life into the merchants of all nations. Hopes shortly to see English Levant commerce in its former splendour.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 67–68a.)

Feb. 1. *S. Bowman to Cornbury.* Waited on Mr. Hervey; he has no commands for writer in relation to the Queen's service. Reports are various about Bristol's preparations to appear in public against the Parliament. The child was well to-day. On Saturday last while Will [Knollys] was gone to Islington his little chamber was broken up and his clothes all stolen. (69–70.) *Seal.*

Feb. 2. *Mr. Knight to* [*same*], enclosing propositions which he conceives to be to [Cornbury's] advantage. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (71–72.)

Feb. 2, London. *Sir H. Capell to same.* The boy is perfectly well. (73–74.) *Seal.*

Feb. 3/13, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General expressing Charles II's readiness to declare himself regarding the association proposed in their letter of the 18th ult. against the pirates of Barbary when their lordships have adjusted particular terms. He has ordered his fleet now at sea to hold good correspondence with those of States General employed on the same service. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 76.)

Feb. 3, Badminton. *Lady Herbert to Cornbury.* Regrets he will not visit her being so near. Is glad her nephew is so well. Lord Herbert rose at 4 a.m. and will do the same to-morrow to go fox-hunting. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 75–76.) *Seal.*

Feb. 3, Worcester House. *Jo. Clutterbooke to* [*same*]. Received his of the 1st and delivered enclosures. The doe [Cornbury] sent came very well. If she had known of the journey of Master of the Robes [L. Hyde], Mrs. Baxter would have sent by him a good account of her charge. Has something ready to despatch concerning [Cornbury's] business at Cricklade. Mr. Porter has not yet

come from Sarum. Clarendon desires Mr. May to remove some of the ash trees in the clusters and set them out. 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (77–78.)

Feb. 4, Thursday. [*Bellings*] *to same.* Went to Islington with Mr. Church and spent an hour with the young gentleman. The Duchess played yesterday at Somerset House for a piece of plate valued £100 which Lady Shrewsbury won. Has delivered his letters to Sir H. Capell and Mr. Hervey. Cornbury forgot to leave Lord Aubigny a warrant for the £500. Clarendon intended to get into his closet this afternoon in Lady Clarendon's sedan; he cannot yet use his legs.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (79–80.)

Feb. 4, London. *Sir H. Capell to same.* Cornbury has little reason to be jealous of the health of his 'deare Nedd'. Thanks Hugh for kind thoughts. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (81–82.) *Seal.*

Feb. 4. *S. Bowman to same.* Hervey has not yet received any orders from the Queen for Bowman, except a warrant to Don Olivarez for money for the Portuguese servants. The gentleman who lent Bowman the money which Cornbury had, is pressing for payment this term. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (83–84.) *Seal.*

Feb. 5/15. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of Dutch affairs and uncertain attitude of Zealand towards De Witt. Sested desires writer to give in a memorial about Danish affairs in Guinie. He acknowledges advantages England would gain by the branding of the ships. Encloses memorials regarding the business of Barbary and the ship *Arms of Amsterdam.* A great noise is made here by the Earl of Bristol's business; some have great expectations of disorders and changes in England. 276 died of plague at Amsterdam last week; hints that ships coming hence should be quarantined. The East India actions rise and are now 481%. Zeesteed wishes writer to be in Copenhagen when [another minister] comes here; (1) to make a treaty concerning the trade of Guinie, (2) concerning the trade of Norway and the Sound, (3) to unite England and Denmark so that Denmark may quit their dependence on this country. Suggests that the like should be done with Sweden regarding Africa and the Sound.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 78–79.) *Seal.*

Feb. 5, Grayes. *W. Knollys to Cornbury.* Has great difficulty in getting carts to carry the ashes so long a journey. Has now procured two for £3 apiece which will arrive with the trees next Friday morning. Is arranging to meet Mr. Dowcett at Woodstock on Tuesday. (Vol. 81, ff. 85–86.) *Seal.*

Feb. 6, London. *Sir Hen. Capell to same,* concerning a visit to Cornbury's boy. Details of his amusements. (87–88.) *Seal.*

Feb. 6, Whitehall. *Sec. Bennet to Lane.* Has received his of the 27th ult. Has since discoursed with Lord Arran about Lane's latters of reprisal. They both conclude that Lane suffers no prejudice by the delay. Asks, in case the King gives him a reprize for Hore's estate, on what grounds he claims recompense for the children's portions.—*Copy. Endorsed by Lane*, '. . . Rec. 11 Feb. 1663'. (Vol. 81, ff. 89–90.)

Feb. 7, Tew. *Lady Ra. Falkland to Clarendon.* Will arrange for the money to be received when it will be paid. This assizes her son will have a trial in the trustee's names for a part of Fulbrooke which belongs to the parsonage of Burford. Fears Mr. Lenthall has the most able pleaders. Asks Clarendon, when the judges wait on him before the circuit, to let them know the trustees will have a trial in her child's right at Oxford. Nothing can do him prejudice except Lenthall has some trick.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (91–92.) *Seal.*

Feb. 8/18. *Memorial* by Downing to States General on behalf of King of Denmark. Desires them to restrain the West India Company in their ill-treatment of English and Danish subjects on the coast of Africa and to give satisfaction for what is past. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 101.)

Feb. 9, Purton. *Nevill Maskelyne to Cornbury.* Has spoken with the present tenant of the parsonage, who said it was a hard bargain in the yearly rent of £160. Cornbury should press for an abatement in respect of the uncertainty of the parsonage and the enclosures made in the fields. The farm walls at the back will cost £30 or £40. to repair. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 93–94.) *Seal.*

Feb. 10, Dublin. *Ormonde to Sec. Bennet*, concerning recruits from Ireland for the army in Portugal.—$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (95–96.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 362–4. (*For* 'libels are thriving', p. 363, *read* '. . . stiring'.)

Feb. 10, Oxford. *Capt. Robt. Wharton to Cornbury* at Worcester House. Thomas Hoare, a gunsmith who was a soldier all the war against the King and has lived in Witney 4 or 5 years, is now removed to a private place called Newgate to the house of Joseph Richards who was also a soldier against the King. Understands there is great recourse to him there by divers of his own tribe who are numerous in Witney. He has set up his forge here. Fears this may be of dangerous consequence. Newgate is within three miles of Sir Hen. Lee and Sir Francis Waynman. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (97–98.) *Seal.*

Feb. 11, Winterburn. *Mary Bee to same*, reminding him that her

husband desires to rent the tithe of Park [Clarendon]. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (99–100.) *Seal.*

Feb. 12/22, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, giving a long account of his conference with and arguments used to the deputies of the States General respecting the ships *Charles* and *James* and trading at Comenda and Cabo Corço. De Witt proposes a treaty should be made for regulating commerce within and without Europe. If granted this would terminate the English dominion of the seas. *Postscript.* Zeesteed has enclosed letters to Clarendon under cover to Sec. Bennett.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 81–82, 86–87.) Lister, iii. 279–88 (*omits postscript. The square brackets used on p. 286 are round ones in the MS.*).

Feb. 12/22. *Same to same*, concerning Sested's negotiations. D'Estrades is much nettled at writer's memorial about this business. Refers to the branding of ships. Encloses printed letter by the West India Company about the disputes with the English in the New Netherlands. Fresh complaints are made of the exactions of French officers in executing the business of the last-ghelt. Memorial by d'Estrades on behalf of the Bishop of Münster; jealousy of French power here. All expedition is being used to get their fleet to sea; they are jealous lest Lawson should do something before they come. Further particulars of gains to be made by branding ships; Sested confessed the Dutch pay not a quarter as much as the English. News from East Indies. Boreel's complaints to the King of France.—4 *pp.* (84–85.) Extracts in Lister, iii. 276–9 (p. 278 *for* Burele *read* Burclo).

Feb. 13, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*same*]. Received his of Jan. 30 by the ordinary post. Will obey Clarendon's commands, as soon as the gentleman he recommends arrives. Encloses copies of two letters from Ormonde to Sec. Bennet and copy of a letter he received yesterday from the King concerning Mr. Bathurst [above, p. 366]. The letter recommended by Ormonde, Sept. 9. last, for Lane's reprisal for Hore's estate is still in suspense, though a grant, recommended about the same time, has been made to Sir Theophilus Jones. Sends copy of Bennet's letter to Lane and his reply.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 101–2.)

Feb. 13. *Same to Sec. Bennet*, concerning his reprisal.—*Copy.* (105.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 366.

Feb. 13, Dublin. *Ormonde to same*, concerning Samuel Bathurst, O'Neill and others.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (103–4.) Ibid., pp. 365–6.

Feb. 15, The Fleet. *Sir Augustine Coronel to* [*Clarendon*]. The

King is displeased with writer's management of some things he put into his care. Begs [Clarendon] to obtain leave for him to come and prove himself innocent. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 106–7.)

Feb. 15/25. *Remonstrance* by Leonard Johnson to Lords Commissioners of Zealand, concerning the ship *Maerten van Rossen.* Reasons for now endeavouring to recover the claim from the Duke of York or the governor of Jamaica. Referred to the general assembly to show that there was no malice intended against the Duke.—3 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, ff. 97–98.)

Feb. 16/26. *Resolution* of the States General giving instructions for commissioner Mortaigne and Vice-Admiral De Ruyter to demand reparation from those of Algiers for damages contrary to the late treaty. *Extract.* (99.)

Feb. 16/26, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General concerning the ship *Marie*, commanded by John Den and belonging to the Company of Royal Adventurers surprised at Port of Anto by the *Golden Lyon* of Zealand on or about 4/14 March 1662/3, and only released on promise to leave the port. It was also hindered from trading at Comenda and other places. Demands satisfaction and reparation. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Translation.* (96.)

Feb. 17/27, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Sends with this, by bearer, John Sayers, a new cipher. Desires other to be burnt. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (88, 90.)

Feb. 17/27, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General, demanding the imprisonment of the Procureur who caused the libel, tendered herewith, against the Duke of York to be put up. Demands an account of what is done in Zealand against the authors. (100.)

Feb. 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Negotiations of Duke of Holstein here. Refers to enclosed regarding de Ruther's fleet. Their object is to affright those of Algiers by the noise of joining with Charles II. Terms the Dutch are willing to give to facilitate a new agreement are in a new instruction to Consul Mortagne. De Witt said it was not necessary to make overtures to Spain about this as they would not make a peace with the Turk. Reasons for not including France in their treaty. Representations to De Witt about getting satisfaction from the estates of Zealand in the business of the Duke of York. Dutch and French news. Has had much discourse with Carizius the Danish Resident about the business of Cabo Corço; suggested to him it would be better if Frederixburg were given up to

Charles II on condition of free trade there. Is against any treaty marine with the Dutch as to Europe but not as to Africa and the East Indies. Desberowe [*sic*] has been at Amsterdam seeking passage for England. East Indian news: the Spaniards are reported to have lost places, in the Molucques. Account of conference with De Witt about punishing the Procureur who published the libel against the Duke of York. Reports from Paris that Louis XIV will be proclaimed King of the Romans. Col. Banfeild [Bampfield] has been a good while here. There is much castle building here about Count de Bristoll. Importance of gaining both Sweden and Denmark at this time: this matter requires the utmost secrecy; has only mentioned it to Clarendon and Sec. Bennett. Cannot leave here yet, but Carlisle will not be in those parts till May or June, when writer could arrange to leave for a while. Bromley says the Prince has promised to make Reede his Master of Horse; if the King is solicited for recommendations, Bromley wishes the King will say he leaves it wholly to the Prince. Has found Richardson's haunts and lodging at Amsterdam; he has recently preached in the Presbyterian Church there.—7¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (91–95.) *Seal. Extracts* in Lister, iii. 288–90.

Feb. 18, Barbadoes. *Francis, Lord Willoughby to same.* Has met with many factious spirits while settling this island. Sir Robert Harley in this late action has been troublesome; Willoughby's first estimate of his character was mistaken. Was forced to command him to redeliver the seal on his refusal to sign a writ for a trial in which the King was concerned. Committed him to custody when he refused to deliver up the seal. He delivered it a few days afterwards.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 110–11.) *Seal.*

[Feb. 19], Friday. *Sir Augustine Coronel to Charles II.* Saw the person on Tuesday who took Coronel's letter to the King. Has since written to the Lord Chamberlain. If the King will grant the conference he has asked for, desires that Sec. Morrice be ordered to send a warrant to-day for his discharge.—*Fr.* (108–9.)

Feb. 19/29, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General*, concerning complaints of Dutch merchants and skippers. Account of French affairs. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 109r.)

Feb. 20/March 1, Saturday. *Remonstrance* presented to deputies of Zealand in behalf of Leonard Johnson and Dingman Bocquett masters of the ships *Martin van Rossen* and *Dolphin* respectively. Recites circumstances of making of the Duke of York's bond for £696 and reasons of its publication. Referred

by States General, with copies of Downing's memorials, to the province of Zealand.—2¼ *pp. Translation of copies sent to Downing by the agent de Heyde.* (Vol. 107, ff. 107–8.)

Feb. 20, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Acknowledges his of the 7th. Is not anxious to cross to England but desires to confer with [Clarendon] and believes that such accidents may happen at the first meeting of Parliament as may make writer of some use. Discusses details of the Act of Explanation concerning those who had opposed or shown an aversion to the King. It is impossible for Ormonde to remember all those that lived in or about Dublin and appeared to adhere to the King's government. Even if he could, some might have been spies to the rebels. Could not tell whether they afterwards adhered to the Nuncio and rebellious clergy in '48, '49 or '50. Still less is able to name those in other provinces. The standard of innocence or guilt must be known to him; it will require proof and hearing and determination for which work the commissioners are better fitted. Gives reasons why the system of nomination was substituted and all not named excluded. Could govern himself only by his observation of those who were involved in the rebellion, endeavoured to get out of it themselves and bring their party over to the crown, without looking to their parchments. Expects that if his son Richard acts on [Clarendon's] advice he will somewhere meet with good success. Did not mention Orrery's proposal about the Archbishop of Dublin. Made once [previously] the only objection writer then had against the Baron; this remains; now has new scruples. Is glad [Clarendon] thinks their Council is careful not to usurp on the Courts. Mr. O'Neill knows best why he is angry and when he will think fit to be pleased. The Baron's place proposed for Naylor by Orrery was given by [Ormonde] to Povy. [Clarendon] may be spoken to for Sir Jerome Alexander to succeed the Chief Justice of Common Pleas; Massey is his great friend and has got the King to recommend him to [Ormonde] who puts him off to [Clarendon]. Receipt of his of 13th. *Postscript.* Feb. 23. Asks how Middleton and Newburgh have fallen so deeply into the King's displeasure; they deserved to be treated with indulgence on account of their former services. Received copies of papers some time ago with the Council's observations on the New Act pointing out divergencies from the foundations of the old Act and also of justice. Sends replies by the Irish council drawn up by the Chief Justice and Chief Baron; also copy of a letter from the internuncio at Brussels to some father.—9 *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 112–17.)

Feb. 26/March 7, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Dutch affairs.

De Ruther is hindered by the East wind from moving his ships to the Texel. De Witt told the Emperor's minister [Count de Sinsendorf] that unless England does the like, the States General will not engage against the Turks as it would put all their trade with Turkey in English hands. Naval policy of France. There is only words yet about the Duke of York's business. The ship concerning which the States General wrote last week to the King is really an English ship. Has received letter from Cornbury. Is glad the King is asserting his authority against Bristol.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 104–5.) *Seal. Extracts in* Lister, iii. 291.

Feb. 26/March 7, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General*, giving an account (i) of French affairs; (ii) of discourses with the Venetian ambassador concerning commerce and navigation in the Mediterranean.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (119.)

Feb. 26 March 7, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Lest Amsterdam goods and passengers are transported by Rotterdam ships, all ships from the Maes are to be stayed 30 days at Tilbury Hope.[1] News that 3 English ships laden with oil from the Ponglie have been taken by the rovers of Algiers. Men are being raised for Jamaica which it is believed will be in a few years a very considerable place. *Translation.* (119v.)

[Feb.][2] *Draft* of letter from the King to Lord Lieutenant and Council for reprisal to be made to Sir G. Lane in respect of Hore's estate.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 80, ff. 298–9.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 372.

Feb. 29/March 10, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General*, concerning French naval and commercial enterprises. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 109v.)

Feb. 29, Dublin Castle. *Lane to Cornbury.* Received his of Jan. 24 by Mr. Pledwell on 13th inst. Will continue to serve him. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 118–19.)[3] *Seal.*

March 1, Dublin. *Ormonde to Clarendon.* Bearer Major Waterers [*sic*] for himself, and Lord Donganon and others, performed on his part a contract with the King of Spain's ministers for the transportation of numbers of men, but 'hath not bin performed with'. He gave many reasons why the King should interpose to gain them justice. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (120–1.) *Seal.*

[1] Because of plague at Amsterdam, see pp. 366, 369, 376.

[2] Dated in pencil 'Dec. 63', but see *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 366, 371.

[3] Notes on back in pencil in Cornbury's hand: 'Hiero the Siracusan. Agathocles the Sicilian King of Syracuse. Oliverotto prince of Formo. Life of Cyrus by Xenophon. Life of Scipio.'

March 3/13, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General concerning the affront to Duke of York. The King is scandalized that they did not immediately imprison the Procureur who posted up the said papers here. *Copy.* (Vol. 107, f. 117.)

March 4/14. *Downing to Clarendon.* Gives reasons why Charles II ought not to declare himself against the Turks before States General do so. Also the Emperor did not help him when he was in his extremity. States General have received a letter from Louis XIV refusing them Toulon for a magazine for their fleet, and pressing the business of Malta. The directors of the East India Company have come here chiefly about French ships going to pirate in the Red Sea. States General have written to Holland and Zealand to punish the persons concerned [in the affront to the Duke of York]. Nothing is done in Brabant for the Prince of Orange since Holland has cooled in the business of reprisals. Report from Ligorne of the capture of 3 English ships by those of Algiers. Deaths from plague at Amsterdam last week, 254. Discusses precautions which should be taken in England to quarantine goods and passengers coming from thence. Urged De Witt to imprison the Procureur at the Hague. Holland makes large claims to money due from Brandenburgh, whose minister desires Charles II to intermeddle in this matter. If ever the King had disputes with the Dutch he would need Brandenburgh's friendship. The merchants decline the business of branding of ships because they would rather hire foreign shipping. Clarendon should let the Eastland Company know that unless they employ and build English ships, the King will take away their charter. Has spoken with Bamfield who says he will gain *two deputies*(?)[1] Algernon Sidney is in these parts. *Postscript.* Estates of Holland have resolved to decry by public order the libel against Duke of York and ordered proceedings to be taken against persons concerned.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by L. Hyde.* (110–13.) *Seal.*

[March.] *Paper*, addressed to Clarendon, by M. Blaspell giving reasons why Charles II should take the part of Elector of Brandenburg in differences between him and States of Holland. —1½ *pp.* (115–16.) *Seal.*

March 4/14, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General, replying on behalf of Duke of Ormond to their letter of Nov. 20 last. John Sandisford appealing to the High Court of Admiralty in London, had the sentence of the courts of Vice-Admiralty in Ireland in favour of Bencky Haykes master of the

[1] In the new cipher, undeciphered.

Barbote, reversed, and the ship, goods &c. were adjudged to him on 26 Feb. 1662[/3].—*Copy.* (118.)

March 4/14. *Twenty-nine reasons* presented to States General by Rudolph, Count of Sintzendorf, upon which was grounded the Emperor's proposal to them to give aid against the Turks.—3½ *pp. Translation.* (120–1.)

March 4/14, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Rumours of a great French design in the Mediterranean. French trade interest in the Levant. Report that Prince of Condé has been invited by the Emperor and the assembly at Regensburgh to be generalissimo against the Turks. *Translation.* (125r.)

March 4/14, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Naval intelligence. Persons suspected to have come from beyond the seas about a new design of the Fanatics have been arrested. *Translation.* (125r.–v.)

March 4/14. *Extract* of resolutions of States of Holland upon Charles II's letter of Feb. 25 last, ordering the judges of the Court to proceed against those accessory to the dispersing &c. of libels against Duke of York. (126.)

March 4/14. *Pastors and elders of the Piedmontese Church to Clarendon*, asking his assistance, by a sum of money, to erect and maintain a new church for the service of God.—*Lat.* 2 *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 125–6.)

March 4, Dublin. *Sir Hen. Tichborne to Anglesey.* Received his of Jan. 31 about 10 days ago. Sir Da[niel] Bellengam has undertaken to satisfy writer's reasonable desires. Asks his favour in securing writer's proviso in the Bill of Settlement for the satisfaction of the money he lent at the time of the siege of Drogheda for relief of the forces then under his command. (127–8.)

March 5, Barbadoes. *Lord Willoughby to* [*Clarendon*].[1] Has received his of Dec. 24. Praises Col. Muddiford's conduct here; he will serve the King well in his new command in Jamaica. Many planters will go there. A great many have already engaged in the settling of Carolina which Willoughby has encouraged upon [Clarendon's] account, and Lord A[l]bemarle's. Acknowledges [Clarendon's] favour towards him concerning Col. Walrond. [Clarendon] may well wonder that those, who were so earnest for the avoiding of the Earl of Carlisle's patent, should now apprehend any danger from it and make objections to invalid[ate] the King's title to these islands. Refers to Sir

[1] Wrongly dated March 1 in Andrews and Davenport, *Guide to . . . American History*, p. 413.

Robert Harlow. Desires to do anything he can for Gorges or any of Clarendon's relations.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 129–30.)

March 8, Sarum. *Tho. Hawles to Cornbury.* Since returning, finds in Claringdon 3 coppices besides the old park at sale and almost felled and carried: the home coppice by Mr. Ireton, the other two by Mr. Alford and Mr. Cowper. The old park is part felled and not much more sold. Details. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (131–2.) *Seal.*

March 9, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Received his of 20th ult. in the country. Sec. Bennet in his of Feb. 23 says the King seems to have laid aside the thought of sending men hence [to serve in Portugal]. Is sorry so little has been done upon their bill; Anglesey's queries which trouble the commissioners do little to advance the work. The delay favours only those who drive the trade of bribery. *Postscript.* Mar. 12. Delayed by wind; Sir Edward Massey will give this to [Clarendon], with a suit in favour of his friend Alexander.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (133–4.)

March 11/21, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Relations of the Dutch with Bishop of Münster and Empire. The Zelanders instead of punishing, still excuse the authors of the libel against Duke of York. The Rotterdam quota for the Straits is ready and the ships of Amsterdam are all below the Pampus. Gamarra in the assembly of Holland pushes very hard the defensive league for the Spanish Netherlands. Account of writer's visit to De Witt: thanked him for what he had done about Duke of York's business; discussed sending an ambassador to England, the Bishop of Münster's affairs, and the divisions in Zealand. Cuneus speaks of new designs of the Fanatics. De Witt desires writer to confer with States of Holland alone about the ships *Charles*, *James*, *Hopewell* and *Leopard*. News from Straits and Tangier. De Ruther's fleet will be ready to sail from hence with the first fair wind after the middle of next week. Accepts the King's commands regarding his going to Denmark and Sweden so as to be at Copenhagen soon after Carlisle's departure thence. Desires monetary assistance. *Endorsed by Cornbury.*—4 *pp.* (Vol. 107, ff. 123–4.)

March 11/21, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Account of reception and entertainment of Lord Hollis by Louis XIV at St Germain. Mentions absence of coaches of any of the princes or nobility. *Translation.* (134r.)

March 11/21, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Arrival of

Lawson's fleet at Cadiz where Sir R. Fanshaw was put ashore. Further captures by Turks of Algiers. The Venetians have taken contraband from an English ship going to Smyrna. *Translation.* (134v.)

March 12, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Was assured by his of Feb. 20 of the groundlessness of his fears that the King was displeased with him. Does not despair of the success of his affairs under [Clarendon's] patronage. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 135–6.)

March 12 [o.s.], Moscow. *Earl of Carlisle to* [*same*]. Wrote last from Vologda on Nov. 21, but has not yet received any answer. Account of his journey here where he arrived Feb. 6 and of his entry after dark. The Czar was privately placed by the gate which was hedged with great wax lights. Had his public audience on Feb. 11. Details of additions Carlisle thought it necessary to make to the presents. Describes ceremonial: greater honour used towards him than ever shown to ambassadors from other princes. Had conferences with commissioners on 13th, 17th, 19th and 29th. Has sent all matters discussed and papers interchanged to Mr. Secretary. Account of negotiations.[1] They insist that if the Czar grant the privileges asked for, the King should do something for the Czar. They speak of the King's refusal of the loan they desired in England. They press most about the business of the Pole which is the chief matter here. The English have scarcely any considerable friend in the Court; all the good looked for must be from the Czar himself. Foresees he will not avoid mediating between Swede and Muscovite. The Swedish commissary speaks of a free staple in Sweden if the English should not obtain their privileges here. Asks further advice about treating with Sweden, to be directed under cover of Mr. Benj. Ayloffe at Riga. Complaints made by the commissioners against Sir John Hebdon; doubts not he will justify himself; will do his utmost to set him right in this court. No Dutch ambassador has yet arrived here but Boreel was wrongly reported to be at Riga. The privileges were promised as soon as the war with the Pole and Crim were ended, but Carlisle held firm. Cannot detain bearer, Mr. Caryll, any longer for further news.—6 *pp.* (122–4.)

March 13, Purton. *Nevill Maskelyne to Cornbury*, in reply to his of Feb. 18. The timber will not be carried from Dantsie Park to Burford under £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* the ton. By selling certain trees, bark, &c. can nearly pay the cost. The best time for taking down trees in respect of the bark is the end of April or the beginning

[1] A fuller account than that of this letter is given in *A Relation of Three Embassies . . . in the years 1663 and 1664*, by G. M[ièges], London, 1669.

of May. Thomas Selman should be sent down to give directions about the carrying. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 81, ff. 137–8.) Cf. V. Watney. *Cornbury and the Forest of Wychwood* (London, 1910, fol.), p. 128 note.

March 14/24. *Extract* of minute book of States of Zealand. Strict search has been made into Duke of York's business but they find it merely an ignorant and foolish contrivance without evil intent. The governor of Jamaica is chiefly to blame as he took the goods of the persons concerned and paid for them under the Duke's credit. (Vol. 107, f. 135.)

March 14, Sarum. *Ri. Greene to Cornbury.* Encloses certificate in answer to Lord Treasurer's warrant received from Cornbury. Satisfaction by the acre ought to have served tenants not the value of the wood; will not meddle with that. Sends son to hasten receipt of orders about fellings &c. because season is far spent. (Vol. 81, ff. 139–40.)

March 15, Wimbledon. *Bristol to Sec. Morrice.* Asks him to impart this letter to the Privy Council. Has withdrawn into strict retirement since his excess of zeal for the King's service aroused his displeasure. Had begun journey to London on approach of the present Parliament, when he received a printed copy of the proclamation for his apprehension and news that the minister of the parish of Wimbledon and some of his servants, coming to witness writer's conformity to the Church of England, were committed for not causing him to be arrested according to the proclamation. Resolved to conform to the proclamation and appear before the Council but was seized with a sudden infirmity and prevented from continuing his journey. Finds no time is limited and is now in better health; is within the days of privilege. Desires the Council's directions.—3 *pp.* (141–2.)

March 15, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Sir Thomas Temple.* Is confident Temple will execute all promises made by him in his agreement with Capt. Breedon. Encloses a letter sent by Anglesey yesterday. Expects Temple to comply with Anglesey's reasonable proposals.—*Copy by Bulteale.* (143–4.)

March 18. *John Cary to Cornbury.* Lady Rochester is glad to have the Duchess of Ormond for tenant of Chelsey House, but does not wish it to be let for less than a year. Details. Got Dr. Yate to write to Anglesey about the house. *Endorsed by Cornbury.*[1] (145–6.) *Seal.*

March 18, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Receipt of [Clarendon's] of the 12th. [Ormonde] in his of Feb. 20 did not

[1] Pencil notes by Cornbury on the back give references to various statutes.

decline giving the King information, or if commanded, a list of persons fit to be named for restitution in the bill; quotes words from previous letter and explains that he did not consider himself capable of judging on legal grounds but only by his own observation of the persons. Intended that six or more of the Council here should assist in choice of those Irish among whom the portion designed for them should be divided. This is particularly mentioned in [Ormonde's] letter of Dec. 2. Wonders at the partiality of this council being so often urged. Discusses the commissioners' observations and readily believes they intend no reflections upon him, but requires also to be persuaded of their abstract love of justice, which can be corrupted neither by passion nor bribes. Finds the Chancellor in whose hands he has put the Great Seal not so fit as he hoped. Would not be disobliged if a fitter man were put in his place. The Master of the Rolls has had a fit of the dropsy and may have a relapse. Knows from whom he bought his place and how much he paid for it. Wishes his son Will. Temple might be secured in the succession.—4 *pp.* (147–8.)

March 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Account of proceeding in the Estates and Court of Justice about the carrying off to Calenberg of an heiress of the Hague by a gentleman of fortune named Mortagne. Holland and Guelderland desire to take away Count of Calenberg's privileges. German affairs. Reports in the Harlem Gazette of 10 English ships taken into Algiers. Duke of Holstein's brother makes overtures here for a treaty of guarantee: this would be prejudicial to Charles II. The league defensive of the Spanish Netherlands sleeps. Particulars of a discourse with De Witt about Algiers. Rumours of a private transaction to get the English East India Company to sell their pretensions to Pola-Roone. Refers to enclosed letters of Cuneus and Boreel. De Ruither's chief ships may not get over the sands this spring tide. Affairs of the Dutch East India Company. Suggests in the business of the Duke of York issuing order that no ship of Zealand shall unlade till further order.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 107, ff. 127–8.) Lister, iii. 298–301 (*extracts*). *A few words in deciphered cipher.*

March 18/28. *Same to same*, giving a full account of a conference with the deputies of States General regarding the ships *Hopewell* and *Leopard* and complaints against the Dutch East India Company.—4 *pp.* (130–1.) Lister, iii. 292–8.

March 18/28, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* The French fleet set sail from Toulon under Duke of Beaufort on March 3. Affairs of the Dutch East India Company. There are still com-

plaints from all parts of France of vexations used upon Dutch commerce and navigation.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 137.)

March 18. [*Clarendon?*] *to Downing.* Last week referred him to the Secretary. They have conferred with the King, the Duke of York and the Lord Treasurer upon all that Downing has written. If dexterously managed the treaty will secure to England the best trade of Christendom; Downing, with his knowledge of trade and of the Dutch is best qualified to conduct this affair. Takes the inclinations of Sweden and Denmark 'to be well prepared for us'. If this work is entered upon after the Earl of Carlisle is passed through both Courts, it is lost. He has general instructions to treat upon trade but cannot be sufficiently informed to bring it to perfection. The Dutch have a party in Denmark able to struggle with the King himself. It must be begun at Stockholm and Downing should be there when Carlisle arrives. Discusses means of friendly intercourse between them. Suggests that before beginning his journey he should give out that Carlisle is indisposed and has written for Downing to meet him in Stockholm, for which he daily expected leave from the King. The King will send Downing two letters of recommendation in his own hand to the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. He should go with only 3 or 4 servants. Whatever the result of the journey is, he will return to his post at the Hague.—3 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 81, ff. 149–50.)

March 19, Wimbledon. *Bristol to Speaker of House of Lords,* enclosing an address and petition to the House of high concern to the privileges and even personal safety of the peers. (153–4.)

[c. March 19] *Petition*[1] of Earl of Bristol to House of Lords, alleging that Clarendon has prevented petitioner from prosecuting his articles, that he is made to appear a calumniator and that other more serious charges against Clarendon were omitted through fear of the Duke of York's guards. Complains of the proclamation against him. When Parliament reassembled on the 16th inst. there were two sergeants-at-arms at each door to apprehend petitioner if he should attempt to sit. In the afternoon parties of horse searched his house at Wimbledon. His house in Queen Street was searched the same day. All these proceedings are contrary to law and the privileges of the House. Begs that Clarendon be brought to justice, that petitioner may sit in the House notwithstanding the proclamation and that the House will mediate for him with the King.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 153–4.)

[1] This is probably the sealed packet delivered to the King unopened by the Speaker of the House of Lords, March 22, 1663/4 (*Lords' Journals,* xi. 584, 585) and referred to in the foregoing letter.

March 20. *Bristol to the King.* Begs pardon for his indiscretion. Has information which concerns the King's crown and life and which ought to be trusted only to his ear; if not given access to him will be forced to make it known to Parliament. If the King is engaged to break this Parliament he is lost. If admitted to a secret audience, will submit to being made a prisoner to Albemarle, or any of the chief officers of the Guards, or of the Earl of Oxford, to undergo all penalties of the law against calumniators if he does not inform him of his danger upon solid grounds. Insinuates that Clarendon prevents any letter or petition from Bristol reaching the King, because he knows that Bristol knows enough to destroy him.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 151–2.)

March 20, Wimbledon. *Same to Albemarle.* His addresses to the King have been several times rejected though offered by Privy Councillors. Asks him to obtain the King's reading of the enclosed. If the King refuses to read it, begs Albemarle to open it and to keep it safe as a testimony of Bristol's having done the duty of a faithful subject.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (155–6.)

March 20/30, Stockholm. *Charles XI, King of Sweden to Clarendon.* The Swedish Resident in England, John Barckman Leyenbergh, has represented Clarendon's desire to establish friendly relations between England and Sweden. Hopes these two states may be closely united to their mutual advantage. Anything that Clarendon may do in this matter will earn writer's immediate thanks and favour. [Signed by various officers of state.]—*Lat.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (157–8.)

March 21/31, Brussels. *M. Alba d'Ognate to* [*Charles II?*]. Assures him cipher sent from Paris was only for writer to put it in order.—*Span.* (159–60.)

[1664 ?] *Keys to two ciphers in Spanish.*[1]—2 *pp.* (161–3.)

March 21. Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon.* Dick Belling might have had more advantage of the King's grant; he has placed the remainder on another found[ation ?] but will benefit by neither till the Act of Settlement be passed, of which men are now doubtful. Desires information of alterations to be made in the Bill before it is public and before it is returned to Ireland. The King through Sec. Bennett instructs [Ormonde] to proceed against the seditious priests according to his former instructions. Has already sent for some of the vicars-general and heads of orders who shall either conform to what the King directs or find

[1] This may be the cipher referred to in the preceding letter. It is endorsed in a seventeenth-century hand 'Sir Aug. Collonell'.

this Kingdom an uneasy residence.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 164–5.) *Seal.*

March 21. *Accounts.* (i) Money mentioned in the estimate taken 24 June 1662 [Duke of York's debts] not yet paid. *Total,* £26,164. 5*s.* 7½*d.* (ii) Money unpaid for which orders have been issued since the estimate, £20,120. 17*s.* 9½*d.*—2 *pp.* (168–9.)

March 22/April 1. *Plakaart* by the President and Judges of Holland, Zealand, Friesland &c. suppressing the libels against the Duke of York for sale of obligation for £696. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 145.)

March 23/April 2, Seville. *Sir R. Fanshaw to Clarendon.* Refers to letters to Bennet. Encloses a suspicious Italian print. There is not likely to be a royal army against Portugal this campaign. —1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 166–7.) Printed in *Original Letters of Sir Richard Fanshaw,* London, 1701, pp. 35–36.

March 24 [date of receipt]. *John Kilbye to John, Earl of Bridgwater* at Bridgwater House, concerning an intended insurrection. Gives account of information received from his brother Philip who came to Alsburey from London. Mentions John Taner and Richard Horese both of Agmondesham. They are much troubled at the apprehending of Atkenson who is in the Tower and another lately put in the Gatehouse. They have certainly a correspondence with the Dutch. *Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Aylesbury'. (172–3.) *Seal.*

March 24/April 3. *Extract* of resolutions of the States of Holland and West Friesland refusing to grant assistance by a subsidy to the Emperor against the Turks, until they are satisfied as to the contribution of Great Britain. (Vol. 107, f. 148.)

March 25/April 4, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Audience of d'Estrade in Estates General upon the business of Malta. Peremptory declaration by De Witt in the negotiation with Bishop of Münster. Proposals for annulling the privileges of the Count of Calenburgh. Has at last accomplished Duke of York's business: only one and not the many offenders is to be made an example. There is talk here of building a great many new ships if De Ruther fails to make a good end of the Turks about the Straits. The King will be beaten out of this trade by the Dutch unless he gives regular convoy. Suggests forbidding ships of Zealand to unload in order to obtain satisfaction about Duke of York's business. Details of a plan to test delays in the port through the people of Amsterdam.—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (139–42.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 301–4 (*two omitted passages*).

March 25/April 4. *Same to same*, giving an account of a long conference last Tuesday with the deputies of States of Holland in the presence of the directors of the West India Company. Former arguments regarding the ships *Charles* and *James* were repeated. The Dutch company claimed the propriety to Cabo Corzo and the whole coast of Comenda. Pointed out Denmark and Sweden disputed Cabo Corzo and that the English had always a free trade with Comenda and that it might not be to their interest to raise questions involving *dominia maris et littorum*, liberty of fishing &c.—2 *pp.* (143–4.)

March 25/April 4. *W. Boreel to States General.* A clerk of Marq. de Lionne sold to Spain several secret papers concerning the late treaty with the Pope. Is now to address the King on the business of the Island of Cayanna. Court news. *Translation.* (149r.)

March 26. *Note* of all money received for H.R.Highness, 25 May 1660 to 24 March 166[3/]4. Total, £211,641. 0*s.* 6¼*d.*—2 *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 170–1.)

March 26, Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon.* Bearer, Lord Mountgarret, hastens over upon a misfortune befallen his son. Recommends the young man to Clarendon's favour, as a kinsman of writer's. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (174–5.) *Seal.*

March 26. [*Same*] *to same.* Sends copy of his letter to the King about Mr. Wm. Temple. Thinks the thing ought to be done before the bill is transmitted. By the information others have received, perceives he cannot get the first notice of the alterations in the bill unless their counsels are better kept. Illustrates leakage by reference to a question put by the King to Sec. Morice upon a letter from his [Morice's ?] sister. The letter mentioning this was directed to a corporation. 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (176–7.) *Seal.*

March 26. [*Same to Charles II.*] Asks the King to send for Mr. Wm. Temple now in London and take notice of the service he has done in the House of Commons and to deliver adjoining warrant signed. Temple's father now enjoys the place and paid £2,000 for it at Oxford a little before the war. During the troubles the father was not as faithful as he ought, but since [Ormonde's] last coming to this government he has been very prudent and dutiful in Parliament and Council. Bearer, [Ormonde's] son Arran, knows not the effect of this letter.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (178–9.)

[March 27/April 6],[1] Westminster. *Cuneus to States General*, giving an account of Parliamentary proceedings. Yesterday [i.e.

[1] MS. wrongly dated 'April j'.

26th] it adjourned till 'Monday' [i.e. 28th]. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 149v.)

March 27. *Lists* of persons committed to the county gaol. (i) Quakers who assembled in house of Thomas Curtis in Reading (40 names). (ii) Anabaptists assembled in house of James Cowdry in Reading (15 names). Marginal entries dated April 3 of 4 additional commitments for meetings and refusing oath of allegiance. Other marginal entries opposite names of persons dismissed and enlarged.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'List of Will. Armorer's prisoners'. (Vol. 81, ff. 182–3.)

March 28, Sarum. *T. Hawles to Cornbury.* Has had no answer to his letter about the coppices at Claringdon. On Saturday night Mr. Harris and Mr. Clutterbooke acquainted writer that they had been in Claringdon for disposing the whole park by warrant from Duke [of Albemarle] without distinction or notice taken of Earl of Pembroke's interest or of any under him. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (184–5.) *Seal.*

March 30, Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon* [as in letter to Bennet, *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1663–5, p. 383]. Has written his opinion clearly about transportations in letters of 18 Nov. and 2 Dec. Desires Clarendon to re-read them before this matter is determined.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (186–7.) *Seal.*

March 30–31. (i) *Authority* by Edward, Marquis of Worcester to his brother Lord John Somerset to receive profits arising out of Worcester House in the Strand. (ii) *Acquittance* by Lord Somerset to Clarendon for £200, a half-year's rent of Worcester House. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (189–90.) *Two seals.*

March 30/April 9. *Extract* of resolutions of the States General. A letter to be written to Charles II for repeal of the quarantine order. (Vol. 107, f. 150.)

[March ?] *Draft* of articles against the Earl of Bristol, charging him with similar offences to those alleged against Clarendon, omitting word treason. He is charged also with contempt of the proclamation for his apprehension, with writing a letter to Secretary Morrice[1] in contempt of the King's authority and with attempting to corrupt a Portuguese subject to betray the affairs of the King of Portugal to the Spaniards.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 73–74.)

[March ?] *Memorial* of the Duke of Holstein to States General for making a treaty of alliance to guarantee his interest.—4 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 151.)

[1] See above, p. 380.

April 1/11, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Hollanders press for driving Bishop of Münster's forces out of Eilarscons. No resolution has yet been taken by them about joining with Charles II against the Turkish pirates as they still hope their consul Mortagne and young Trump may do something in that business. They have left some deputies here particularly for the business of England. The King of Denmark is nettled at the overtures of the Duke of Holstein's brother. The dutifulness of the House of Lords about the Earl of Bristol and the Commons' cheerful repeal of the Triennial Act has much disappointed these people. Encloses resolution about the stay of shipping in England. Account of general discourse with De Witt about Algiers, the bishop of Münster and presents to the commissioners in England. De Witt said Van Go[g]h would not go to England without the presents. Also discussed business of the *Hopewell*, *Leopard*, *Charles*, *James* and *Mary*. Refused his proposal to put them in the list of damages, as they had fallen out since the treaty. These people hope little by little to beat English subjects out of the East Indies and African coast. Knows not what to think of Bamfeild.—4 *pp.* (146–7.)

April 1/11. *Same to same.* Has received letters of March 18, asking writer to state his views [on the Denmark negotiation]. Finds the King's mind is much changed and desires writer to go without any character [i.e. as envoy, &c.] to avoid Carlisle's jealousy and not to give umbrage here at his going. Does not desire the title of ambassador under which title he would be cumbered with ceremonies, but it is much against his inclination to be under another which would damage him here. This country will do its utmost to prevent the King from any nearer understanding with Denmark; expects France will do the like in Sweden. Would prefer to perfect one business rather than to begin twenty. Suggests it would be better for Carlisle to sound inclinations and another to complete the business after. Would rather go without character than be joined with Carlisle as a subordinate. Carlisle has no language and so must wholly trust his secretary. Never permits his own secretary to know the intrigues of a business; has dictated every figure of the present letter. Refers to Sec. Bennet's objections to the course at present proposed through risk of jealousies between Carlisle and writer. The Dutch will be jealous in any case and the blind of going to see Carlisle will only last ten days. As to the point of time, does not yet see that what is to be done must be done while Carlisle is there. Need of secrecy and proper instructions. If the present plan is adopted doubts whether Carlisle can dispatch the business

before winter and so could not return before June twelvemonth. Does not think the preliminary sounding is so necessary with Denmark as with Sweden. It should be begun at Copenhagen: gives as reasons the greater importance of Danish trade to England, previous expressions of friendship and their control of the Sound. The third article about the King of Denmark not assisting Charles II's enemies requires strengthening. Appelboom the Swedish Resident is now on his way here and is writer's good friend. Will try to sound their inclinations. Submits himself to go when and as the King pleases.—10 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 152–7.) *Almost entirely deciphered cipher.*

April 2, Dublin. [*Ormonde*] *to Clarendon.* Has received his of the 26th ult. Hopes he has not forgotten a clause sent with [Ormonde's] of Dec. 9, about the valuation of the contributions by soldiers and adventurers. Has lately received the adjoined state of the Duke of York's case, which appears to contain something to his advantage. Asks to be informed of Clarendon's and the Secretary's intentions; will impartially give his opinion. Bearer Capt. Hungerford, whom Clarendon recommended to him, is an excellent officer; cannot say this of all the others recommended. —2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 191–2.) *Seal.*

[April 5.] *Clarendon to Sir R. Fanshaw*, recommending M. Ogniate, a Spaniard whose mother was English. Refers to his civilities to the King at Bruges where he was the principal person in authority. Ogniate has been wronged by Caracena who never was civil to the King. Asks Fanshaw to get a recommendation in Ogniate's favour from the King of Spain and transmit it to the Marq. de Castel Rodrigo. This is not due to Ogniate's importunity.—2¼ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 391–2.) Cf. *Original letters of . . . Sir Richard Fanshaw*, London, 1701, pp. 75–76.

April 7–9, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Thinks [Clarendon] does not expect a list for nomination until an authentic command for it is sent over. Is making preparations for this order. Finds Sir Art. Forbes is in the same case as Lord Dunganon. Some friend of his will bring this letter and apply to [Clarendon] in his behalf. [April 9] Received his of 2nd on Apr. 8. Bennet writes that the King desires a list of persons recommended to be restored to their estates. Will send a list of all considerable Irish who have any reasonable pretences to his favour. Desires a particular warrant from the King and a copy of the bill. Does [Clarendon] mention Strickland for the Common Pleas? Will not remove the old man while he lives which will not be long. Is ignorant of the virtues of the coif and does not know how to

come by it. Thinks judges and others wore them in Lord Strafford's time. Is glad the King is likely to satisfy Mr. Temple. His brother the solicitor will be very useful to this kingdom. Has no objection to Sir H. Middleton; intends to give him a foot company, but cannot prefer him before others, practised soldiers, who have waited longer.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 193–4.)

[April *ad init.*] *Statement* by [Sir A. Coronel ?] concerning a letter from the Marquis Caracena dated Brussels March 31, brought by Jaques Courrat. Was asked (i) What he knew of the business between Bristol and Clarendon. (ii) Whether he could procure the marriage treaty lately made with Portugal. (iii) Why he had failed to write to the Spanish ambassador at Paris or to Brussels. Gives directions for his correspondence. Casually met Mr. William Rose who was coming to the Fleet to visit Lady Salton. Asked his advice and gave him the letter to show to the Lord Chancellor. The latter asked for the ciphers to be sent. Desires to be of service. Complains that he is wrongly imprisoned. If not found satisfactory requests that Rose will burn the letter and ciphers in the Lord Chancellor's presence.—2½ *pp.* (180–1.)

[N.D.] *Papers* chiefly in cipher. (i) *Beg.* 'Los Embaxadores desta republica que assisten en essa Corte,[1] han auisado a los Estados Generales en cartas de 8 deste que. . . .' (ii) *Beg.* 'Los Embaxadores que son en corte de Francia auisan en sus ultimas que procuraran que se inbiasen a los governadores de las provincias y villas maritimas los ordenes que el Rey Christianissimo de Francia . . . .'—*Span.* 8½ *pp.* (Vol. 74, ff. 348f–k.)[2]

April 8/18, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, giving an account of a scuffle between Duke of Holstein's servants and his own in the Foreholt about the custom of the road at The Hague. Downing declared to De Witt who arrived on the scene that the Duke's company was flustered with drink. Account of agreement made through De Witt's mediation. Extols courage of his servants in a fight against odds.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 161–4.)

April 8/18. *Same to same.* Plans of Holland and Guelderland about the Calenburgh business; Mortagne is being sent from Breeme in spite of Swedish protests. Memorials by Friquet and D'Estrades in affair of Bishop of Münster and the Malta business.

[1] i.e. Dutch ambassadors perhaps at London or Brussels. These papers are in an undeciphered Spanish cipher, but not apparently identical with either of those of which keys are noted above, p. 383. They may be ciphered translations of intercepted letters.

[2] Endorsed: 'This was given me by Dr. Macray for insertion in the 1661 vol.'—E. W. B. N[icholson]. If it refers to London, 1661 may be the year.

The Dutch do not want war with England; discussion in the various provinces; finances of Holland. Policy of De Witt. When they see that Charles II and his Parliament are in earnest, satisfaction will be done but nothing will follow from letters. The King should not hurry in giving an answer to the proposal for him to assist the Emperor against the Turk. Account of Mortagne's escape. Discussed with De Witt the attitude of the English Parliament and said the King desired a good correspondence with this state but the inclinations of the English people would compel him to have right done to his subjects. Hopes to set things on a good foot here if this spirit continues in Parliament. Has never been more friendly or better satisfied with De Witt;[1] proposed public conference about an expedient to avoid future troubles. De Witt says Duke of Holstein is writing a letter of complaint to Charles II.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 205–9.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 304–7 (*extract*).

April 8/18, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Capture of 2 Turkish brigantines by the French fleet. Naval news. Account of audience with the King.—*Translation.* (166r.)

April 8/18, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Parliamentary news. Good reception of Sir R. Fanshaw all the way from Cadiz to Madrid. News from Tangier. Encloses order sent to the farmers of H.M. Customs that no goods from Zealand were to be landed except they belonged to or were consigned to English subjects.—*Translation.* (166v.)

April 8/18, The Hague. *Col. Jos. Bampfeild to* [*Clarendon*]. Is grateful to him for procuring his liberty from the Tower. Has had no criminal correspondence with Presbyterians or Sectaries or any of the King's enemies. Since Oct. 1662 when Sir Allen Apsley began his correspondence with writer, has diligently served the King in the way proposed and communicated all the knowledge he obtains to Sir G. Downing. Has contradicted those who have said [Clarendon] was the cause of his downfall; can produce witnesses. Hopes [Clarendon] will not believe writer's traducers. Has written at large to Apsley. The Princess Dowager promised M. de Witte of Syrriczee to write to the King or [Clarendon] on Bampfeild's behalf.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 203–4.)

April 9, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*same*]. Has been away for some time. Met a kinsman of [Clarendon's] in Co. West Meath; assured him of his best service. Upon enclosed recommendation of Sir Arthur Forbesse, points out that his own case is parallel. Details of Lane's case.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (195–6.)

[1] Cf. similar passage in letter of even date to Arlington in Japikse, app. xiio.

April 10, Easter Day. [*Ormonde to same.*] Has long had no news about the decrees of the commissioners since 2 July 1663, whether they are to be left doubtful or determined by the new act. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (197–8.)

April 12, Reading. *Sir Wm. Armorer to* [*same*]. Thanks him for letter. Did not merely imprison the heads of the Sectaries as [Clarendon] says he should, because these people have been served so formerly without working any effect. Has since dispersed their meetings two or three times but only found two men, rich farmers of Oxfordshire, among them. Intends to prefer a bill of indictment against all Quakers, Anabaptists, and Fifth Monarchy men. An address has been made to Lord Lovelace by some women Quakers for the release of some of those Quakers. Hopes [Clarendon] will not give leave for that to be done. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (199–200.)

April 12. *Earl of Carlingford to* [*Lane*]. Heard by accident that Lord Arran and James Hamilton speak of [Lane's] business. Spoke to Clarendon about it and found he considered it unjust for the King to give reprisals for any grants given of innocents' lands. When Carlingford instanced the Duke of York and others having such grants, Clarendon said it was done against his advice. The King is far from having any prejudice against Lane.—*Copy.* (207r.)

April 15/25, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Account of message sent by writer through Charisius to Duke of Holstein on latter leaving the Hague.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 168–9.)

April 15/25. *Same to same.* States General are nettled at the order concerning the Zeland ships. It was resolved to write to the King a civil letter to remonstrate about it. Account of discourse with De Witt about the affair of Bishop of Münster, Duke of Holstein and the reason of the King's order against Zeland. De Witt promised to issue a fresh *plakkaat* about the libel against Duke of York denying that any such obligation existed and to press Zeland to give satisfaction. Discussed also the treaty for regulating the East India and African trades. Letters are to be sent from the Committee de Raede to the towns to send their deputies fully instructed in this matter. Has written to the [English] East India and African companies to know what kind of a treaty they would accept for the regulation of their trade. If these disputes are not ended war will certainly follow. De Ruther's fleet is still wind-bound. Lawson will now have time to do his business on or off. East India actions are fallen 28%. Has promised Carizius to present another memorial to

States General about Danish affairs in Africa. Has replied to letters from King of Denmark and Sested. Wonders at a prohibition of the export of a quantity of lean cattle from the North of England. 'It is with me a certain rule, the more vent the more plenty.' Suggests that the King forbears answering States General's letter about Zeland and that writer be left to manage that matter. Hears that Dutch ships at Cadiz have waited 3 or 4 months for leave to land their goods. M. Boreel who was to have been ambassador to England promises to do his utmost to get satisfaction done about Duke of York's business. Encloses two letters from Dowager to Sir Allan Apsley and she speaks of writing to the King to solicit annulling the order as to Zeland.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 107, ff. 171–4.) *A few phrases in cipher not deciphered.*

April 15/25, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General, declaring in the King's name that what Holland has now done regarding the affront to the Duke of York is satisfactory and asking for the sentence against the Procureur to be remitted. Asks what has been done in Zealand against the more guilty parties.—*Copy.* (176.)

April 15/25, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Quarrel between servants of the ambassadors of Venice and Mantua. Reports of preparations of Cardinal Chigi as *legatus a latere.* French news.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (181.)

April 15/25, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Another English ship taken by those of Algiers. Some of Earl of Teveott's men have been cut off in encounters at Tangier. About 300 soldiers are going to Portugal. Expects much difficulty will be made about giving public audience to the Emperor's minister. The Earl of Coninseck has had a second audience with the King. When States General's letter of the 9th was read the King and Privy Council seemed inclined to suspend the quarantine.—*Translation.* (181v.)

April 16. *J. Povey to Anglesey.* Gives account of the condition of his place, salary and perquisites. Drew up a paper for Ormonde, who ordered a letter to be written to Sec. Bennet on Povey's behalf. Asks Anglesey's favour in this matter. Believes salary was allowed to fall so low through his predecessor's great age and infirmity. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (Vol. 81, ff. 201–2.)

April 19/29. *Papers* relating to proceedings against notary Michel Verunne in connexion with libellous and scandalous placards against the Duke of York.[1]—*Dutch.* 3½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 108, ff. 29–32.)

[1] Details of the affair are given in Japikse, op. cit., pp. 292–9. For the libel see above, p. 364.

April 19/29, Middleburg. *Resolution* of States of Zealand for surrender of all the papers against the Duke of York and for proceedings to be taken against persons concerned. The Raad Committee is authorized to decry these libels by proclamation. —*Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 183.)

April 20. *Albemarle to Clarendon.* Asks Clarendon for a letter to assist the election of Sir Thomas Clarges in place of Mr. Tucker one of the burgesses for Salisbury who died on Sunday night. Clarges could be very useful in the Act for the discipline of the Army. Did not proceed to restore Torrington to which the King consented, as Clarendon thought it inconvenient. But if Clarendon approves of this place, which may be easier as it is no popular election, Albemarle will send their letters post to the town. Thinks the Bishop of London may assist if sent to. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 205–6.) *Seal.*

April 21/May 1, Amsterdam. —— *to* [*Downing*]. Gives names of 17 small English ships captured by Turks of Algiers with circumstances of capture. All save one had the Duke of York's pass, but all are detained until they hear what 'our English' will do with the Turks at Tangier. Lawson has left Alicante for Algiers. Van Trump has arrived in the Texel with the Algiers ships he took.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 107, f. 185.)

April 21/May 1. *Sentence* by the Court of Zeland at Middleburg against (i) Leonard Johnson and Dingeman Boucquet for posting up the libel against the Duke of York: fined 600 guilders and costs, banished from Middleburg for 6 months, and the libel to be publicly torn up. (ii) Michel Verrunne, public notary suspended from office for 6 months and fined 300 guilders.—2 *pp. Translation.* (191.)

April 22/May 2, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, concerning the relation sent into England by the Holsteiners which omits mention of the true cause of the dispute in the Foreholt. Explains the necessity of his upholding the King's dignity, denies imputations against him and discourses at length upon matters of ceremony and precedence.—$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (178–9.) *Seal.*

April 22/May 2. *Same to same.* The Dutch have resolved to take Eilarscons by force from Bishop of Münster. Van Goch is approved in States General as ambassador to England. Ships of Holland and Zeland are now forbidden to unload in Spain; this will enable England to regain that trade. Immediate encouragement should be given to the manufacture of 'says'. They are much nettled here, like the French, that Fanshaw is so well received

[in Spain]. The Dutch could be engaged by Charles II in a league for the defence of the Spanish Netherlands. The present is a good opportunity for gaining trading privileges in the Spanish dominions. Return of Trump. Plague at Amsterdam. Arrival of 3 English ships from Virginia. The Dutch are troubled at the act of March 25 last. The French are settling a colony in Madagascar. Conference with De Witt about the Duke of York's business and the restraint in England upon Dutch shipping. Suggests that the King procures a resolution of the House of Commons desiring him to take care for righting his subjects injuries; it will be a good ground work for writer.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 210–14.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 307–10 (*extract*).

April 22/May 2, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to States General.* Report of the committee of trade on injuries done by the Dutch. Notices of other proceedings in Parliament. The Earl of Coning-Eck had several conferences this week. The orders for the prohibition of Zeland goods and the quarantine have not yet been taken off.—*Translation.* (187r.)

April 22/May 2. *W. Boreel to same.* Papal news. Improvements of the entrance to the haven at Marseilles. Proceedings of the Parlement.—2 *pp. Translation.* (192.)

[April 22.][1] *Lord Hatton to* [*Clarendon*]. Refers to his infirmities and sufferings. On Apr. 4, three or four days after Hatton left Guernsey, Col. Atkins took the oath of Governor in the court of the Island and was harangued by the double-tongued baily. He has entered on the revenues and deprived Hatton of what he holds under the Great Seal. Begs [Clarendon] to obtain a *supersedeas* for their meddling with the revenues and that the King's promise that his son should govern in Hatton's absence be put into execution. Will send a complete answer after perusing his papers, to the schedule exhibited against him by three persons in the name of the island. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 209–10.)

April 23, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Receipt of his of 9th and 16th. Has asked the King's leave to return to him with the draft of the bill, which he daily expects by Mr. Temple. Asks the permission to be sent either according to the forms he has in his hands or to such other agreed on with Anglesey. Hears nothing of any reference concerning Lady Antrim's complaint against an order of the Chancellor. Understood the Duke of York was to receive ¼ of quit-[rents] from the Adventurers and soldiers over and above the King's. Will explain in person what he wrote concerning the officers. Spencer is a man above ordinary. If the

[1] Supplied from endorsement, which may be the date of receipt.

King shall not approve of writer's journey, requires more warrant and better instruction for the list of names than a bare passage in the Secretary's letter. Comments on sitting of the commissioners after July 2. Has received his of 19th, with a full warrant to return names to the King. Presumes it will be time enough to send them or carry them with the draft of the bill which he assumes will be sent. If he goes to England, will use Lord Chesterfield's lodgings at Whitehall and live at Chelsy. Agrees with Orrery about delaying bringing in the opinion of the judges concerning the acres.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (211–12.)

April 23. [*Ormonde to the King*], concerning the Bill of Settlement.—1¼ *pp. Copy by Lane.* (213–14a.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 389.

April 23/May 3, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General*, concerning a proposed French East India Company. Thinks the success of the project is doubtful.—*Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 187v.)

April 25. *Lady Falkland to Clarendon.* Thanks him for continued favours to her child. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 214b–c.) *Seal.*

April 25, Cockpitt. *Albemarle to same*, asking for an *habeas corpus* for Richard Blackwall now prisoner in the King's Bench prison. He has discovered a good sum of money due to the King but is hindered in recovering debt through being in prison. An estate in land, conveyed by Blackwall to Sir Wm. Smyth in trust for payment of that and other debts, is detained by latter. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (215–16.) *Seal.*

April 26, Bera of Constantinople. *Earl of Winchilsea to same.* Thanks for letter and favours to his secretary. Things are not yet opportune to perform the commission he has received from Sec. Bennet. The Turkey Company are offended that money was spent without their order on last summer's journey to Adrianople to procure the Grand Signor's ratification of the peace with Barbary, according to writer's orders from the King. Has been charged with the amount. Was lately ordered to repair to the court but got licence to stay here. His occasional appearance where the Grand Signor is, is necessary. Will sometimes make a journey to Adrianople; will be ready to go at short warning and with as small expense as becomes the King's ambassador. The late French ambassador and the Jesuits have cleared this place of ancient Greek books. Got one by accident and sent it with Capt. Isaac Woodgreene of the *Prudent Mary* bound for Smyrna and London.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (217–18.)

April 27, Dublin Castle. *Ormonde and Irish Privy Council to Sec. Bennet*, about the validity of decrees of the Commissioners after 2 July 1662.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 81, ff. 219–20.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, pp. 395–6.

April 28/May 8, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General on behalf of Danish interests in Africa, for effectual order to restrain the West India Company. *Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 189.)

April 29/May 9, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Expected attack by the Spaniards with 9,000 horse and 8,000 foot. The English troops have been discontented for want of pay. Procured two months' together and is promised two months' more, but they are still six months in arrears. Lord Tiviot desires him to move the King of Portugal to allow his agents to transport lime from the Algarves custom free. The King gave permission for lime and other material for the fortification of Tangier. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 223a–b.)

April 29/May 9, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Account of a rencounter in the Foreholt between Prince of Orange and M. d'Estrades in their coaches. This business has caused much discontent against d'Estrades. The resolution of the two houses of Parliament puts them at their wits' end; they realize the gravity of a war with Charles II. One more conference is designed between writer and those of Holland about satisfaction for the past and a *règlement* for the future in the East Indies and the coast of Africa. Bishop of Münster prepares to resist the Dutch but there is no appearance of help from the Swedes. Observes the Dutch are undecided what to do with De Ruither. It is whispered that Charles II has given order that as soon as latter sails 20 English ships will go for Hittland to wait for the East Indies fleet, which being lost would nearly break the East India Company. The plague is much increased at Amsterdam, 331 dying last week. The Spanish ambassador has made a complaint against Dutch ships carrying contraband to Portugal from England and France. East India actions are fallen to 449; expects they will fall to 100 if there is a war with England. If the people have to suffer for the sake of the East and West India Companies they will pull the director's houses about their ears. Told De Witt the King loved this country well but he was forced to do what he was doing by these two companies. Encloses copies of *p'akkaat* and sentence published in Zeland about the authors of the libel against the Duke of York. Asks Clarendon not to take off the order against Zeland until receiving writer's next letter. They speak of having 20 or 25 men-of-war ready

under young Trump to meet their East India fleet about Hittland. Col. Bamfield hopes for a message from Clarendon. Mr. Curtis of Rotterdam has given an account of what has passed between him and Richardson. Encloses a letter given writer by M. Carisius for the King.—5¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, ff. 215–19.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 312–15 (*extract*).

April 29/May 9, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* The Duke Mazarin will attack Colmar. A French fleet has gone to the islands of Antilles, St. Christopher's &c. French and Italian news items.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 108, f. 21.)

April 29/May 9, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Both Houses at an audience with the King delivered a petition upon the complaints of the merchants. Other Parliamentary news. The Earl of Tiveot has twice defeated the Moors. A ship from Jamaica has brought most of the quick silver taken from the Spanish vessel captured some time ago. It is believed it will be restored to the Spaniards. Earl of Carlisle has been well received in Moscow and expects to recover the privileges formerly enjoyed by the English there. The resolution of States of Zeland to proceed against those who affronted the Duke of York has been read at the Council.—1¾ *pp. Translation.* (20v., 22.)

April 29. [*Ormonde to Clarendon*], enclosing letter of 27th. His wife embarks today if the wind holds fair. The question concerning 'admeasurements' to the soldier being kept doubtful will advantage the settlement. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 221–2.)

April 30, 'From my Ld. Anglesey's.' *Earl of Carlingford to* [*Lane*]. James Hamilton says the King has been informed that [Lane] took a considerable sum of money for procuring Ormonde's recommendation of Thomas Eustace and one Veldon [*sic*]. Does not know who his enemy is. Asks whether [Lane] can say anything in his justification which writer can repeat. Does not offer a petition on his own behalf; depends on Ormonde to name Taafe of Cookerstowne and Taafe of Braganstowne for restitution. Lord Bedford awaits an answer to his letter to Ormonde; so does the French ambassador who wrote on behalf of some of the Cummyns who he said are his kindred. Thanks [Lane] for care of writer's business.—*Copy.* (207–8.)

[166]4,[1] Ap[ril]. *Ormonde to the Queen.* Refers to her having learnt English and to her commands to him in favour of some persons in her care. Assures her of his obedience.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 79, ff. 162–3.)

[1] Part of the '4' is visible in the MS. A later hand has endorsed it in pencil '1663'.

[April]. *Account* of the state of Lincolnshire under the Earl of Lyndsay, Lord Lieutenant. There are about 300 or 400 Quakers, Anabaptists &c. mostly in the Isle of Axholme and the Marish, but they meet less frequently than of late. Estimate of yield of the 'month's Tax' of which the second year's payment will be made by 31 May 1664. Particulars of the Militia, numbers of horse, foot and volunteer horse; charges of equipping and arming.—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 143–4b.)

May 2/12, Middleburg. *Plakkaat* by the Gecommitteerde Raede of Zeeland decrying the libels posted up to the dishonour of the Duke of York.—*Printed Broadside.* (Vol. 108, ff. 27–28.)

May 3/13, *Extract* of resolutions of States General, desiring, on complaint by Downing of delays, that States of Holland give order for the English to have expedition in justice. (25.)

May 3/13–4/14, The Hague. *Memorials* by Downing to States General (i) May 3/13, complaining of delays of justice in processes of English subjects in the court of Justice of the Hague, in some cases of over 20 years. Demands order to be given that these persons may be relieved, in particular Sir Richard Ford and Mr. James Boeve; (ii) May 4/14, declaring his satisfaction with the papers given him yesterday about what is done by Zeland regarding the libels against the Duke of York. Desires that sentences may be remitted; (iii) concerning the complaint of Elector of Brandenburg that States General refuse to accommodate the matter of the debt pretended to be due from him since 1616. The King desires them to give ear to Elector's propositions and so avoid a breach on so slender an account.—2 *pp. Copies.* (26.)

May 5, Dublin. [*Ormonde to Clarendon.*] Received letter from Bennet of Apr. 30, importing that the King consented to [Ormonde's] attending court but would not signify his consent till he had advised with [Clarendon]. Desires to know the King's sense of [Ossory] acting as deputy. Would come better prepared if he had a draft of the bill or heads of it before leaving Ireland. His wife will be at Chelsey as soon as this letter.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 224–5.)

May 6. *Sir Fra. Doddington to same.* Sent a letter last Lent by Clarendon's servant Mr. Hall. Has now returned from the country. His innocence will justify him against all informers. Begs Clarendon to give him a hearing. (226–7.) *Seal.*

May 6/16, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Court and naval news. The Cardinal and *legatus a latere* left Rome for Marseille

on the 4th inst. Turkish preparations against German Empire.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 107, f. 201.)

May 6/16. *P. Cuneus to same.* Arrival of Lawson at Algier on Apr. 21 o.s.; 17 English ships were restored to him with their full crews but without most of their goods. This not being done he declared war upon them and some French ships joined with him. Report of Committee of Trade brought into the House but their proposal for naturalizing foreigners was thrown up.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (201v.–2.)

May 6/16, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Conferences between M. Brabeck and deputies of States General about Eilarscons. Bishop of Münster would make war with States if they broke with England as he does not wish to deliver the place. Account of conference with De Witt about giving satisfaction for the damages to various English ships and making a *règlement* to avoid like disputes in the future. Alarm of Dutch at the King's equipping between 20 and 30 ships; they are informed most of them are designed against their East Indian fleet. The French hope to increase their trade and carry on their other designs, if there is a breach between England and the Dutch. Van-go[g]h is about to depart for England. De Ruther sailed 8 days ago. Further conference with De Witt about the ships. Alarm of the Dutch because England was about to take New Netherland. The Admiralty of Amsterdam refuses to give any convoys to France, Spain, or Portugal, being afraid of a breach with Charles II. Trump hastens what he can for the North of Scotland. This year's [East India] fleet is the richest for many years. Asks leave to come to Court. Desires a dispatch saying what the King drives at, whether war or reasonable satisfaction for his subjects, with a list of complaints against the Dutch offered to Parliament. Directions for safe transmission of a reply by the master of the packet boat.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (195–8.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 315–21 (*omits final passages*).

May 6/16. *Memorial* by Downing to States General, to same effect as following entry [q.v.]. Complaints chiefly against the East and West India companies.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 23.)

May 7/17, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General demanding by Charles II's order, speedy justice and reparation for injuries to his subjects by the Dutch. Points out concessions made by the King and that nothing but words has been given by the Dutch.—1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 107, f. 199.) [Note.] 'I send this againe because it is a little alter'd from what I intended in the last.'

May 7. *Copies* of three letters from Ormonde to Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop of Cashel, and Mr. Gam. Warter in favour of Wm. Burley whose interests have been committed to Ormonde by Clarendon. Desires he may enjoy without prejudice his preferments in Ireland during his enforced residence in England. —1½ *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 228–9.)

May 7. *Affidavit* of Mrs. Elinor Eustace wife of James and mother of Thomas Eustace declaring that when £200 was offered to Sir G. Lane to procure Ormonde's support of a petition to restore Thomas Eustace to his houses and estate in Dublin and Drogheda, he utterly rejected the motion. Later she employed Mr. Francis Taafe, son of the Earl of Carlingford, to try to get the business done for money while Lane was in the country. He succeeded for £300 but would not divulge the name of the person through whom he procured it. A letter was obtained from Ormonde to Bennet about March 18, Lane being then in the country.—1½ *pp.* (230–1.) *Seal.*

May 7, Cornet Castle. *Lord Hatton to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks him for two 'reviving' letters. Has sent up the proofs in the Lieut. Bayly's business. Asks that Mr. Darrell may not be continued here and that he will favour the Lieut. Bayly (Mr. Quetewill) as far as he thinks fit. Asks that the debate of a new Governor be laid aside till this business is over. Hopes Lady Lambert is satisfied with her treatment. Her husband has only once been in the island since she came and was very anxious to avoid committing any error by his liberty. He will not quit the castle. Sent a Frenchman to the civil justices for speaking against Charles II; they fined him 1,000 crowns; wishes he were able to pay it. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (232–3.)

May 7. *Same to* [*Anglesey*]. Compliments. Would have sent him the catalogue of his books, but was interrupted by an imposed Lieutenant Governor and an impertinent Dean. Will find at the Council table an account of Capt. Darrell's carriage here in invading the civil power and justice by the sword; also his petition against writer, with the answers. The Dean and Darrell cry out against writer because he chooses the most able men for civil or military employment without regard to their conformity. Their proceedings [*quotes instances*] much disturbs the minds of many honest men here.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (234–5.)

May 9. *Ormonde to Charles II*, about charge of bribery against Sir G. Lane.—*Extract.* (236–7.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 400.

May 11. *John Kilbye to Clarendon.* The town of Alsbury lodged

a petition with Sec. Morice but he has not yet presented it to the King. Asks Clarendon's care of it. Relies on him for business of the chimneys. Spoke to Sir N. Armorer about it who has acquainted Sir John Packington. Encloses copy of a petition by latter that he presented at Goldsmiths' Hall in the late times; he then seemed to be ill affected to the King. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (238–9.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: Copy of Petition of Sir John Packington to the Committee for Compositions confessing his error of having adhered to the King's party and asking the favour of Parliament. [22 April 1646.][1] (262–3.)

May 12. *Mr. Haget to same.* Refers to failure of his last proposition through his precipitation. Asks him to receive another and encloses a discourse which he can second with more reasons than are inserted. (240–1.) *Seal.*

May 13/23. *Memorial* by Downing to States General on behalf of Patrick Simson a Scotch merchant, in connection with a difference between Simson and a Greek about potash transported from Moldavia to Smirna.—*Copy.* (Vol. 107, f. 200).

May 13/23, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Bishop of Münster aims at gaining time to see what will become of the business of England. Account of naval preparations by Holland, which tries to stir the other provinces against England. They think by showing their teeth they will gain their ends, but they dread a war. East India actions are fallen to 438. Charles II is not believed to be in earnest but that it is only the heat of his Parliament. Carizius has given in a memorial on behalf of Elector of Brandenburg. Expects Lawson will bring his business to a full issue before de Ruther arrives in those parts. Has made Clarendon's excuse to the Dowager for writer's journey to England. Unless the design is to bring on a war, thinks he should not stir from here until he sees how far he can bring things here. Desires order to send a servant every week to Helvoetsluice for his letters until matters come to some issue. By being here can prevent De Witt engaging the other provinces. Now is the time to work what is to be wrought in Holland. Takes it for granted that the King's design is not to have a war but to bring things to an honourable close.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 8–9.) Lister, iii. 322–4 (*extract*).

May 13/23–19/29. *Extract* of Resolutions of States General. (i) In reply to Downing's memorial on behalf of Patrick Simson. A copy of memorial and order of Warnerus, Dutch Resident at Constantinople, to be sent to the Admiralties. They shall seize

[1] See *Cal. Committee for Compounding &c.*, 1643–60, ii. 1194.

any of the potash wrongfully shipped from Smirna by Dutch subjects. (ii) May 19/29. Copy of letter received from the Admiralty at Rotterdam regarding measures taken under foregoing order, to be communicated to Downing. (iii) May 17/27. Copy of letter referred to in (ii).—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 15, 19.)

May 13/23, Paris. *W. Boreel to States General.* Cannot obtain permission for a Dutch magazine at Toulon but the shallows at Marseilles are being deepened. Encloses an edict registered in the Parlement regarding the five propositions drawn out of Jansenius's book entitled *Augustinus*, to be observed by all ecclesiastics. Reduction of number of officers. Court news.—1½ *pp. Translation.* (16.)

May 13/23, Westminster. *P. Cuneus to same.* Proceedings in Parliament. Pretences to the sum of £277,667. 5*s.* against the Dutch are to be recommended to the King to desire satisfaction. Prinn, one of the committee for settling the price of wine, is accused of having altered the report.—*Translation.* (16v.)

May 13, Friday. *Lady Diana Digby to* [*Clarendon*]. Begs his intercession with the King for £1,000, to pay her debts and to enable her to make a journey to Flanders where she must be by the end of the month. Refers to her law suits. Has pawned everything except her wearing linen.—3 *pp.* (242–3.)

May 14, London. *Same to* [*same*]. Gives explanation of her debts and misfortunes.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.*[1] (Vol. 81, ff. 244–5.)

Enclosure: Memorandum of items of debts (£840) mentioned.—2 *pp.* (246.)

May 14, Dublin. [*Ormonde to same.*] Has received his licence for England from Bennet in the form necessary. Will bring all materials useful which he can gather without seeing the amendments. They are chiefly calculations regarding reprisals and restorations. The adventurers and soldiers dispossessed by decrees of the Court of Claims are moderating their expectations; those who have had better luck believe themselves secured in what they hold; they believe Clarendon will support them. Lord Orrery is also coming over soon on a private concern. Hopes to be in London by Whitsun week if he can get by the Sunday to Bretby.[2]—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (247–8.)

May 14, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*same*]. Has asked Mr. Hamil-

[1] On the back in Clarendon's hand are names: Lord Ossory, Sir Tho. Vyner, Sir Francis Goodrick, Lady Diane.

[2] Bretby, Co. Derby, was a seat of the Earl of Carnarvon.

ton to acquaint [Clarendon] with what Ossory has written to him and Sec. Bennet in Lane's vindication. Encloses papers [cf. above, p. 397] about whole matter. Is attending [Ormonde] to Court. Mr. Eustace is Lord Carlingford's nephew; Carlingford was Mrs. Eustace's (Lady Carlingford's sister's) solicitor at Court for obtaining the letter he mentions. Comments on difference of Carlingford's intelligence of April 12 and 30 in reference to the King's displeasure against Lane. Will observe [Clarendon's] commands about Mr. Dean Burleigh.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (249–50.)

May 14. *Declaration* by Thomas White, gent., son of Sir Nicholas White, decd. and brother of Ellinor Eustace *alias* White, wife of James Eustace and mother of Thomas Eustace, that Sir G. Lane refused to second Thomas Eustace's petition because money was offered to him; and that Ormonde's recommendation was obtained by Francis Taafe one of Earl of Carlingford's sons. *Signed:* 'Thomas Whyte, Capucin fryar'. *In presence of three witnesses.* (251–2.) *Seal.*

May 14/24, Lisbon. [*Thomas Maynard to Clarendon.*] Account of military situation. Arrival of some French horse and foot with the Comte de Marea. Details of the non-compliance of the Portuguese with the articles of agreement for the pay and equipping of the English troops; danger of a mutiny.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Duplicate.*[1] (253r.–v.)

May 16, The Hague. *Col. Jos. Bampfeild to* [*same*]. Did Downing considerable service in his business with the Duke of Holstein and also in the satisfaction given by Zealand to the Duke of York by inclining M. Thibaut and Burgomaster Boreel to it. Will continue to serve him if anything is allowed for his subsistence. Has been punished for many years; only transgressed because he could do nothing else. Begs [Clarendon's] compassion. Has delivered to Downing particulars of what he wants from Mr. Coventry. Has sent another paper to Sir Allen Apsley.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (255–6.)

[May 17.] *Draft warrant* for issue of letters patent under Great Seal of Ireland for grant to Col. John Gorges of command and government of the castle and fort of Coolemore *alias* Culmore, Co. Donegal.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Lane,* 'Approved . . . 17 May 1664'. (257–9.)

May 17/27. *Extract* of resolutions of States General. The list of pretences of their subjects to be exchanged by M. Huygens

[1] Original sent by a ship bound to Ireland.

and other deputies for the list of English pretences within a time to be agreed upon with Downing. (Vol. 108, f. 14.)

May 19[/29].[1] *Frederick III, King of Denmark to Clarendon.* Thanks him for former favours to Simon de Petkum, Danish Resident who has returned. He is being sent again in the same capacity. Asks Clarendon to have regard to Danish interests in his relations with the United Provinces whether the result is war or a new treaty.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 260b–c.)

May 20/30, The Hague. *Downing to same.* A cessation has been agreed on with Bishop of Münster. M. Appleboom says Sweden intends a strict understanding with England. Proposals for an adjustment in cases of the *Hopewell* and *Leopard* &c. The Dutch will not now be surprised as they were in Cromwell's time. Has had a kind letter from Hannibal Sested. Has received visits from De Groot and one or two others of De Witt's right-hand men. 391 died at Amsterdam last week. East India actions rose to 461 this week through the hopes of better relations with England, and the West India from 12 to 14 as it is believed they have not lost Cape Verd. If writer had left here suddenly, all would certainly have gone wrong. Has calmed humours and people begin to settle again in their minds; if he leaves now when they are yielding, they will grow cold again. Will step over when he thinks he has done all he can. States General have appointed a time for the exchange of damages. Asks for a list of the pretences brought to the committee of Parliament, though he thinks there are no new ones that he has not got already. Plans for better dispatch of letters. Vanghoorne wishes to construe the words *litem inceptam* to mean by way of justice. Threatened to declare that De Witt had several times confessed that real meaning and intention of the words was *lis incepta* here at the Hague.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 3–7.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 329–31 (*extract*).

May 20/30. *Same to same*, giving an account of a conference with the deputies of States General about the business of the ships *Bona Esperanza* and *Henry Bonadventure* and arguments used concerning the interpretation of the term *lis incepta.*—5 *pp.* (10–13.) Lister, iii. 324–9.

May 25, Salisbury. *John Earle, Bishop of Salisbury to same.* 'Mr. Norwood might have been welcome enough to me upon his owne score, but Dr. Caldecote should have bene so with . . . your lordship's letter.' Discusses his health; hopes the Bristol waters

[1] Denmark did not adopt the Gregorian Calendar until 1700 (Capelli, *Crondogia*, Milan, 1906, p. xxxi).

will improve it. Was surprized at the Lord Chief Justice's death. Regards it as the cause of Clarendon's visit to Salisbury being postponed till the Summer. 'Your family has my most hearty prayers and particularly Mr. Lau: my blessing.' *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 264–5.)

May 27/June 6, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*same*]. The Spaniards are not expected to attack this campaign. Plans of the Portuguese. Count Schomberg pressed the Conde Castelmelhor to comply with his contract for paying the English. Latter replied they would be paid if the Portuguese had the money. Demands of the English for redress of their grievances. *Postscript.* [May 29/June 8.] Col. Belasyse has arrived with about 400 English soldiers. He received a very cold entertainment. Asks the English soldiers to act nothing which may be dishonourable to the King and tells them he will advertise [Clarendon] of their sufferings. Bishop Russel writes to the Conde de Castelmelhor and the Secretary of State that [Maynard] has done the Portuguese Crown ill offices with [Clarendon]. Believes latter can justify him. Thinks the Bishop does this to ingratiate himself with the Conde.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (253 v.–4, 266–7.)

Enclosure: May 29/June 8, Lisbon. Paper by Tho. Maynard concerning the grievances of the English merchants because of the non-fulfilment of the articles of peace. The merchants' estates in hands of persons apprehended by the Inquisition have not been surrendered. The King of Portugal said he could only recommend their case as the Inquisitors were not within his jurisdiction. Customs for goods exported from Portuguese dominions by English merchants are charged at a higher rate than was agreed in the treaty. *Details.* Similar complaints about imports. Other complaints regarding the 7th, 13th, 11th, 24th, 2nd, 8th, 4th, 20th, 9th and the secret article, not being observed, contrary to the interests of English merchants. Particular instances cited in support of the complaints.—7¾ *pp.* (268–71.)

[1664.] [May.] *Paper* headed 'The State of the case between the King of Portugal and the English Merchants'. Refers to efforts of Thomas Maynard and letters from Charles II to get the King of Portugal to comply with 25th article of the treaty.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 75, ff. 424–6.)

[May.] *Abstract* of Hearth Money statute, 16 Car. II c. 3. (Vol. 92, ff. 83–84.) *Statutes of Realm*, v. 514–16.

June 1/11, Lisbon. *Louis, Conde de Castelmelhor to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his letter written because it was understood that

Bishop Richard Russell is maligned in this Court. The King does not listen to these reports. Testifies to the esteem in which Russell is held. Has asked him to represent to [Clarendon] the state of the Portuguese army which the King has ordered to take the field. Not only are the Portuguese able to defend their liberty, but they have also sufficient forces to attack their Castilian enemy. Refers to arrival of further British reinforcements.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 272–3.) *Another copy*, dated July 6/16. (Vol. 82, ff. 20–21.)

June 1/11. *Louis, Conde de Castelmelhor to* [*Clarendon*]. Refers to Fanshawe's care and discretion when in charge of the private interests of the English crown, and also in strengthening the alliance between the two nations. The King of Portugal expects great benefits if the King of Great Britain act as mediator. Understands that the negotiation of which an account was given while Fanshawe was in London has been happily accomplished. A new obligation is thus laid on writer's master. Discusses circumstances favourable to a peace with Spain. King Philip's ministers, if they regard the havoc of over 24 years of war, will recognize the desirability of peace. Refers to Clarendon's letter [above, p. 367], and to the proposals for gaining the good will of Don Luis de Haro and the Duke of Medina de las Torres by the release of the Marquis Elichy and Anielo Guzman at the instance of Charles II. As Clarendon leaves it to writer's decision whether he conceal this business or propose it to the King his master, according as he considers it favourable or otherwise to Portuguese interests, he now gives various reasons for hesitating to assent to the release of the captives.—*Lat.* $4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 81, ff. 274–7.) *Another copy, dated July* 7/17. (Vol. 82, ff. 26–29.)

June 8[/18 ?], Dunkirk. *Ph. Baresfield to same*, informing him that divers of the King's subjects have been confined in the common gaol (on pretext of riotous assembly) almost a year. They only met in a peaceable and Christian manner to sing psalms, as they thought they might have done by the King's declarations. Asks Clarendon's favour for these men. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 81, ff. 278–9.)

June 9, Guildhall, London. *Vote* of Common Council to lend the King £100,000 on the terms proposed by the Privy Council, and of thanks to the King for remitting £27,000 estreated against the City.—*Copy.* (280–1.)

June 14 [o.s.], Moscow. *Carlisle to Clarendon.* Acknowledges his of March 18. This Muscovia business is a mere cheat on their part from the beginning. Took his leave of the Czar this afternoon. Carlisle's express departs tonight to the Governor of Lief-

land at Riga. No privileges are to be had, hence he is leaving. The Czar gave him a letter for the King, but does not expect to receive a copy. Hopes to reach Stockholm within five weeks. Is glad the person Clarendon writes of [i.e. Downing] is to meet him there.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (282–3.) *Seal.*

June 14. *Order* by James Duke of York to Henry Brouncker, Sir John Colleton, and Richard Downes, commissioners for granting licences for selling wine by retail, to pay the £1,500 granted [as above, p. 247] out of the profits arising by the wine licences till expiry of the term of 11 years from Sept. 29, 1661. (Vol. 77, f. 141.)

June 17. *Paper* concerning affairs of Tangier. Charges Earl of Tiviot with maladministration and asserts that the garrison could be as well paid and better provisioned for £45,000 a year and less, than they are on the £55,000 allowed by the King to Tiviot on this account. He sold the King deal boards at 19*d.* each when others would have delivered them at 12*d.* The Dutch war is much talked of and desired in these parts. Fears it will be very chargeable; it will lessen the King's revenue; examines means by which the Parliament met the expenses of the last. This place is to be made one of the finest places the King has. Will engage that in 3 years it will be three times better than it is. Recommends appointment of commissioners instead of a governor with power in all things like Tiviot.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Mr. David's animadversion of Tangier'. (Vol. 81, ff. 284–5.)

June 21/July 1, Fronteira. [*Col. Pearson and others to Maynard*] giving an account of an unsuccessful night assault by two English regiments on Valença, in which Major John Wetmore, five other officers, 4 ensigns, and 180 common soldiers were killed, and many more wounded. Gives names of officer casualties. Mentions use by defenders of hand grenades, pots of fire, and other combustibles 'which made the night as light as day'. Complains of the cowardice of Portuguese regiments in not leaving their trenches to support them. The garrison next day called a parley and surrendered the town on terms, June 25th.—2¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Consull Maynard'. (Vol. 82, ff. 3–4.)

June 23/July 3, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Arrival of 150 English soldiers under Capt. Browne. Their good reception; hopes the honour lately won by the two regiments of foot will cause them to be better paid. Give particulars as above. Col. Pearson and some of the other officers write that they will be here within 10 days. They will give Clarendon an account of affairs.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (5–6.)

June 26/July 6. *Gaspar de Haro, Marq. de Liche, to Clarendon.* Is a prisoner in Portugal and his presence in Castile is necessary to settle matters connected with his father's death. Asks for Charles II's mediation to secure his release.—*Span. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 7–8.)

July 1/11, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*same*]. Encloses account of siege of Valencia de Alcantara. Sends the Secretary of State's relation which says there were but 10 or 12 English and some Portuguese slain and wounded. The Secretary knows as well as any man that in both encounters the English lost over 450 killed and wounded and not above 150 of all other nations, amongst which there were not three Portuguese. Men here will not now believe the English did anything considerable, but that the French and Portuguese bore the heat of the day. Account of disputes with Castelmelhor concerning the bringing in by a Portuguese frigate of the *Catharine* of London, James Christopher master, on pretext that it contained goods of Spanish subjects. Pointed out this was allowed by articles 10 and 23 of the treaty. Refused to allow the goods to be unloaded. The Conde said Maynard was a creature of Sir H. Bennet's who was the professed enemy of the Portuguese. Replied he never saw Bennet in his life and was here by [Clarendon's] favour. Asks if he be removed at the instance of the Court a deputy may be appointed, as John How had, so that with this salary he can serve the King in any place in the world. *Postscripts.* (i) July 3/13. Arrival of Schomberg from the frontier; he will return in about 15 days. He confirms the account of the English officers. Only one Portuguese left the trenches. Their colonels would have been hanged in any place but Portugal. (ii) July 4/14. News of defeat of Spanish attack on Castel Rodrigo by a sally of the Portuguese garrison. Is meeting the Conde to-morrow with Schomberg about the pay of the English soldiers now eight months overdue. Plot against the Conde's life.—8 *pp.* (11–15.)

[*c.* July 1.] *Officers in Ireland to same,* asking him to represent their loyal intentions. Signed by Ingoldesby and 17 others. *Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Rec. 8 July 1664'. (38–39.)

July 4, 9 o'clock. [*Ormonde*] *to same.* All the parties mentioned are to be ordered to attend the King on Wednesday: Clarendon to warn the Judges, Mr. Secretary the rest. Has left a letter in his office for the Secretary. Observed to the King, though before Mr. Coventry, that the Commissioners did not wish the matter to come to that kind of examination. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–10.) *Seal.*

July 6/16, Lisbon. *Castelmelhor to* [*same*]. The King is writing

about the business of Bombaim. It is very important that an agreement be reached which the King and all his ministers earnestly desire.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (16–17.)

July 6/16. *Same to same*, complaining that Thomas Maynard puts evil constructions on what they do. The King desires that another consul be sent.—*Lat. Endorsed by Belling.* (18–19.)

July 6/16. *Same to same.* [Copy of above, pp. 405–6 about Bp. Russell.] *Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (20–21.)

July 6/16. *Same to same.* From letters written to Charles II and the Duke of York by the King of Portugal, Clarendon will learn the reason they were written. When Portugal was regarded as being without ships, the King placed the matter in Castelmelhor's hands. Having successfully raised an army, he proceeded with the construction of ships, several of which are now at sea, and the completion of others is being hastened. Bishop Russell will relate the events of this summer's campaign and the repelling of the Castilian invasion. A great debt is due to Clarendon for arranging the sending of such valuable help from England.—1½ *pp. Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (22–23.)

July 7/17, Lisbon. *Same to same*, announcing defeat of the enemy at Castel Rodrigo. Bishop Russell will give a fuller account.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (24–25.)

July 7/17. *Same to same.* [Copy of above, p. 406 about mediation of Charles II.]—3½ *pp. Lat.* (26–29.)

July 14/24, Vienna. *Newsletter* to Count Sintzendorffe concerning the repulse of the Turks at Leventz. *Extract.* (Vol. 108, f. 42.)

July 21/31. *Extract* of resolutions of Estates of Holland and West Friesland. Assurances to be given to Downing of their pleasure at his return. (50.)

July 21/31. *Extract* of resolutions of States General to same effect. (51.)

July 22/Aug. 1, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Arrived here last Monday where he has been incognito till his liveries could be put in order. Delivered the King's letter to States General yesterday. Received his customary welcome from States General and States of Holland. They will not discover their intentions until the East India fleet has arrived, as well as the Greenland fleet, and the herring fishery is over. Discourse with De Witt about Cabo Verde: he said that 800 soldiers were being sent and a fleet bigger than needed for trade; and that he would fix all that happened upon the King. Replied that the Dutch

West India Company ever since Charles II's return, had played the devils and pirates worse than those of Algiers, taken 20 English ships and claimed all the coast themselves. Holms was the English Company's servant and the King had only lent them an old ship or two. Though they have accepted the mediation of France, they have no mind that France should intermeddle and are afraid of France falling into Flanders. 795 deaths at Amsterdam last week; East India actions at 478. The Admiralties are all for assisting their West India Company. Obdam goes tomorrow to Helvoetsluyce to get his ship to sea. There are already 17 sail on 'that' coast and will be 20 or 21.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 39–41.) *Seal.*

July 23/Aug. 2. *Extract* of resolutions of States General that the agent de Heyde acquaint Downing that the Dutch list of damages has been received by them and to desire him to nominate a day for the mutual exchange of lists. (52.)

July 25/Aug. 4, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Obdam put to sea yesterday but still wants 200 of his men. They do not desire war but have no mind to give satisfaction to the King. Last week 720 died of the plague at Amsterdam. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (43–45.) *Seal.*

July 26/Aug. 5, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing demanding from the States General a time for exchanging the lists of damages. The King does not desire matters to proceed to an extremity, but that they may be amicably accommodated.—*Copy.* (46.)

July 26. *Charles II to Duc d'Orleans,* congratulating him on the *accouchement* of writer's sister.—*Fr. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 82, ff. 40–41.)

July 27/Aug. 6. *English Officers in Portugal to* [*Clarendon*]. Set forth their grievances: (1) Want of pay, being over 7 months in arrears, and 3 months since anything received. (2) Alteration of the conditions solemnly confirmed by the Portuguese ministers; a new agreement made Jan. 1 last is also to be altered. (3) Their general Count Schombergh (who has done them great favours) says that in future they are to receive their commissions from the King of Portugal, which means that none will get promotion unless recommended by Jesuits or Friars. (4) Henceforward they are to receive orders from Portuguese officers whose incompetence they already know. These grievances prevent them doing real service to the King of Portugal and bring dishonour to England. Beg the King to transport them to any other part of the world. *Signed by Hen. Pearson, Edw. Trelawney,*

J. Rumsey, Nath. Hill, Theodore Russell and Andrew Maynard. Endorsed by Clarendon. (42–43.)

July 27/Aug. 6, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General that the King will examine their complaints about Capt. Home's proceedings on the coast of Guinie, but if they immediately have recourse to force, he will oppose force to force. Complains of Dutch interference in the East Indies, in particular preventing the *Hopewell* last year from trading with the King of Porcat and at Cochin.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 47.)

July 29/Aug. 8, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* De Ruither has broken with those of Algiers. The French have landed near Algiers and intend further action. Consultations between the Estates of Holland and the Admiralties and arrangements for sending ships to the Guinie Coast. They have no news of the East India Fleet, and there is talk as if seven men-of-war went from England to the Cape of Bona Esperanza to meet them; East India actions have fallen to 457. Spread of the plague. The French King is beginning to build six great ships at Amsterdam for his new East India Company; it is said he will meet d'Estrades at Dunkirk next month. Account of visit from De Witt; has no great hopes regarding the points in difference. Carlisle may be at Stockholm before Mr. Coventry.—4 *pp.* (48–49.) Lister, iii. 331–3. (*Extracts.*) *The words said to be illegible are* '8 out of others'.

July 30, Cambridge. *Robert Hyde to same.* Observations on state of Norfolk and Suffolk noticed during his circuit. 'The country is like linsey-woolsey mixed with good and bad.' Many livings lying vacant in Suffolk will lead to the county being overrun with Fanatics, Separatists, and Quakers. Found a very dangerous fellow, Crooke, in the gaol at Bury, who had a judgment in praemunire at Newgate three years ago. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 44–45.)

[1664. July ?][1] *Proposals* in Clarendon's hand, for amending a commission for contributions for the repair of St. Paul's Church. Discusses points raised in letters from the Archbishop and the Lords of the Council.—2¼ *pp. Holog.* (Vol. 92, ff. 37–38.)

Aug. 4/14, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General. Complains of damages done by the Dutch West African Company and of a remonstrance issued by John Valkenburgh, styling himself Director General of the North Coast of Africa, who in the name of States General, claims the whole Gold Coast of Guiny and the whole trade there; also that the said company

[1] See Pepys's *Diary*, July 25, 1664.

about last January agreed with the King of Fantine for him to attack the Castle of Cormantine for a certain sum of gold. Downing will send to the King the papers delivered by de Heyde. Is ready to discuss a *règlement* to avoid future discords.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 54.)

Aug. 4, Carlton. *Edw. Palmer to Edward Hyde Esq.* in Pump Court, Middle Temple. Contrasts life in country with Hyde's dark study. Must go to church twice every Sunday and other Holy-days and give to every beggar. This makes amends for vagrant fidlers, calling for baudy songs, kissing every Elizabeth they meet on the road and forty other frolics. They had two mornings' coursing but found no hare. Some say it was because Percy Church forgot his spectacles. Mentions 'Cosen North'.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 46–47.) *Seal.*

Aug. 5. *Charles II's memorial* to the Dutch Ambassador. The naval preparations are made through pressure of Parliament. Orders had been given by the King at the beginning of the year to provide a less guard of ships for this summer. Representations of injuries done to the King's subjects in the East Indies and elsewhere were made to the States, who set out a great number of ships in defiance. Hence the King had to provide a considerable fleet for defence. Does not believe the United Provinces will sacrifice the peace of the country to support the miscarriage of particular persons or a particular company. Claims that he has exactly observed every article of the late treaty and promptly redressed the grievances of subjects of the United Provinces. Complains that justice is denied in all complaints made at the Hague by English subjects. Expected that his allies would give more credit to his solemn assurance to their ambassador that Capt. Holmes had no commission except to defend English subjects and their trade, than to the informations or examinations of mariners and seamen. Gives details of plan of the commander of a ship belonging to the Dutch West India Company to surprise the English fort of Cormantyne, through an agreement with the King of Fantyne. The latter was defeated with great loss and has since confessed his breach of faith towards England. Demands exemplary justice on the persons responsible and that they warn their West India [Company] against these outrages instead of sending warships to justify them. Has since his restoration made a contribution to the Protestant churches in the valleys of Piemont. Is not fully informed of their condition, and so knows not what more to do except to desire the French King's mediation. Is sorry for those places within the United Provinces now infected with plague. He will have to

suspend commerce between the two nations to preserve his own people.—3¼ *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (48–49.)

Aug. 5/15, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The plague increases mightily in all towns of Holland; 905 died at Amsterdam last week. D'Estrades, whose butler died of it, has retired out of town. Obdam has not yet got to sea. Applebome complains he can get no reason done here. Holland will assist the West India Company with 12 ships. Yesterday States General sent writer a whole volume of papers containing particulars of complaints against Capt. Holmes. The enclosed memorial [above, p. 411] which writer gave in yesterday has puzzled them. The Admiralty is doing nothing yet towards preparing ships for the Guiny Coast. The West India Company say that if the English clear the coast of Africa of the Dutch and get the gold and negro trades to themselves, it would be of greater import than the East India trade is to the Dutch. De Witt has pressed writer to give them a written promise of the restitution of Cape de Verde and Tacarary. Replied that the King had promised to examine the business and used similar words to those used by them in reply to English complaints. In reply to further importunities, promised to give him a project of a *règlement* for the African trade. Told De Witt that if they sent a fleet to retake what they had lost in Guiny, the 14th article of the late treaty would justify the King in opposing them. There is very little trade at present at Amsterdam. Naval preparations.—5¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 55–59.) *Seal.*

Aug. 5, Westminster. *Privy Seal warrant* to allow to Gilbert Trow, salaries, fees, repairs and expenses paid by him, when accounts for manor and park of Woodstock are passed.—*Copy.* (Vol. 82, ff. 50–51.)

Aug. 7. *Articles* of surrender agreed to by Col. R. Nicholls for the delivery by the Dutch to him as deputy governor to the Duke of York, of the fort and town of New Amsterdam and Manhattan Island.—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (53–54r.) *New York Documents*, ii. 250. *Followed by copy of proclamation of 9 Nov. 1674*, below, p. 642. (54r.–v.)

Aug. 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* News of East India Fleet. Increase of the plague. Supposes Obdam is now at sea; they would then be 20 sail before Goree. D'Estrades goes to Maestricht tomorrow before going to meet Louis XIV at Dunkirk. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 61–62.) Lister, iii. 333 (*extract*).

Aug. 12/22, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The East India fleet is only worth 75 tons of gold which will not make £700,000, yet the East India actions are risen to 484. Holland presses the sending of 12 ships to Guiny; Trump is expected to command them and will sail under the West India Company's flag. De Ruither writes that he is going against Algiers and will watch the actions of the English according to his orders. M. Brand, Elector of Brandenburg's Resident, is going to England and desires favourable access to Clarendon. The Dutch will strain themselves to the utmost to get the mastery of Charles II on the seas. Yesterday made a reply to States General's answer concerning words *litem inceptam* given writer when he went last to England. Has sent a copy to Sec. Morrice. Hopes the King, Duke, Queen and the Court keep to wearing only what is made in England. Finds from Appleboom things are far from a near union between the Swedes and the Dutch. Refers to paper sent to Sec. Bennet.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 64–65.) *Seal.*

Aug. 16/26, The Hague. *Same to same.* The *Nonesuch* ketch with last week's letters has returned again, being twice driven back by contrary winds. Account of conference with deputies of States General about exchanging the list of damages and of attempt of the Dutch to exclude new pretences, after the exchange of lists. No further news of East India Fleet. Till they be in, nothing will be done in earnest about sending to Guiny. Has received a letter to-day from Carlisle dated Marienberg in Livonia, July 24, o.s., concerning his good reception since entering Swedish territory.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (66–67.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 334–5 (*extract*).

Aug. 17/27. *Same to same.* Trump met the East India ships between Hittland and Fairhill [*sic*]; they are expected to arrive when the wind changes. Ships are preparing at Amsterdam and elsewhere for succour of Guiny. They are troubled that all Holland ships are forbidden coming to France till Dec. Wrote yesterday by the *Paradoxe. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (68.) *Seal.*

[1664. *c.* Aug. 18.] [*Clarendon*] *to Castelmelhor.* Has received his of June 11, and July 16 and 17 together. Charles II for many weighty reasons desires that the captives referred to should be delivered up. This act would be a most opportune preliminary for peace, but he will yield to arguments and desires of Castelmelhor and the Portuguese nation. The King is much annoyed at many things which have happened lately. Complains that the Viceroy would not surrender Bombay though a specially prepared fleet was sent out with urgent instructions; also of affronts by the Viceroy to the governor designate. Points out that many

of the commercial provisions of the treaty have also been broken. Nothing has angered the King more than recent news that an English merchant ship was taken by a Portuguese captain. Asserts English right to traffic with Spain. Complains of additional tolls and customs on English commerce. The King would have decided to send another in the place of Thomas Maynard but he knows him as above all a faithful and industrious man. Formerly employed in Portugal by the rebels, he had his present place through Clarendon's requesting it from the King. Does not know why the King should now be deprived of his services when he is the sole representative of the interests of English merchants and troops and since his only crime is that he demanded the release of the English ship under the terms of the treaty and that he was guided by Sir Henry Bennet. The King is pained to hear that the English troops, so urgently pressed for, soon after their arrival in Portugal were regarded as a burden rather than a help and that though they contributed much to gaining the victory their pay is many months in arrears. Protests against their being placed in a particular post of danger, not being supported by those who ought to have supported them and no public mention being made of their valour and the task they accomplished. They are deprived not only of their pay but also of their honour and glory. Desires him to urge the King of Portugal to remedy these matters.—*Lat.* 13 *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 82, ff. 30–37.)

Aug. 18. *Same to Lord Hatton.* Has received no letter since his of May 7. Reproves him for sending no account of the state of the island or information to guide his friend. The King has punished Mr. Darrell to preserve Hatton's rights in spite of Darrell's fidelity and services to the King all the time he was abroad. Hatton should pay him all that is truly due to him. Asks whether it is possible Lord Hatton is less zealous for the Church of England, protects notorious nonconformists and is remiss regarding the discipline of the Church in Guernsey. Affairs are much worse since his arrival. The King will write warmly to him on the subject that he countenances those who express conformity, obliges the Baily and Jurats to do the like and that revenues assigned to the reparation of the Church be not disposed to other uses. Desires him to increase writer's confidence in him that he may increase that of Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester. Warns him to get rid of Marchant before he is ordered to do so. He should treat the Dean kindly and occasionally send an account of affairs to the Bishop or Archbishop. Hopes he will not hinder the Dean

from enjoying the lease of tithes.—5 *pp. Copy by Bulteale, endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 55–59.)

[Aug.] *Memoranda*, apparently for draft of foregoing. (Vol. 73, f. 409.)

Aug. 18. *Clarendon to M. Schombergh.* Is sorry he can no longer preserve good intelligence with Portugal. That people is so unsteady, that it is impossible to please them. Believes they will never get another man from England. The King will never forgive the affront in the non-delivery of Bombay with full satisfaction and justice upon the viceroy. He looks at the exposure of the two regiments at Valencia without support, as a design to lose them and cannot forgive the Portuguese depriving them of the honour due to their memory. Many think Schombergh, their commander should exact more justice for them. Refers to the unjust complaint against the consul and the taking of an English ship. Has written with great freedom to the Conde de Castelmelhor [above, pp. 414–15]. If some reparation is not made, 'our ships will speedily do it'.—2¼ *pp. Copy as above.* (Vol. 82, ff. 60–62.)

Aug. 19[/29], The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General asking when their list of damages will be ready to be exchanged.—*Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 69.)

Aug. 19[/29,] The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Dutch are alarmed that the African Company are about to buy the Duke of Courlan's fort at Gambia. Thinks it well to have this and also the Dane's right to Frederixburgh, if not the Swede's and Dane's right to Cape Corce. The plague still increases and they fear England will, like France, prohibit the coming of their ships. Avoids conversation, though it is some prejudice, to prevent the plague coming into his household. Holland still presses their resolution to assist the West India Company and to get the other provinces to consent to quotas for 600,000 guilders for the purpose. Details of ships ready. East India actions have fallen from 480 to 470. The fleet for Guiny is to depart the beginning of September, but no conclusion is yet taken regarding the succour. The deputies of the estates are drawing up an answer to writer's memorial concerning the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Bonaventure.* Intends to print the King's answer to Vangoch which was very generous. Trump cannot send 12 ships to Guiny without returning as he only put out with 3 months' victuals. They have resolved that when he returns he is to pay off all the ships that were with him. The declaration of the French King's coming to Dunkirk works like physic in De Witt. The Spanish Secretary told him that at the

same time orders were given for several of the French troops to march towards Flanders. De Witt wishes all [differences] were ended between England and the Dutch that they might oppose the French designs. Told him the King was equipping more ships, because, if the Dutch sent to Guinea, he must send also. Holland still drives the equipage. Hears they are now ready with their list of damages.—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (70–73.) *Seal.*

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, The Hague. *Same to same*, concerning his transactions with States General about matters in dispute. Finds they still justify what they have done about *Hopewell* and *Leopard*. Comments on list of damages and extravagant claims sent in by the Dutch. Will so pay them that they shall wish they had made it shorter. Remarks on the aggravating terms used by them. Notwithstanding Charles II's answer to Vangoch their preparations for Guiny go on apace; they probably will not be ready in less than 3 weeks. Vangoch writes of only 5 or 6 ships being fitted out by the King, of transactions with the Duke of Courland's envoy and that orders were already given to Lord Willoughby to reduce the island of Tobago. The supplies and provisions from the West India Company for Castel d'Elmina dare not stir until the fleet goes; Van Campen is nominated commander-in-chief. The fleet of the Royal Company that has already gone will find them very bare and they take it for granted here that the African Company will clear that coast as the Portuguese did with this country at Brazil. Many acknowledge this would be justifiable after Valkenberg's Declaration. 955 deaths of plague at Amsterdam. English merchants should bestir themselves to send French wines hither and to the Baltic as the Dutch cannot go to France this vintage. Has printed the King's reply to Vangoch in Dutch and French. De Ruther was refused leave at Malaga to clean his ships; he does not know what to do if denied also at Cadiz. Report here that the English took Tobago last May. D'Estrades is returning as the French King could not [go] to Dunkirk. De Witt says it is agreed to restore Poleroon to them who brought Charles II's patent to receive it, but he has certainly suppressed the letter from East Indies about this matter and will let no copy be made of it. De Witt demanded that the King give immediately under his own hand [a promise] that he will absolutely restore all Holms has taken. Replied that matters of fact and reasons would be examined; they might take their course if they wished and the King would defend himself. Has sent their answer about Cormantine to Sec. Morrice. They strive to possess France on their

side. Gives Lord Hollis an account of affairs here. They are alarmed at Sandwich sailing out of the Downs.—6¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 74–77.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 335–8 (*extract*)

Aug. 26/Sept. 5, Antwerp. *Col. Jos. Bampfeild to* [*Clarendon*]. Has still some hopes of his favour from what Downing said on his last return from England. Desires to serve [Clarendon] and professes fidelity. Is about to enter into an alliance by which he can incline a person of authority, whether in war or peace, to enter into an immediate correspondence with Clarendon. This person knows of writer's services to the Duke of York and of his using his interest in Zealand for the satisfaction they lately gave to the Duke in his contest with the Duke of Holstein. Hopes no causeless distrust of [Clarendon's] will lose him this opportunity.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 63–64.)

Aug. 26, [Co]rnet Castle. *Lord Hatton to same.* A ship of Waymouth was brought in here by one Bayly. The mariners swore that Mr. Hide has no interest in her. On Hide's arrival with strong recommendations, writer gave him the vessel and the goods in it. Obtained the disengaging of the wool for him at a mean rate. Asks that Hide be given good advice for he trades in dangerous wares. Mr. Clements thanks [Clarendon] for his protection. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (65–66.)

Aug. 27/Sept. 6, Heidelberg. *Elector Charles Lodovic to Charles II.* Thanks for his offer to reconcile all his differences with his brother Prince Rupert. Col. Brettridge has behaved himself here with much discretion. Asks the King to suspend judgment till the opinion of writer's civilians be presented.—2 *pp. Translation.* (67–68.)

Aug. 27/Sept. 6. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives details of the differences between him and his brother. Hopes the King will prevail upon Prince Rupert to perform his part of the agreement formerly made between them. Hopes his reply will be examined before a conclusion is made. Asks him to communicate contents of this letter to the King.—5 *pp. Translation.* (69–71.)

Aug. 28, Carleton. *Fra. North to Edw. Hyde Esq.*[1] Refers to accounts that he has seen of an entertainment by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, the motions to present Mr. Reader with plate, how the gentlemen were marshalled &c. but believes the society will still be more valued for their learning than their bravery. Passes through Cambridge on Friday or Saturday to Catlidge. After his cousin Vere Bertie ended his circuit last

[1] Addressed: 'Leave this at Mr. Pawley's shop at the blew bible in Chancery Lane neer Fleet Street'.

Wednesday, they and Mr. Attorney went to Grimsthorp one of the finest seats in England. Has read with great pleasure a comedy called *le Hascheux* lent him by Mr. Wren at Cambridge; 'the humour would do well upon our stage'. (72–73.)

Aug. 29/Sept. 8, Lisbon. *Schomberg to* [*Clarendon*]. Bearer, a colonel, will give a full account of what concerns the English troops. They have been promised payment of their arrears in five months. Changes made by the Council in the corps without writer's consent. Told them that if the English troops were not needed they should be sent back. Design to take away command from Schomberg. The English, French and Germans have made a declaration that they cannot continue in the service if their general is taken away. The Portuguese think the Spaniards are no longer able to attack them. Schomberg is so disgusted with their proceedings that if Charles II has any war in which he wishes to employ him, he would be glad to serve with the English corps that is here. Asks [Clarendon] to be his patron in this matter.—*Fr.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (74–75.)

Aug. 31/ Sept. 10, Lisbon. *English Officers in Portugal to same.* [As above, p. 410, omitting Andrew Maynard's signature.]— $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Duplicate.* (76–78.)

Aug. 31/Sept. 10. *Same to same.* Refer to complaints sent by two several conveyances. Since writing, the most material differences have been agreed upon. Will have difficulty getting some of the officers to accept it. They are to continue under Schomberg and receive their orders from him as long as Charles II pleases. They are not to be reformed except by the King's command. Pay is not to be abated and 30,000 crs. of arrears are to be paid before the end of the month and the rest, deducting 14,000 crs., two months after the arrival of the Brazill fleet. Executors of dead soldiers are to receive all arrears owing them. Horses bought by captains are to be paid for. Fears the Portuguese will trouble the King again about the abatement of pay. But for the King's gratuity of £6,000 the soldiers would have all been naked. The officers have but a mere subsistence: 6*s.* a day for a captain leaves hardly anything for clothes. If they are reduced to French pay, the soldiers will all leave; a trooper would get only 8*d.* and bread and a foot soldier 4*d.* a day, which will not buy them victuals. A captain of foot would only receive 3*s.* 8*d.* The French do not subsist only by their pay but have much of their livelihood from what they plunder. The Court now express much affection for them. They owe very much to the consul's care and zeal for the King's affairs and their interests. The Conde de Castle Mellior said he would write to Bishop

Russell to inform Clarendon of the wrong done to the consul in what was written to England against him.—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 79–82.)

Sept. 1, Boston. *Anna Baynton*[1] *to Clarendon.* Loyal professions. Asks favour for a poor widow. Her father had a wine licence confirmed by Sir Lionel Cranfeelde, afterwards Lord Treasurer, for three lives. Writer forfeited it through her trustee failing to pay some part of the rent to the wine office. Hopes the King has not empowered the new commissioners to annul this grant. Asks him to consider her desperate case and get this licence restored to her.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (83–84.) *Seal.*

Sept. 2/12, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Boreel their ambassador for Muscovy left this week for Riga. Dutch efforts to raise money to out-power Charles II at sea. Details of Dutch naval and military preparations. Conjectures about the movements of Obdam's fleet. They think the King is afraid of them and that they can outbrave him as he has no money. If they saw a real way for money they would quickly change their language. A few words attended with real effects are the only language understood here; over much speaking they construe as fear. There is talk that De Ruither with some ships will sail for Guiny. Comments on Dutch delays about the *Bona Esperanza*, *Bonadventure*, *Hopewell* and *Leopard.* It would be good if Duke of Courland's envoy did not so freely communicate with Van Goch. Wishes agreement were made with that Duke for his interest at Gambia and Tobago. Increase of the plague. Disposes of the King's answers to Van Goch though all book sellers are prohibited from selling them. Van Goch writes that Sandwich keeps between Dover and the Isle of Wight waiting for the Holland ships bound for Guiny &c; also that the brass guns are taken from all the Forts in Ireland to send to England. Asks that Van Goch be told that the King has given orders to writer for settling the matter of the *Bona Esperanza* &c. at the Hague. Can say no more to De Witt about the business of Guinee without it seeming to proceed from fear.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 173–8.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 338–40 (*extract*).

Sept. 5, Sarum. *Robt. Hyde to same.* Received his by Mr. Hollis. Has conferred with latter, Mr. Ludlow and the Chancellor's officers concerning affairs at Clarendon, and conditions of renting tithes to Hollis. Will give a true account of Ludlow's case on his return. Has communicated Clarendon's letter to Earl of Pembroke's agent. Further details as to the Clarendon estate.

[1] Andrews and Davenport, *Guide*, p. 413, incorrectly read 'Boynton' and say this letter is regarding 'lands forfeited in England'.

Endorsed by Clarendon. (Vol. 82, ff. 85–86.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. pp. 340–2.

Sept. 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Refers to a new plough invented by Joseph Locatelle to whom a patent for its sole use has been granted. This is worth writing to Fanshaw about. News as to De Ruither's movements. Boreel says M. Treslon has left for Denmark and Sweden, but appears jealous of a joint design since both Louis XIV and Charles II are sending at this time. French plantation in Madagascar; wishes an English plantation were there also. Though much provoked by France, the Dutch will not take notice of it but want first to bring down England. Opposition by several of the provinces to a war upon the ground of the *Bona Esperanza* and the *Henry Bonaventure.* The ordinary [revenue] of their Admiralties is from the customs which are likely to come to nothing through the stop of trade. They fear the King of Portugal has yielded to Charles II all his pretensions and title upon the coast of Guiny. Asks for proofs to be sent regarding the attack on Cormantine. Has acquainted the President of States General with the King's order, and his reasons for forbidding Dutch ships to come into any of his ports till Dec. 1. The preparations for Guiny go on apace. Discusses whether they are likely to go round Scotland. Concludes they will go through the Channel. Account of a conference with De Witt about these preparations and the *règlement* for the future. Obdam is returning with his fleet to Goree because of the badness of the road where they now are. Complains of changed postal arrangements. Comments on rumours of De Ruither having been privately ordered a month ago to go to Guiny. Suggests secret orders to be given to Lawson to join with Prince Rupert to watch De Ruither. *Postscript.* Sends this by the former route as a 'door-warder' of States General is placed before the door of the Brussels post to prevent him receiving any letters.—9 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 179–86.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher. Extracts in* Lister, iii. 343–5.

Sept. 10/20, Nantes. *Sorbière to same.* Asks pardon for having offended him. Asks for his intercession with Louis XIV on writer's behalf, also with the Muses whom he has irritated.—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 87–88.)

Sept. 14/24, Nantes. *Same to same* [another copy of above].—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (89–90.)

Sept. 14/24, Antwerp. *Col. Jos. Bampfeild to Mr. James Cranmer* [i.e. *Clarendon*]. Has received his directions in Sir Allan Apsley's of the 20th. Has a design which may be of great advantage but can do no harm if it fails. Is in great want, made

worse by sending his man expressly with despatch to England. Asks for order to Apsley to furnish him with £40 or £50.—1½ *pp.* *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 97–98.) *Seal.*

Enclosure: [Sept. 14/24]. *Intelligence letter* [by Bampfeild]. Major Bourne at Rotterdam receives and gives exact information from the Admiralty in England of equipping of ships, victualling, destinations and monthly expense of all ships at sea. The Dutch revictual their fleet in these parts for 4 months longer, add more ships to that of Opdam, equip a new fleet for Guinea and resolve to convoy their merchants through the Channel. 14 ships will convoy the East Indian fleet as far as the Cape of Good Hope and will there await the passage of the English Indian fleet and then join the other force on the coast of Africa. They intend to break with Portugal and recover Brazil. Details of agreement between Holland and Zealand. The particular divisions are great in Zealand. Gives details. Knows [Clarendon] will have information against writer but will do nothing to disserve him, nor will have any other correspondence in England.—2¾ *pp.* (99–100.)

Sept. 14, Guernsey. *Dean of Guernsey to Clarendon.* Lord Hatton received Clarendon's letter on the 4th but it had no success with him. He called the Dean a liar and calumniator and said Marchant (who was present) was a better man than he. Replied to him with as much civility as if he had been well received. Asks Clarendon's protection. The thing that now irks Hatton most is that writer complained of his having taken away the tithes. Hatton has not regarded Clarendon's letter.—1¾ *pp.* *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (91–92.) *Seal.*

Sept. 16/26, The Hague. *Downing to same.* The Admiralties require 600,000 guilders for providing the ships ready for Guiny; financial difficulties through extraordinary charges and the stop of trade this year. Overysell, Gelderland and Frize will not contribute to maintain the East or West India companies' aggressions. Told Clarendon when at London that money would fail them. If their trade is stopped at sea (as in the war with Cromwell) they will not be able to pay present taxes, much less new ones. Unless money is provided to victual Obdam's fleet it must come into harbour at the end of the month. The King's and the Duke's answers to Van Goch and the vigorous preparations for Guiny will gain the King great reputation. They say their fleet will go by the Channel and be conveyed by Obdam to the coast of Spain. They still talk about De Ruither; suggests, as hinted in writer's last, instructions be given to Lawson out of hand 'for fear of the worst'. If the King continues firm they

will want to retreat. Holland begins to notice the coldness of the other provinces, nor can they depend on France. De Witt proposed to writer to take pen and paper and try and adjust matters. Replied that what they intended to do for the King's satisfaction should be sent from States General. Latter passed a resolution to come to an accommodation about the ships *Hopewell*, *Leopard*, *Charles*, *James*, and *Mary*. One of the estates said to Applebome that they stood so stiff with Charles II not for the value of things in dispute but for the point of reputation. Van Goch writes that a Dutch skipper called Claes Brett had loaded his ship at Virginia under an Englishman's name and has unloaded a ketch of tobacco at Jersey. He reports capture of Long Island by the English under Capt. Scott. De Groote, Pensionary of Amsterdam, said they must send their fleet to Guiny, but would so do it as not to give umbrage to Charles II. States General has resolved to satisfy the King about the *Hopewell*, *Leopard* &c. expecting a generous declaration from him about Cape Verd and Tacarary. 945 deaths this week at Amsterdam. Has sent copies of States General's resolutions to Sec. Morrice and to East India and African Companies.—9½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 78–83.) *Seal.*

Sept. 17, Sarum. *Bishop of Salisbury to same*, concerning his ill-health. Has had no appetite since coming from Bristol. Hopes to be able to come to London for Parliament either by coach or litter. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 93–94.)

Sept. 20. *W. Longueville to Edw. Hyde Esq.* in Middle Temple. Complains of not having letters from him. They should be directed to writer at Howletts near Canterbury and sent to Mr. Elridge at the White Lyon in Chancery Lane over against the Chief Justice's. The Canterbury post calls there Mondays and Thursdays. (95–96.)

Sept. 22/Oct. 2, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Dutch naval enterprise: proposal to build 24 new ships of about 80 guns by next May and for a new imposition on wine to build a certain number of great ships every year. Obdam is being victualled till the middle of November; details of his instructions for convoying the Guiny fleet and return; he will be 50 good ships strong but they apprehend his return. They say that should England fall upon them, France will join with them. States General at the instance of Holland have sent deputies to induce Prince William to use his interest in Frize to get them to contribute to the 600,000 guilders and other extraordinary monies for their present needs. The ordinary talk is that the King speaks big, but that Sandwich has only 8 or 9 ships and nothing is done to

provide extraordinary monies. Reforms in the Dutch army.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 84–85.)

Sept. 23/Oct. 3, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Wrote yesterday by Capt. Golden. The Admiralties have proposed a quarantine on the shipping of all nations that have imposed it on theirs. Financial projects of Holland to carry out their designs against Charles II; details of proposed taxation. Is informed that Hartsberg's instructions are not only for defence of what they have, but also for falling upon Holmes or any others they think have wronged them; they include among this those that keep their places at Cape de Verd and Tacarary. They would probably use this pretext also to fall upon Cormantine and the ships lately gone for Guiny. Rumours that De Ruither has been sent orders for Guiny. 852 deaths from plague at Amsterdam. States arguments used by writer against De Witt's demand for a written assurance that the fleet lately gone should do them no further hurt and for what is past, that the King should restore what is proved to have been taken from them; they will then stop their fleet that is now going out. De Witt railed against the Spaniards for denying De Ruither *pratique* and said he had let Richards the Spanish Secretary know that the Portuguese had invited them to come to Lisbon. As for the *règlement* De Witt persisted that it should be for Europe also, for which writer replied he had no orders. Discusses likelihood of De Ruither receiving a secret order to go to Guinee and thus doing their business on a sudden by beating Prince Rupert. Believes that at least Lawson should watch De Ruither. Will write next week, as this, both *via* Helvoetsluice and Flanders. Was waiting for fresh orders about the *Bona Esperanza* and *Henry Bonaventure* before replying to States General's last paper, but could not delay longer, and told them the King would not trouble any longer with paper.—8 *pp.* (86–89.)

Sept. 25,[1] Hertford in New England. *John Winthrop to same.* Will attend his commands about reception of commissioners. Reduction of town on the Manatos Is. on Aug. 28. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 102, ff. 5 b–c.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxiii. 58.

Sept. 28/Oct. 8, Lisbon. *English Officers in Portugal to* [*same*]. Are comforted by Clarendon's letter to the consul and assurance of the King's care. Discuss recent terms agreed to by them. Have refused to give up their commissions and receive fresh ones from the King of Portugal. Most of the French officers have acted similarly. Since the consul delivered Clarendon's letter to

[1] Dated, wrongly, 1666 in Andrews and Davenport, op. cit., p. 417.

the Conde Castle Mellior, attempts have been made to induce them to inform Clarendon that two Portuguese regiments of foot went to storm Valentia with the English. These were promised but never stirred out of their trenches. Cannot agree to abatement of their pay owing to the rise of money. The Portuguese crown which they receive for 6*s.* 3*d.* makes only 3*s.* 6*d.* in England and so all necessities for clothing are extremely dear. Many officers and soldiers have been lost for want of a physician; the Court here refuses their petitions for one. Asks that representations may be made to the King of Portugal for one. *Signed* [as above, p. 410].—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 101–2.)

Sept. 29/Oct. 9, Lisbon. *Schonberg to same.* Represented English grievances to the Conde de Castelmelhor. He made excuses about Bombay and referred to letters given to the ambassador. He wrote to Schonberg that in future the *Mestre de Camp Général* and the General of the Cavalry will give orders to the foreign troops with the same authority and jurisdiction as in the Portuguese troops. Told the Conde that he could not accept this which was directly contrary to the honour of the nation, without an order from the King of Great Britain; and that the troops would rather return to England than serve against their privileges. The Conde said the Council were resolved to have their orders executed. If they persist, writer will quit this service. Col. Pearson will give further particulars; he leaves as soon as the agreement about the pay, which has been on foot for three months, is adjusted. Gives account of the conduct of the Portuguese troops at the siege of Valentia; his replies to Castelmelhor's attempts to deny it.—*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (103–4.)

Sept. 29/Oct. 9, Lisbon. *Same to* [*same*]. Has received his of Aug. 18. Refers to enclosed letter for his proceedings regarding the English troops. The government here is blinded by its successes; details of its mistakes. Praises the English troops. Is ready to embark with them for whatever purpose he is ordered by the King, having given up his command here. News of the campaign.—*Fr.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (105–6.)

Sept. 29/Oct. 9, The Hague. *Memorial* by States General in reply to Charles II's memorial [above, p. 412]. Profess desire for peace. The fleet which they prepared, was not intended to do harm to their neighbours. They have lately paid off a convoy of more than 20 ships. Answers at length the charge that justice has been denied to the complaints of English subjects at the Hague. All the satisfaction has been given, in cases affecting the Dutch East India Company, which has been asked for by Sir G.

Downing in the King's name. Complain that no satisfaction has yet been received for the attacks of Capt. Holmes under the King's ensign in Bonvista Is. and Fort St. André on the river Gambia and that no reply is made to complaints about the injuries done to their subjects in the New Netherlands. Details of other grounds of complaint against the King. They cannot conform absolutely to the 15th article of the treaty, without importuning the King for more reparation. Details. A copy of their resolution of the 18th ult. about the Fort of Cormantin has already been sent to the King. Express disbelief of the alleged plot. None of the ships arriving since know anything about it. They are willing to receive any further proofs the King may have; also in the case of Capt. Bartwic. Asks him to permit commerce with their merchants whose goods and ships are certified as coming from places not infected by the plague.—*Fr.* 22 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 107–18.) *Seal.*

Sept. 30/Oct. 10, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Zeland have obtained exemption from Louis XIV for their shipping till Dec. 1, on condition they do not colour any Holland's seamen, or bring in Holland's goods. Zeland will not keep latter condition. The Admiralties advise fortifying island of Tobago; reinforcements for De Ruyter and a second succour for Guiny are to be ready to sail at the beginning of Dec. next. De Witt has confessed that the King had no reason to trust their resolution concerning their instructions to the Guiny fleet. He should send his if they send theirs. Holland pushes on naval preparations which will make them superior to Charles II in men-of-war. States General have sent two members to Prince William to employ his interest in the States of Frize to consent to the building of 24 ships this winter. The deputies of States General press the ministers of Denmark and Sweden to quit their claims to Capo Corso and the Guiny coast for a sum of money. Points out danger of these offers being accepted and need of drawing those two crowns into the King's interests. The Dutch begin to say they ought to content Sweden. The East India Company deny hindering the *Hopewell* from trading at Porcat the last time she was there. The Swedes are said to be setting up a staple at Gottenberg. Affairs of the East India Company; actions at 473, they will divide this year only 27½%, equivalent to about 5 in the hundred. West India actions have risen from 13 to 14¼%. A rich fleet is expected about six weeks hence from the Straits and Spain. States General yesterday passed an answer concerning Valkenberg's declaration and Charles II's reply to Van Goch. They say they had the like reply when Holmes took the fort at

Gambia. Discussion with De Witt regarding an act for the restoration of Capo Verd and Tacarary under certain conditions; replied they could not employ force till 12 months after reparation was demanded and that it would be unjust for the King to condemn his subjects unheard. As to former case, it appeared that the fort taken by Holmes was not theirs but the Duke of Curland's who opposed its restoration. Complained of delays in satisfying the complaints made by the King's subjects. Urged him to come to settling all matters at once. Has sent to Morrice what De Witt proposed, in writing, but it is much worse than what he said yesterday. This would be 'downright knocking underboard in the sight of all the world'. Asks what to say, and what is the King's last resolution in this matter. Zeland is as zealous as Holland against the King. De Witt does not believe M. Fricquet's news of peace with the Turks. Col. Sydney will quit his charge here if matters come to a breach.—$9\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 111–16.) *Seal.*

Oct. 1/11, [Stockholm]. *H. Coventry to same.* Gave Sec. Morrice an account of his arrival. The Chancellor seemed well satisfied with Clarendon's letter to the King. Details of ceremonial. Told the Chancellor he came as an envoy not as an ambassador. Is assured the great ones here desire a nigher union with England. They seem afraid the Dane will disturb them, if they take their arms elsewhere. They are willing for a war with Muscovy. Their envoy is said to have concluded a treaty with Poland. Account of conversation with Gen. Wrangel who seemed to have great respect for Charles II and little for Holland. Told him the disadvantage the latter would find if they went to war with England who could ruin their trade. Some talk of the Swedes attacking Bremen and not Muscovy. M. Frisendorff's authority here is not as great as some have imagined. All seem willing for Charles II to guarantee the peace between Sweden and Denmark. They desire England to impede the trade at Archangel to force the Muscovites to bring their commodities to Nerva; and so to be transmitted by the Baltic.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 239–40.) *Seal.*

Oct. 2, Cornet Castle. *Lord Hatton to* [*same*]. Before Mr. Hide of Waymouth left, Hatton gave him a 'cast' of writer's office here worth £60 ready money, but he will improve it by his own trading in it. Gives account of the vaunts of Dean Sammares, his attempts to damage writer in [Clarendon's] opinion and his spreading of lies throughout the island. He has misrepresented the fact of his interview with Hatton on his return. He has set up his court and pretends to have superior authority to Hatton's,

though it is only a commission under the bishop's seal. He has not yet shown his authority to Hatton. He has excommunicated a constable for giving in a church, by permission of the minister, a notice Hatton sent to the inhabitants. Gives instances of the Dean's pride and ignorance. He is preventing conformity. Claims to have done much more good to the Church than the Dean. Account of ecclesiastical affairs in the island. The church liturgy is least practised in the Dean's own parish: three parts out of four do not conform there. Hatton's opposition to the Dean's transgressions of law or canon, should not be interpreted as disaffection to ecclesiastical courts. Denies that he is less true to the Church. Defends his friendship with Thomas Marchand. Receives greater help from him in the affairs of the island than from anyone; his knowledge of mathematics and other learning is useful to Hatton's son. Has not protected Marchand from any crime or offence. He goes publicly to his parish church and keeps no conventicle elsewhere. Complains that as regards the transaction between him and the Dean, the latter's relation has been accepted and writer condemned unheard. If the Dean thought Hatton had done him an injury he had a remedy in the law. Explains circumstances of the lease of the tithes as security till sum advanced by the Dean for payment of Sir Hugh Pollard was repaid. The Dean then managed the whole revenue and estate here for two years and called for what money he pleased. When writer came here, he could only get very imperfect accounts from the Receiver and none from the Dean. Found the sums paid to latter were more than the money advanced and so re-let the tithes to the inhabitants. The Dean has rendered no account nor asked for one since his return.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 119–20.)

Oct. 7/17, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Swedish and Danish ministers and other enemies of the West India company rejoice at the news of the capture of Cape Corço; avoids pretence of right to it when speaking with Applebome and Carizius but says that the Royal Company had done it to acquit themselves of the injuries done them by the Hollanders. Has given the like hint also to Carlisle, Coventry and Sir Gilbert Talbot. Carizius says that the King of Denmark having failed to get a pass here for a ship to go to Frederixburg has asked Petcome to obtain one from Charles II and the Royal Company. Recommends this as a politic thing to be done. West India actions are fallen from 18 to 13 per cent. Carizius says Mina cannot hold out above a fortnight for want of water, since the natives are for the English. Obdam's fleet is delayed by the recent high seas on this

coast and from other causes. M. Fricquett has notified the peace between his master and the Turk, which causes Bishop of Münster to be much talked of again. States General have passed a resolution for referring the interpretation of the words *litem inceptam* to one of the Parlements of France or some other sovereign court. Has told several of them privately this is the common trick of those who have other people's money in their hands. Discusses States General's reply to be given by Van Goch to the King. Has sent a copy with marginal notes to Secretary Morice. A deliberate and full answer should be given by the King but not of a sudden. Dutch financial difficulties. Van Buningen of Amsterdam complains much of the business of Cape Corço. Told him that it was their fault if matters thus ran on. Details of discussion with Buningen of the *règlement*. Said that if they would not admit it for the East Indies, the King would not admit it for Guiny. Asks what are the King's present views about this and similar accounts of discourses with principal persons here. Duke of Courland's envoy is treating with Van Goch about the fort of Gambia. Boreel says those of Sallee have made a league with all the other pirates of Barbary to pirate upon all Christians without distinction. General and Dutch news items. 814 deaths at Amsterdam. The resolution given by Van Goch to the King makes States General absolutely the breakers of the treaty. Risk of his letters being opened. Terms of the cessation of arms with the Turk. The Dutch take it for granted nothing further [in Guinea] can be done against them this winter, but fear lest Prince Rupert should go to Cape Bona Esperanza, to wait for next year's East India ships.—10¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 90–94, 96.) *Seal.*

Oct. 8/18, Lisbon. *Thomas Maynard to* [*same*]. Was happy on receipt of his of Aug. 21. Hopes shortly to see the effects of the enclosed which he delivered to Castel Melhor. While Col. Reymes was here the Conde pretended no alterations would be made in the soldiers' privileges nor pay. The conditions as to pay have been so far observed, but when Reymes went, they were told that they must receive Portuguese commissions and take their orders from the camp master general and the general of the horse. This caused great discontent in English and French troops. It is supposed this is done to affront Schonbergh, as the Portuguese general officers think the Count eclipses their honour. Schonbergh says he would embark and never again serve that nation, but for Charles II having left the English troops in his charge. Schonbergh, an eye witness, will confirm reports of what happened at Valentia. Castel Melhor seems inclined to take

off the grievances of the merchants, but will require a little time. Thinks goods of the *Katherine* have been disposed of, but believes they will pay the full value. Arrival of an agent from Holland, but he is denied leave to land because of the contagion in Holland. Thanks [Clarendon] for his protection. This goes by Flushing.—2¼ *pp.*[1] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 121–2.)

Oct. 10, Cornet Castle. *Lord Hatton to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives a full account of his proceedings since being made governor. Settled all his private affairs in feoffees so as to devote himself wholly to the King's service. Details of his dealings with the two fierce factions which had hitherto oppressed the island: the Sammares faction ruled by the wife of Mr. Sammares the Baily and the faction headed by the Carreyes and Beauvoirs. Tried to be impartial and gain the confidence of the islanders. Madam Sammares divided Hatton and the Dean for trifles, then Hatton and her husband, who by William Beauvoir's means was brought to seal a certificate against Hatton. Details of his offers to the Baily about the tithes; his wife made him refuse them and gave out she would have a lease of all three parishes from England under the Great Seal. The other faction courted Hatton to join with them against the Sammares faction and promised to procure him the public taxes for his own use. His refusal put them to great loss as they had walked this way with 'their tradesmen governors' for twenty years. At this point the Dean arrived with his high brags. They thought that [Clarendon] had forsaken Hatton. The two factions joined against him but he is popular with the people. The Jurats have not honoured him in a body, even to the value of a glove, or drop of drink or a crumb of bread. They are swayed by Peter Carreye and William Beauvoir. Considers this reflects upon the King not upon himself. Among the 5 or 6 jurats who are ready to serve the King, the Lieutenant Baily is the most able and dexterous in the King's service. If this garrison is taken off the King's English revenue and put on charge of this island, it will be a tax on the people. The removal of Peter Carrey and William Beauvoir is a necessity. Asks for [Clarendon's] support. Offers to furnish stone free from hence for [Clarendon's] building as he thinks graving stone is not easily got about London. Will ask the King to allow a vessel of 80 or 100 tons for use of this place and send the stone in that.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (123–4.)

Oct. 12[/22 ?], Stockholm. *Henry Coventry to* [*same?*] Since writing last has had audience with the King and Queen. Spoke in English to the King and was answered in Swedish. Spoke

[1] Word 'duplicate' in margin in Maynard's hand (cf. below, p. 437).

French to and was answered in French by the Queen. Refers to his letter to Sec. Morrice for an account of his visit to the Chancellor on the 9th. He needs no art to be persuaded against Holland; he desired to know whether England thought France would be jealous of her joining with the Northern Kingdoms and 'how' Lord Hollis was there. Could give him no positive answer. Saw the main end was to intimate the coming of Trehlon. He doubted whether the Dane would accept it and he seemed to be informed from Holland to the purpose. The Queen has no power in this government but the regent's. They will not make proposals till someone comes with power to conclude. Refuted reports spread by the Dutch that England could not wage war owing to internal dissensions. Details. Expects when a treaty is discussed they will desire a closer union than is thought fit. The French ambassador will do all he can to hinder any union like this. Trouble is likely in Poland. The Swedes have offered verbally to the English ambassador at his farewell a defensive [alliance] for their respective dominions and propositions for privileges in the Baltic. In case of war with the Muscovites they and the Pole will prosecute the Muscovites 'till he grant the privileges of Archangel on this side to the English'.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (125–6.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Oct. 12/22, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General pressing that the list of damages be examined and agreed and the satisfaction promised by their reiterated resolutions be made to persons interested in the *Hopewell* &c.; also that they declare themselves about the project of a *règlement.* Complains of hindering ships *Hopeful Adventure* of the Royal Company in Dec. 1663 and the *Speedwell* from trading in Oct. 1663 in Guiny. Tenders extract of a letter from the governor of Cormantine concerning the conspiracy with the King of Fantine.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 97.)

Oct. 12/22, Paris. *Portuguese Ambassador to Charles II.* Account of negotiations for a marriage between the King of Portugal and Madam de Nemours, which broke down through the Duke of Savoy treating for a marriage with her. Considers the honour of his master will not permit him to remain here and asks Charles II whether he shall retire to London or wait in France until further orders are received from Portugal.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 127–8.)

[Oct.] *Sir Gilbert Talbot to* [*Clarendon*]. Did not write last post day. The King of Denmark has promised to nominate commissioners to treat for the private league for freedom of trade. Desires his instructions to be enlarged for this. All Denmark's

trade is swallowed up by the Hollanders and there is no employment for their mariners. Hence these have gone to the Dutch fleet. They demand advantages to balance concessions in this league; that Sweden and Holland do not join to the prejudice of Denmark; that they be secured from an incursion of the Swedes if war break out between England and Holland; and that all this be carried on with absolute secrecy as discovery would probably join Sweden and Holland. The Hollanders are very industrious to find out why writer is here. When war breaks out the King should send 20 sail to possess the Sound; the Danes will then join them. Must be careful that the Hollanders do not get in first. Count Hannibal is very well affected to Charles II's interest.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'Rec. 22 Oct. 1664.' (Vol. 82, ff. 130–1.)

Oct. 14/24, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Prince William has induced Frize to contribute their quota for the succour to Guiny and for building 18 not 24 new ships. He has written at length to De Witt letting him know what he has done but that he could not move them to contribute a second time. Delays in setting out of Obdam's fleet. Guelder and Overysell are expected to follow example of Frize so that it is to be taken for granted that 18 ships will certainly be built. Told the envoy of Zurig that they alone of all Europe have not congratulated the King's Restoration; they also protected his father's murderers. The envoy denied latter charge and said it was only in the canton of Bearne. Zeland proposes that some satisfaction be given to Maltha in order to gain Louis XIV's assistance in case of a rupture. Warns the King that M. de Cominges told Van Goch what had been said to him about the audience Van Goch was to have that evening. Van Goch thus writes to them here to keep their resolutions more secret; writer cannot point out that the resolution was given him by the States themselves as he is not supposed to know what Van Goch writes. They say the King tickles Van Goch by repetitions of the title of 'Excellency'. Last Tuesday d'Estrades was a very long while with De Witt. D'Estrades advises Applebome to press hard the business of the ship *Christina* taken by the West India Company from the Swedes. Told Applebome of the agreement between the Royal Company and the Danes and assured him of the King's good intent to the Swedes. Carizius says several of the Estates urge him to move the King of Denmark to interpose his mediation; he replied that such an offer made by Sested at London before the late treaty was rejected by Van Hoorne. News of the surrender of New Amsterdam to 4 English ships. De Ruither was said to be near

Cadix on 2nd inst. N.S. but at Amsterdam they say 8 of his ships have gone to Guiny. East India actions are at 463; West India fallen to 8%; deaths last week, 745. Contended that the phrase in the instructions to the Fleet viz. about attacking any that had done hurt to this State, was not a formal one given to all Admirals and captains going to sea, as De Witt tried to urge it was. The King construed it as letters of mart. De Witt let slip that if Charles II fell upon their West India Company, their East India Company must meddle also. They fear Charles II will try to hinder Obdam's return. It is said that all letters to and from d'Estrades are opened by the Spaniards. Suggests building a fort at Shetland. Expects Lawson has order to watch De Ruither and to keep his fleet together. An Englishman here who understands the whole trade of making Delft's china is willing to go to England. He demands £300 to carry him over and pay his debts in England. These people get the earth &c. from England and then furnish all the world with this commodity.—9¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 98–104.) *Seal.*

Oct. 16, Barbadoes. *Lord Willoughby to Charles II.* Gave an account on Aug. 25 how the French King had furnished men and shipping for several of the Cariby Islands which had for some time past been possessed by Frenchmen. Asks for instructions as he finds Charles II's interests in these islands have been invaded by the French, since they were all taken under royal protection by His Majesty's Commissions first to Sir Thomas Wardner and then to the Earl of Carlisle. Some are also possessed by the Dutch, as well as places on the continent of Guiana, which is included in writer's commission. Request timely orders and assistance of men and shipping, when war breaks out, for reducing the Dutch settlements.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 82, ff. 132–3.) *Seal.*

Oct. 17, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Mr. Montague*, announcing his intention to visit the Hospital of St. Katherine at 9 a.m. 22nd inst. Hopes the Lord Chamberlain, Montague's brother, will assist him. Encloses copy of a petition sent to the Queen.—*Copy.* (136–7.)

Oct. 18. *Acquittance* to Clarendon from Jo. Somersett on behalf of Marq. of Worcester for £200 for a half a year's rent of Worcester House. (134–5.) *Seal.*

Oct. 19. *Summons* by Clarendon to the Master or Warden and brethren or sisters of the Hospital or Free Chapel of St. Katherine by the Tower of London, giving notice of his visitation on 22nd. inst.—*Copy* (138–9.)

[Oct. ?] *Miscellaneous papers* relating to the above hospital:—(i) Observations on a visitation by Adam, bishop of St. Davids, then Lord Chancellor, 1 Ric. II, with details of procedure.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (140–1.) (ii) Copy of letters patent of 1 July, 8 Eliz. confirming privileges.—*Lat.* 32 *pp.* (Vol. 82 ff. 142–57.) (iii) Abstract of foregoing and 'advertisements' concerning the hospital and particulars to be required of the Master.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (158–9.) (iv) Note of rents of lands in several counties in England payable to St. Katherine's Hospital, Lady Day, 1658. (160.) (v) Extract from Patent Roll, 3 Ric. II, pars. 3 m 2, of a confirmation of the visitation by Bishop of St. Davids.—3 *pp.* (161–3.) (vi) Note of annual receipts and charges, leaving £158 to the master. (164–5.) (vii) Extract from the records in the Treasury of the Receipt in the Exchequer of a pleading in the King's Bench, 7 Edw. III (Rot. CXVII) concerning the donation of the office of Warden being in the hands of the Queens of England and referring to a visitation then made at the instance of Queen Isabel.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (170–1.) (viii) Memoranda of procedure at the Bishop of St. David's visitation taken from Pat. 3 Ric. II pars. 3, m 2. (172–3.) (ix) References to Charter and Patent Rolls concerning confirmations, grants, &c. relating to St. Katherine's Hospital, 20 Edw. I.–15 Edw. IV.—*Lat.* 3 *pp.* (174–5.) (x) Copy, certified by Wm. Ryley, of entry on Close Rolls, 7 Edw. III, pars. 2, m 2, concerning the powers reserved to the Queens of England regarding this foundation.—*Lat.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (176–7.) (xi) English abstract of foregoing. (178–9.) (xii) Copy of confirmation by Charles II of Queen Henrietta Maria's grant of previous Jan. 1 to George Mountagu of the office of master or warden, dated 30 Apr. 13 Car. II.—4 *pp.* (180–3.) (xiii) Names of master, brethren, sisters, pensioners, and officers. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (184–5.)

[Oct. ?] *Richard Harte to Clarendon.* Complains of the decay of St. Katherine's Hospital and the sale and disuse of its privileges. Examines means by which it has become impoverished, and explains the hardships of the pensioners and the unruly state of the inhabitants who belong to all nations. There is no resident master, steward, or justice of the peace to restrain them. There has been no court of survey of the lands and tenements of the hospital for a long time. There are many prejudicial encroachments by houses, sheds &c. on lands belonging to the hospital. Makes proposals for increasing revenues, encouraging better tenants to lease the lands, and giving better stipends to the brothers, sisters, and poor women of the foundation. The £8 per annum, diet, and clothing, granted by the first founders was

as much or more than £100 now. The master, members, and all the officers should live on the place. Begs Clarendon to reform the hospital.—$4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (166–9.)

Oct. 19/29, Paris. *Abbot Montagu to same.* Has received Clarendon's reply to the proposal of M. Sorbierre. Presumes it will have the effect desired. Discredits the rumour Clarendon has of change of temper here, as the late overtures will show; they are expected to establish a firm and durable union. The issue of the proposal 'will quickly determine the judgment of the disposition on both sides'. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (186–7.) *Seal.*

Oct. 21/31, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Account of a conference with deputies of the States General about the list of damages. They made good an objection that the case of the ship *Assada Merchant* was known in London on 2 Jan. 1658/9. Only minor objections besides this. Went over their East India Company's pretences and showed that not one word ought to stand and used the remarks sent to writer. They wish now they had not given them in, it being much to their discredit. One of the States told Applebome that they fear Charles II will land forces in Zeland. Many merchant ships are awaiting convoy under Obdam. The Admiralty of Amsterdam has bought up nearly all the saltpetre there. The Muscovy fleet is not yet come home. Deaths from plague, 655. East India actions have fallen to 446. They fear for the life of Prince William, who is the first and best officer of their Militia. They begin to fear the King is in earnest and De Witt asked whether there was any way to accommodate the business. Desires to know by return how far he can go regarding Guinee; also what to say about New Netherlands. The Hollanders whisper as if Col. Killigrew has some little commission from De Witt. They are sending a manifesto about the injustice of English proceedings in New Netherlands to all courts. They believe absolutely that De Ruther is gone to Guinee. Has received a paper from De Witt and sent it to Sec. Morrice. It should be kept secret and seriously considered. This is of quite a new nature and any gain will be clear and sure.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 187–91.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Oct. 25/Nov. 4, Chelsea. *M. Van Gogh to* [*same*]. Has already presented to the King the paper of Oct. 9. with an authentic copy in Flemish. Sends the French translation duly authenticated.—*Fr.* (Vol. 82, ff. 188–9.)

Oct. 27/Nov. 6, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General for expediting an agreement by their deputies on the list of damages, satisfaction over the *Hopewell* &c. and a

categoric answer upon the concept of a *règlement* for the future so long ago tendered to them.—*Copy.* (Vol. 108, f. 105.)

Oct. 28/Nov. 7, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Wrote last Tuesday to Sec. Bennet. They believe the King intends by the fleet now preparing to hinder Obdam's passage through the Channel. Discusses whether it need be considered a war unless the King calls it so. The King's fitting out a fleet with such expedition has overthrown all their expectations. If they get through they would have high thoughts of themselves, if prevented they will speak other language than formerly. Dutch finances. Swedish ships have brought masts &c. to France; 50 sols. per ton were taken but immediately restored underhand. Has hinted this to Lord Hollis and also that Boreel will try to have Dutch ships measured in France as in Denmark. The King should insist on his subjects having the same privileges as other nations. Arrival at Amsterdam of an ambassador or envoy from Muscovy going for England. Has sent to Bennet the advice of the deputies of the Admiralties about the 18 ships last ordered to be fitted out, but they can do nothing without the 150,000 guilders to be furnished by the provinces. Hopes the Duke of York will not go to sea in person. The export hence of masts, pitch, cordage, &c. is stopped. The King will need an understanding with the two Northern crowns for a supply. The 18 ships are being hastened out. It is believed at Amsterdam that de Ruyter is gone to Guiny; West India actions are risen to 9½ per cent, East Indies at 454. Last week 560 were buried. Has given the man[1] £100 and he is to have £200 in England; he is the head workman where he is and is to take over his son with him; the French offer him any conditions. He thinks the Bankside at Westminster the best place to set up; the clay must come from Norwich. Asks for £100 to be paid to writer's servant Woodroffe. States General have written to the Admiralty to provide the Muscovite with a ship for England. De Witt is impatient for writer to have orders concerning the paper sent enclosed to Sec. Morice.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (106–10.) *Seal.*

Oct. 28/Nov. 7, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*same*]. 'The aforegoing [cf. above, p. 430 *note*] is a duplicate of a letter written your lordship by Sir John Banker', commander of a Dutch ship. The Conde de Castelmelhor has restored the goods taken out of the *Katherine* of London; he had some difficulty in getting them together. The ship will be ready to sail for Cadiz in about 15 days. There is no redress yet to the merchants' other grievances but the Conde says the King has instructed all his ministers

[1] The maker of delft, see above, p. 433.

to observe punctually the whole treaty. Encloses a copy of the last agreement for the soldiers' pay; they are to receive two months' salary next week. The Brazil fleet has not arrived; this court depends on it for money for the next campaign. Nine Spanish men-of-war are reputed before this port waiting for the sugar ships. The Portuguese are short of seamen to send out a fleet to attack them: 60 English soldiers under a Lieutenant and two sergeants are being sent as sailors. The differences between the Court and Count Schombergh increase. The English officers implore [Clarendon] that they be not obliged to receive their commissions and orders from the King of Portugal. Wishes for an order to free the English seamen in the Portuguese service; they are kept in the greatest slavery and not allowed to come out of their ships. Successful raid into Spain for cattle; victory of English and French troopers over about 400 Spanish horse; details of casualties. The Portuguese victory last July at Castel Rodrigo was due to their commander buying up all the red cloth he could get which he made into coats for his soldiers. The Spaniards threw down their arms and fled, thinking they were attacked by the English. Has this report from Spanish prisoners and several Portuguese. Schombergh is also satisfied about the truth of this report. *Postscript.* Nov. 2/12. Seven men-of-war left port yesterday to meet the Brazil fleet. If the fleet miscarry this country will be in a very sad condition.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 195–6.)

Oct. 28, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Downing.* Likelihood of war. The Dutch have no right to pretend to the Manadas. Cape de Verte was taken by Holmes without authority. If categorical propositions are made the King will accept reasonable conditions. Does not think De Ruiter has gone to Guinny, but the Duke still believes it.—2 *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 104, ff. 94–96.) Lister, iii. 346–8. (*The illegible word appears to be* 'Manadas'.)

Oct. 29. *Petition* to Charles II by Earl of Bristol to be admitted to his presence or at least to be permitted to live quietly to his own house without further marks of the King's just indignation. Begs pardon for his rashness and indiscretions. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 197–8.)

Oct. 31/Nov. 10. '*Advertisements for the Lord Chancellor on the negotiation of peace,*' by Fr. de Mello. The difference between Portugal and Castile consists only in the recognition or not of the King of Portugal's title. If this is adjusted all other things can be settled in 24 hours. In the conference of 1662, three principal points were agreed: (1) Treaty to be as between two

'Kingdoms' without mentioning 'Kings'; (2) Charles II to be mediator; (3) A truce of 3 months. Situation is now different. The treaty ought to be as between 'Kings'. Discusses questions of a 12 months' truce, Charles II's mediation, territorial settlements and other decisions to be made.—*Span.* 4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 271–2.)

Nov. 1/11, Lisbon. *English Officers in Portugal to* [*Clarendon*]. Discuss question of their pay which is now depreciated by a 25 p.c. rise of money. Complain of their great injury at Valencia. After the conclusion of the last agreement, received great encouragements and kindness from Castelmelhor, but it was only because Col. Reymes was there. Details of the new conditions since Reymes went which totally exclude Count Schonberg. He has retired into the country until he hears from England. Point out the disadvantages of being under Portuguese generals; they will be divided up amongst the Portuguese who will take all the honour to themselves, as they did when not a drop of their blood was shed in the assault at Valencia. Details of disputes about replacing, and allowances for, dead horses. If Schonberg quits this service, beg that an English person of honour may be sent to command them or else that they be recalled. Extol Schonberg's care of their interest and his respect for the King. *Signed by Hen. Pearson and four others.*—4 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 199–200.)

Nov. 2/12, Lisbon. [*Duplicate of above letter.*]—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (202–6.)

Nov. 2/12,[1] Stockholm. *Coventry to* [*Clarendon*]. The day after he wrote last to both the secretaries (Oct. 2), the King [of Sweden] sent word that he had appointed commissioners to treat with him and given them powers to conclude. Explained the limited nature of his power and instructions, which were to inform his master of proposals how a closer alliance could be made; also that he had given notice to Charles II of the intentions of Sweden in some particulars and expects his orders immediately. Two of the commissioners later made excuses for a meeting with Coventry not having been arranged. They said that whatever becomes of England's present dispute with her neighbours they will not recede from proposals made here. They will give him a meeting, waiving the point of his powers or credentials. Without a new league they must be England's enemies in case of a war with Holland. Is startled by a letter from Sir G. Talbot, in which he says he hopes writer is not intended to secure the Swedes in all they had from Denmark

[1] Dated 'Nov. 2, St. V'.

in the last treaty. Has acted according to his instructions, with which [Clarendon] is acquainted. The Swedes will not remain neutral; they would be inconvenient enemies; and Holland and France court them. Has done what he could about Sir G. Carteret's letter concerning the Swedish Resident. A ship is to wait at Gottenbourgh till Lord Fleetwood is ready to come to England. Will not be able to leave yet, unless orders are received from England to conclude something. There will be much shuffling of cards when the French ambassador comes here. *Postscript.* M. Fleetwood asked on behalf of the Chancellor what news writer had from Sir G. Talbot. Told him the more sanguine part and that the King might have any reasonable thing there. He replied that 'either Holland abuseth them [or] Denmark you'.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (207–8.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Nov. 4. *Clarendon to H. Coventry.* Has received two from him since he left. The King is well pleased with the advance he has made; Coventry cannot want authority to conclude any treaty. He can undertake in the King's name, to be security that the Danes shall not recede from the last treaty between the two crowns, as he has given similar security to Denmark for Sweden. Coventry must endeavour to prevent any unjust design on Bremen, which might have a bad influence on Denmark and kindle a fire in the Empire. He should dispose them to the war on Mosco. The Dutch are angry with themselves for thinking the King was unable to set out a Fleet. Is confident Parliament will unite in settling adequate funds. The King likes the proposition for a defensive league. Coventry should quickly adjust all things and Lord Fleetwood return with him for a full ratification here. —1½ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 285–6.)

Nov. 4/14, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Has not yet received the answer to his cipher letter. Account of a two-hours conference with De Witt regarding the *règlement* and satisfaction for damages. He would say no more of De Ruter's being gone to Guinne.[1] Complained that their preparing ships day and night forced the King to arm. Told him the King did not consider himself obliged to give them any account of what he did in the New Netherlands. The Muscovite comes to repair what had been amiss in reference to Lord Carlisle. States General have written an angry letter to King of Spain regarding the ill-usage of de Ruyther. Complained yesterday to President of States General of the delays in adjusting the disputes between the King and the Dutch. 445 were buried in Amsterdam last week.

[1] *Sic* in decipher.

West India actions are risen to 11½%. With Applebome has given in a memorial concerning a Swedish ship laden with masts for London which was forced by the storm into the Texell and is now detained by the Dutch. Applebome speaks of the satisfaction of the Swedish court at Carlisle's embassy. There is talk that Obdam's fleet will not go out at all. De Witt says the pretences [on both sides] would balance. New Netherland must be restored and suggests Cape Corso be slighted and both have free trade there. Report that Prince Rupert has left the Isle of Wight. Mortagne wrote on Oct. 3 from Cadiz that their fleet was in danger of getting worms into it for want of cleaning.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 117–21.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 348–51 (*extracts*).

Nov. 4/14. *Memorials* (i) by Harald Appelboom, desiring release of the ship *St. Jacob* laden with masts and boards for London.—*Translation.* (ii) by Downing to same effect. (122–3.)

Nov. 5 [15], Copenhagen. *Sir G. Talbot to* [*Clarendon*]. Sends this by his secretary by sea, to avoid hazards of sending it by land. Asks that he be speedily sent back with a reply approving of the proposals for trade, in which they have conceded every point, and about the business of the private treaty. Refers to papers sent to Morrice re latter. They are very cautious and desire bearer to know nothing of the business. Has tied up Carlisle from imparting anything to his secretary. They intend their own Resident, Petkum, only to know of the treaty of trade. Danger of the Dutch coming here with a fleet before the King is ready to defend the Danes. The King may not consider this crown powerful enough to deserve the high conditions demanded; gives details. They have since interpreted them more modestly. They hope the King will not press them either into a private league or a league of trade without giving proper protection against the Dutch. For this the King of Denmark says he will recall all their Norway subjects from all places (there are about 10,000, they say 20,000, in the States service). This and the possession of Danish ports by English frigates will hinder the Dutch from sending ships into the Baltic. If the Swedes join also, the Dutch will have to abandon the whole Baltic trade or accept Charles II's terms. The King's guarantee to secure them against the Swede is also desired. It is to the King's interest to make the balance more even between the two Northern crowns. King of Denmark hears that the Swede is endeavouring to have the staple removed from Hamburg to Stadt because of ill-usage of English merchants there. He does not wish it to be removed to the territory of another Prince. Carlisle has written to

Mr. Coventry not to be too forward in offering this point to the Swedes. Asks for fuller powers and permission to return post to England if occasion demands. This crown will please the King in all they are able to do and will alter any of the conditions insisted on.—$6\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 190–4.)

Nov. 5/15. *Gaspar de Haro, Marq. de Liche, to Clarendon*, asking him to continue his negotiations for writer's liberty.—*Span.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (209–10.)

Nov. 7, Sheine. *Sir Francis Wortley to Sir Harbottle Grimston.* Asks him to tell Clarendon that when writer married he was in debt and wanted money rather than the society of a wife. All he desired of her was to cohabit with him in the country; she is fitter to live in the country than at Court. Honours Clarendon for the good character given him by writer's friend the Bishop of Salisbury. Is only angry with his enemy Peter Balle. Thinks Mr. Justice Archer a better Common Lawyer than a Chancery practiser. Considers the agreement 8 April 1664 more binding than the new propositions. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (211.)

Nov. 9/19, Lisbon. *Conde de Castel Melhor to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks for his letter. Hopes that [Clarendon] will so judge of their actions as to increase the obligations of Portugal to him. As regards Bombay, the viceroy has requested aid from the English governor against the city Cocci, which was refused, though according to the treaty it ought not to have been denied. Gives explanation why Bombay was not given up. The inhabitants sent one of their number to say that they would not agree to be given over to a foreign power. The Portuguese forces there were insufficient to reduce them. Gives details of negotiations. Asks Clarendon to endeavour to compose the differences between their masters in this business. Though six months' pay for the English troops is due, they have never been more than two months without receiving some money with which they could buy food. Pleads the exhaustion of the treasury after 24 years of war. The whole world wonders at so little being owed. Expects the soldiers will be satisfied by the new agreement. The English forces are not considered a burden; fortune turned in favour of Portugal from the time the English first landed. The English losses at Valencia were due to the ordinary risks of war; the commander is entitled to make his own dispositions. Has asked Bishop Russell to give a full account of events. The omission of the name of the English was corrected in the second printed account of the siege. Denies any intention of detracting from their glory. Gives detailed explanation regarding the

English ship brought into Lisbon. The reason why the King of Portugal wished Thomas Maynard to be recalled, was that he fomented the differences between the two crowns. In the matter of the soldiers' pay he has taken great pains. Promised to write to Bishop Russell that the consul's proceedings were agreeable to the King of Portugal. Will recall this testimony lest Maynard receive any damage from writer's recommendation, having since received Clarendon's letter and understanding the present state of that affair. As regards the complaints of the merchants, they should agree about what they desire. It could be found that there are many things done by British subjects which Charles II would judge reprehensible. Their privileges will be fully cared for here. Doubts not but that he will endeavour to avoid occasions of discord.—*Lat.* 7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 212–17.)

Nov. 9/19. *H. Coventry to* [*Clarendon*]. Had a conference on Saturday. They are to exchange some papers which are not yet ready. At first they did not like some of Coventry's papers about trade but later they were satisfied by his reasons. Tested their inclinations by proposing several of the things in his instructions. Promised to bring them a memorial and will advance others according to the answer received to these. The propositions of pre-emption and half-free ships are contradicted by the present alliance. Details of answers regarding trade. Hearing that the English company may be removed from Hamborough they would like it to be put at Stade. The King of Sweden is willing to accept Charles II as guarantee for Denmark whom they wish included in the same treaty. This point should be made clear before the arrival of the Polish and Russian ambassadors next month. They still press to see his powers. Answered according to his instructions. Hopes there is something on the way. They offer either Landscroone or Gottenbourgh for the Baltic and Nerva for Muscovy. The Chancellor here has furthered the business recommended by Mr. Vice Chamberlain. Sir A. Broderick can inform [Clarendon] of the justness of writer's pretences in Ireland. Asks that the 'fractions' be continued to him and Will. Legg in the new bill, or a valuable consideration given for them.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (218–19.)

Nov. 10/20, Lisbon. *Schonberg to* [*same*]. Wrote last on Oct. 9. The officers of both French and English troops see that the Portuguese envy their honour. The Portuguese think that the Spaniards are no longer to be feared and that the English and French can be mingled with their own troops. Particulars o jurisdiction claimed by the Portuguese over the English force

Told Castelmelhor yesterday that rather than submit, they would lay down their arms and send to supplicate the King to withdraw them from this kingdom. Expects this Court has written letters to gloss over this business; they spoke of it to Col. Rems when he passed through here from Tangier. Col. Person is going presently; he has been offered command of the English troops after writer has gone, in order to soften the effect of his report. The Portuguese generals hate all foreign troops and especially the English on account of their religion. It would be better for the King to withdraw them. The threatened privileges and honours are less than the English troops in France had six years ago when commanded by Renolds and after by Loccart. A fortnight ago 6 companies of English cavalry beat Marzin's guards. If the King has no employment for them, they could be used to assist the Empire against the Turks. They would be well treated and paid by the Elector of Mainz. This court is ill-disposed to Consul Menard because he is zealous in the affairs of the King and his subjects.—*Fr.* 5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (220–3.)

Nov. 10/20, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Schonberg*, notifying him that a separate command of the foreign troops has ceased to exist. Schonberg will have command of the army and province of Alemteio. He is to require all foreign troops to obey orders received from the Portuguese generals.—*Portuguese. Copy with French translation.* (225, 227.)

[Nov.] *Petition* to King of Portugal by the officers of the foreign troops for the retention of their privileges.—*Portuguese. Copy.* (228.)

Nov. 11/21, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, giving details of a conference with deputies of States General about adjusting the lists of damages. The English list is agreed, except the business of the *Assada Merchant*. Argued against their inserting criminal matters in their lists and said it was unimaginable to persuade any man in an amicable way to be hanged. They promised to consult the directors of the East India Company again. Account of arguments used to show what was inadmissible in their list under the 15th article of the late treaty.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 124–5.)

Nov. 11/21. *Same to same.* De Witt and all here think their game extremely bettered by the King avowing the taking of Capo Corço and New Netherlands. Letters have been sent to all the provinces to animate their designs. The Admiralties brought in their advice yesterday for 72 capital ships to be their Grand Fleet besides convoyers &c. Obdam's fleet is said to be 46 good

men-of-war with the Estates 10 for Guiny, besides other ships of force and East and West India ships for this convoy. The Dutch boast of their naval strength and decry the King's fleet. Books and pamphlets are daily printed to inflame the people. They are busy on a treaty with the Duke of Holstein which is worth the King's attention. The Duke of York should not go to sea as the King has no child. Obdam is said to be dying.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 126–7.) *Seal.*

Nov. 12/22, The Hague. *Memorial* by Downing to States General, complaining that the Swedish ship *St. Jacob* has not yet been released though some other ships similarly laden have been allowed to leave for other parts. (134.)

Nov. 14/24, Lisbon. *Schonberg to King of Portugal.* Acknowledges his of 20th. Protests against the changes and placing the foreign troops within the jurisdiction of Portuguese generals. Refers to petition (above, p. 443).—*Portuguese. Copy.* (Vol. 82, f. 224.)

Nov. 18/28, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The last letters were 10 days on the way; if sent by Harwich they would be 3 or 4 at most. Has thus no time to reply to them and a week is lost. They hear from Van Goch that the King's fleet is 60 strong and ready, which has changed their note. A great part of their fleet requires to be re-victualled. They are inclined to let the East India, Guiny and other ships shift for themselves. Their straits fleet is worth looking after. Obdam is recovering. Applebome has advised his master not to resume trade yet, though the plague is much decreased. Carizius was asked by some of the chiefs of Holland to let his master know that Louis XIV had ordered Cominges to declare at London that he would take part with the Dutch if the differences between them and the King reached Europe. The Hollanders reckon on raising troubles in England. They intend to scatter books in English through England, Scotland and Ireland to decry the King as the aggressor. Rumours of French troops in Germany marching to the assistance of the Bishop of Münster against the Count d'Oldenburgh. The Swedish ship is not yet released. Two East India ships left hastily yesterday, intending to go round Scotland. They say they will put an embargo on all English ships now in their harbours. Hopes the King will not let De Ruther fall upon him in the East Indies and Guinne. He may this winter clear all parts on this side Cape Bona Esperanza of them. States General know not yet where he is. Neither the fort regiment, nor troop which Prince William had, have been given to his son.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 128–31.) *Seal.*

Nov. 19/29. *Schonberg to* [*same*]. Lt. Col. Bellasis, dissatisfied with his treatment by Castelmelhor wishes to return. He, and Major Homs also, will tell [Clarendon] what they have seen of the treatment in this Court of British subjects. Finds Castelmelhor so haughty when he complained to him of the animosity of the Council, especially the Marques Marialva and the Secretary of State, that he considers it due to their little successes and the safe arrival of the Brazil fleet. Comments on terms of enclosed letter to writer from the King of Portugal (above, p. 443). No reply has been given to the officers' petition. Gives full reasons why it is impossible for the foreign troops to serve under the new conditions.—*Fr.* 4 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 229–30.)

Nov. 19 [last date]. i. *Bond* dated 21 March 1642/3 obliging Sir Edw. Hyde, his heirs, &c. to Susan Maskelyne, her heirs &c. to pay £52 at the dining hall of Christ Church in Oxford on Sept. 24 next. *Signed by Hyde.* ii. *Receipt* for £100, dated 19 Nov. 1664 in discharge of above bond, signed by John Ellis, to whom bond is assigned; [*on back*] signed by Susan Maskelyne.—1¼ *pp.* (231–2.)

Nov. 20/30, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Col. Pearson left on Nov. 12/22. Refers to the new petitions of the English and French to the King of Portugal. The English say they will obey their own King's commands whatever they are. The French have sent to their King that they cannot serve under the conditions now required of them. All these disorders arise from the ambition of the Marques de Marialva, the generalissimo, and others who pretend they will get no honour while Schonbergh continues here. All (except 5 or 6 sunk) of the Brazil fleet have arrived along with two ships from Goa. It brought 1,500 chests of sugar to pay the Queen of England's portion. Castelmelhor boasts they have now enough money to defray the cost of three campaigns. The Court promises that all the grievances of the English merchants shall be removed. Seven Newfoundland ships which came under Capt. Nerwits's convoy are taken by the Gategoes, which will greatly discourage English fishermen. Affront put upon Major Holmes's ship; two shots put by him lest he should pass their castle without leave. This was never done to a French or Dutch ship. Castelmelhor blamed writer for not asking leave; this was never required before. Holmes demanded return of about 20 English seamen from one of the King of Portugal's ships. Has to pay 80 milreis for their release. Castelmelhor will not pay Bellasis for the time he exceeded his pass when in England though he was on their business. News from Cadiz that all Dutch merchants ships in those parts have been

stopped by an express from Holland until they can have a convoy. A rich Dutch Smyrne fleet is at Malaga, with other ships from the Levant. Capt. Allen chased five Algerian men-of-war to Myorke. The Spanish are reported to be making great preparations to be in the field early in Spring. Three or four small men-of-war sailing from Sally obstruct trade to Tanger. The free trade now with all parts of Spain will better supply that garrison with necessaries. The Dutch envoy was received at his first audience on 18/28th inst. with much respect. This Court rejoices at the prospect of war between England and Holland.—5¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 233–7.)

Nov. 20. *S[amuel] L[ong] to [Sir T. Modyford?].* Protests that 'his excellency' is prejudiced against him through false information as to his having come from Newgate and swayed Sir Charles Lyttelton to unjust actions. Never urged anything but what had been enacted by the late Governor, council, and assembly. *Postscript.* His petition for bail was granted on Nov. 23.—*Copy.* (238.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Colonial,* 1661–8, p. 251.

Nov. 21/Dec. 1, Lisbon. *Edw. Trelawny, J. Rumsey and Nath. Hills to [Clarendon].* Col. Pearson left seven days ago. This Court has broken the late articles for supplying horses to the English troops. Await the King's answer about the entrenchments on their privileges. Complain of evils which will result from these innovations.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (241–2.)

Nov. 22. *Receipt* for £50 given by Clarendon towards the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral according to the King's commission of 18 April 1663. *Printed form.* (232*.)

Nov. 23, Cornet Castle. *Lord Hatton to [Clarendon].* Great abuse of the customs here under colour of the King's grant of 1,000 tod of wool to pass free for the benefit of this island. Gains made by private traders. This island is the magazine of all contraband trade from England. The wool is taken to St. Mallowes and will be taken into Holland when it is free from plague. Desires commands for the observance of the Act of Parliament which he can read in public; and that Ireland is to be included as well as England, as in the act. Is sure it will advance his design, mentioned in last letter, but he needs to be backed against the refractory persons here. They have long had tradesmen as their governors to reduce to their faction. Anticipates complaints. Desires information of what is done regarding this island; still does not know why Daniel Beauvoir was committed, nor on what terms he was released. Thinks if he addressed affairs here to Sec. Morrice, things would be more expeditiously done; is too low in esteem of 'some other people'. Has been forced to

use his instruction for putting out Peter Carey and William Beauvoir. A letter from the Baily, which his wife spreads, says a foot company is being sent because of the King's ill-opinion of the people here; and that the Baily has a commission to examine things here and review the Governor's actions. Suggests the Baily be admonished and sent back and told to be respectful to the Governor; and that similar advice be given privately to the Dean by the Bishop. Would then receive them both civilly. Is selecting stone for Clarendon.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (233*–4*.)

[1664. Nov. 24.] 'A brief narrative of the late passages betweene His Majesty and the Dutch and His Majesty's preparations therupon' [as in *Lords Journals* xi, pp. 625–7.].—11 *pp. Draft by Cornbury with corrections by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 375–82.)

Nov. 25/Dec. 5, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The deputies of States General were coldly received in the assembly of Guelder, which complained of contributing to perpetual wars made by Holland. Hears Lord Fitzharding has left the French Court well satisfied. Van Buningen gives out he goes to France to make peace. An English merchant saw 1,000 bars of iron being put on a vessel at Rotterdam for the ships for Guiny. The Dutch lack money. On news of Capt. Holmes being at Lisbon and hearing nothing of the capture of Casteldelmina, they conclude it is not taken. All Dutch hopes are on Van Buningen's journey. A great quantity of copper is delivered at Amsterdam for making great guns. Has received a letter of 18th from Cornbury, but none from Clarendon or anybody else by the post of 11th. Van Goch's letters of the 21st o.s. alarm them with report of the stopping of Dutch ships in England. Obtained an order yesterday for release of the ship bound to London with masts. Refers him to cipher letters to the secretaries.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 135–6.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 352.

Nov. 25/Dec. 5. *Memorial* by Downing to States General. Declares that in spite of incessant friendly instances no satisfaction has been given for damages to the ships *Bona Esperanza*, *Bonadventure*, *Charles*, *James*, *Marie*, &c.; the time limited in the treaty is expired. Complains of the impertinencies and falsities of the Dutch list of damages. No answer has yet been given to the King's concept of a *règlement* tendered to them 25 Aug. last, o.s. The King will no longer suffer himself to be thus dealt with. —2¾ *pp. Copy.* (137–8.)

Nov. 27/Dec. 7, Pavia. *Duc de Vendôme to* [*Clarendon*]. Sends a letter to Charles II in connexion with what has passed, on the

proposition of the ambassador extraordinary from Portugal. Compliments to [Clarendon].—*Fr. Endorsed by Bellings.* (Vol. 82, ff. 235*–6.*)

Nov. 27, Castle Cornet. *Christopher Hatton to Clarendon*, asking approval for his employment here as his father's deputy, appointed by his father according to power given him in his patent. Hopes to gain experience to fit him for a better trust from the King. No letter received from England for 10 weeks. This would be remedied by the help of a small vessel appointed for the use of this place.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (237*–8*.)

Nov. 29, Westminster. *Bishop of Salisbury to same.* When last with him spoke on behalf of Mr. Colepepper, who is now in town. Bearer, writer's secretary, will give details of the business. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (239*–40*.)

Nov. 30, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Lord Hatton.* Complains that his last letter had no weight with Hatton as regards the Dean. All his friends consider Merchant unworthy of his favour. Is amazed that in spite of all adverse reports about Guernsey no account has been sent by the Governor to the King or Council. Hatton may conclude from what the King has done that he suspects some attempts may be made. Thought Mr. Clements would have been long since here. Hatton should send somebody well instructed to answer all questions. Encloses a petition he has intercepted as it was being presented to the King. Asks for some answer to it. The bearer Mr. Samoris is an honest man and desires to be in Hatton's good opinion.—1½ *pp. Copy by Bulteale.* (241*–2*.)

Nov. 30/Dec. 10. *Information* of Dutch ships at Helvott Sluce, giving names, commanders, armament, and number of men carried. Transmitted by Downing in letter of Dec. 2/12 [below]. —3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 158–9.) *Seal.*

Dec. 2/12, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* D'Estrades and Applebome have given in memorials about French and Swedish vessels stopped by the general embargo this last week. The Swedish ship with masts for London has again been stopped. Has sent his memorial [above, p. 447] to all public ministers here and to all the King's ministers and today it will be printed. The Dutch begin to be jealous of Charles II and the French King having an understanding and suspect Ruvigny's mission though it is given out that his business is about buying Tangier, and that the negotiation is already far advanced by Lord Fitz-Harding. It is reported that Charles II can expect no help for the war from Scotland and Ireland. Van Goch tells De Witt that

Charles II says he will keep the Dutch ships until he has an account [of] what De Ruyter may have done in Guiny. Has blazoned abroad about the £2,500,000; the manner of doing it is more surprising than the thing itself. Gelder separated without doing anything. The 18 ships intended will not be above 12 or 13. Commissions are to be issued to picaroones to prey upon English merchantmen. Warning should be sent all along the North coast and the shipping for Newcastle put into fleets; they will also go to the coasts of Spain and Portugal, Barbadoes and other plantations. They fear English attacks and are putting troops into their coast towns; talk of cashiering English and Scottish troops or of imposing an oath of abjuration. Account of Dutch naval affairs. They have news that 16 ships are coming from Riga to England with hemp and have sent men-of-war to waylay them. Has informed Sir G. Talbot, Sir Wm. Swan and [Hy.] Coventry. Particulars of 4 English ships stopped between the Texel and Amsterdam. Three East India ships are about to go around Scotland. East India actions are fallen to 428. Has agreed with a Dutchman to go over the country to view all their shipping, its condition, new ships building &c. Since writer's last coming over De Witt has had spies to watch who comes to his house; has been put to greater expense; desires note to be given Woodroffe to Sir Phil. Warwick for £250. Buningen has orders to press for orders to the French ministers in Denmark and Sweden to engage these Kings to the Dutch; that they jointly with France press Charles II 'to admit their mediation and if it is refused to declare for Holland'. The potter of Delft goes next week. Has also found a very good bleacher and a weaver of linen who are willing to go for £50 each in advance and £50 on arrival and £50 per annum for life. Encloses an account [of Dutch shipping] at Helvout by person employed by writer. The French and Swedish ships are discharged except that for London with masts.—8 *pp.* (146–9.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Dec. 6/16, The Hague. *Same to same.* De Witt and his *juncto* of States General have sent orders to De Ruyter to attack Barbadoes and the New England colonies. Only De Wilda, Secretary of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, knows this besides the *juncto*. The King should send a fleet immediately and inform only Prince Rupert. The West India ships are being sent out and if Prince Rupert hastens he will be in Guiny before them. Various suggestions for preventing this design. When the King deals frankly with Van Goch, they turn it to make him seem the aggressor. Letters of mart given against them should not be avowed. Desires £500 for person who furnished the intelligence

about the orders to De Ruyter. Dutch fears of the King attacking the Guiny fleet in the Wylingen or Goree island. A good Squadron should be kept about Hitland in the Spring. Asks whether he should go to Elector of Brandenburg, Duke of Newbourg, Bishop of Münster, &c. on leaving here. Van Goch is to ask for the restoration of the ships seized and stopped.—9½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (139–44.) *Seal. Almost entirely deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 352–7 (p. 356 l. 15 from bottom *add* '519 [this ?] alone will not do it especially at this time'; p. 357 *for* Hisland *read* Hitland; *Lister omits short passage at end*). *Unciphered duplicate follows.* (Vol. 108, ff. 150–5.)

Dec. 6/16. *Downing to Clarendon*, recommending bearer, Mr. Parker who is the potter of Delft. Has paid him £20 and is to pay another £20 to his wife on news of his arrival. He is to receive £20 more from Clarendon. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (160–1.)

Dec. 6/16, Lisbon. *Schonberg to* [*same*], confirming letter sent by the English officers. Castelmelhor and Marialva have brought matters to an extremity. The English officers have replied firmly that they were ready to depart as soon as ships were provided. Begs orders to embark with the troops to serve against the Dutch.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 243*–4a.)

Dec. 7/17, Vienna. *Comte de Leslie to same.* Is undertaking an embassy for the Emperor to sign the treaty of peace at the Ottoman Porte. Encloses letters for the King and the Duke of York. Asks to be recommended to them. Hopes to serve the English ambassador when at Constantinople.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (245–6.)

Dec. 7/17. *Same to Charles II.* Asks for recommendation to the English ambassador at Constantinople.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (247–8.)

Dec. 7/17, Lisbon. *Edw. Trelawny, J. Rumsey and Nath. Hills to* [*Clarendon*]. Believe their grievances are due to Portuguese disaffection to the English nation, or to hatred of their religion. Attack by Portuguese soldiers on an English party, wounding two officers and killing a sergeant. No justice could be obtained. Castelmelhor says no pay will be given unless the orders of the Portuguese officers are obeyed. Give conditions which the King of Portugal should be bound to keep, if the English are to continue in his service. News of an impending Spanish invasion with 40,000 horse and foot made the Conde agree to continue their privileges as at Evora until the arrival of Charles II's resolutions. Schonberg and the English officers have accepted this.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (249–50.)

Dec. 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to same.* They are troubled here at the King's peace with Algiers. Fear of an English attack in flat-bottomed boats; also of the Bishop of Münster; and of secret negotiations between England and France, and England and Denmark. They have now demanded assistance from Louis XIV. Reports here of English naval movements and orders. Sees no attempts even in Holland to raise the money required to set out the 72 men-of-war next Spring and to build the 24 new ships. 10 or 12 men-of-war left the Texel last Tuesday for the Baltic or the Straits. Other Dutch naval intelligence. All letters from France say that something was sealed and signed by Fitzharding. Has received Cornbury's of 2nd. The Admiralty reports that the 9 men-of-war out of the Texel have been ordered for Wilingen.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 156–7.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Dec. 9, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Lord Hatton.* Received his of Oct. 2 the day after delivering previous letter to M. Samuris, and two days later his two letters of the 10th, that of Nov. 23 and his son's of Nov. 27. Cannot understand delay; they all look fresh as if lately written. The King, the Council and the General are dissatisfied at having no news of the state of the garrison, ammunition &c.; it is strange he asks for no more men to be sent as England is entering on a war with people who will give trouble in all places. Advises him to make no dispute with Capt. Sheldon and all who go with him. Removing jurats is not the work of the Governor. Does not believe complaints of Hatton's exactions but his carriage towards the Church will be strictly examined. Is dissatisfied with his answer about Marchant. Complaints will not be rejected without hearing; if Hatton has done nothing but right he will not suffer. Advises him to send his son over to answer objections. He must not stop anybody from coming who wants to make complaints. Wishes Hatton had never seen Marchant's face.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 82, ff. 251–2.)

Dec. 10, Port Royal. [*R. Povey to Sir Charles Lyttleton?*] Thought the governor well satisfied 'with you, the late government and people'; for 4 or 5 months he showed great affability, but on receipt of his brother's letters intimating displeasure of the Chancellor and Court and what danger 'your' life and estate were in, he unmasked himself to a few, hinting disorders of the late government and plots of the Assembly. He remained obliging to writer. Account of the assembly of Oct. 12; Whetstone chosen speaker on nomination of the governor, and Long as clerk to the governor's dissatisfaction; quashing of Loving's election.

Account of debates about declaring the illegality of the late assembly. Writer's defence of its actions; the present proposal was a design to take away the lives and estates of all the best men. The late governor's authority was questioned because his commission was not recorded. Parted with the governor on Oct. 20 and did not imagine he was angry with writer, who was discharged before his return. It was whispered that the Speaker had private instructions to get T. L[ynch?] and S. L[ong] excepted from indemnity in the act abrogating the old laws. 'Poor Sam' [Long] was imprisoned for sedition and treason. Ironsides got possession of his whole estate. 'Two or three dayes after yours per Jocketts', he was allowed bail. Changes made in fees of officers. Mr. Povey's office was taken away by a proposal from the governor to the Council, till the King's pleasure known,[1] and given Charles Morgan, a youth of 12 or 14 years, son to the Deputy Governor. The assembly has granted £400 per ann. to the Deputy Governor and £1000 to the Governor; £200 to the Major General, Chief Justice (i.e. the Governor) and the Puisne judges. The last day of the session they invited the Governor and Council to dinner at 'Gabryells'. The drink caused them to fight each other. Ivy killed Rutter. Believes his blood will save his neck. List of legal appointments made by the Governor; he has made almost as many magistrates as planters in the island. The chief instruments are Benlos, Packinson, Whetston, Ballard &c. 'by which . . . . you may read the humour of the times'. Wrote last week by Davy Ginway that Gascoigne had liberty of trial in the Admiralty for two great Flemish ships he brought. He alleged they fired on him while he was trading on Cuba. They were condemned. £1000 damages awarded to the Frenchmen by a jury but the governor has taken the ship and goods. Other details of ships. A comet seen for these 22 nights.—10½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Papers from Jamaica Sir Lyttleton'. (Vol. 82, 253–8.)

Dec. 14, London. *Francisco Ferreira Rebello to* [*Clarendon*], in reply to a paper delivered to him regarding (i) Charles II's expense in expedition to take possession of Bombay. (ii) Value set upon the island itself. The computation of freights, salaries and establishment for the men in the East Indies seems excessive. The value of the place is set down as £120,000, but it yields little in way of revenue, while English ships enjoy the utilities of the haven without the dominion of the place. The high rate it is valued at, must only be on account of the honour. There was no fault on the King of Portugal's part in its not

[1] See *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, p. 251. This seems to refer to writer.

being delivered. Asks him to moderate the paper of estimates.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (271–2.)

[Dec.] *Estimate* of charges of the expedition to the East Indies. Details of wages, victuals, wear and tear of ships, establishment for garrison &c. *Total* £229,862. 14*s*. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (273–4.)

Dec. 16/26, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Cuneus alarms them saying he has seen the King's declaration of war, which will doubtless be published this week. Discusses Van Goch's letters to States General. He says Charles II now demands reimbursement of the charges of his equipages. It is whispered that the business of the Prince of Orange lies at the bottom. They talk of sending Bancker with a squadron against the Newcastle colliers and sinking some in the mouth of the Thames. Trump's squadron at Amsterdam is fitting out again. They fear many of their merchantmen from France have been carried into England. They rejoice that the Russian Envoy is so slighted in England. The stir about preparing Trump's ships is to keep the King from sending after De Ruther. It is the King's interest that writer stays as long as he safely may, Van Goch staying also at London. States General have again resolved to release the Swedish ship with masts. Encloses an account of men-of-war of the Admiralty of Amsterdam from the person lately mentioned, also of North Holland and Frize. The Princess Dowager has notified States General that the French King has withdrawn his soldiers from Orange.—$3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 162–3.) *Seal.*

Dec. 23/Jan. 2, The Hague. *Same to same.* Sent a copy to Sec. Morice of a memorial he gave in last Tuesday; now sends Clarendon a corrected copy. De Witt got out of patience with clause saying that this state was the aggressor. On this point depend their hopes of France, Sweden and Denmark. Has had it printed in French and Dutch. States General assure d'Estrades that they will not trouble the packet for England and said a pass was unnecessary as they are not yet in direct war with England. Van Buningen finds the chief French ministers much prepossessed by the English. De Witt says the secret (about De Ruyter) will not be imparted to any dependent on the Prince of Orange. The Dowager is much nettled at it. Hears of no letters of mart yet granted, but several light men-of-war are said to have put to sea to trouble English trade upon the northern coast. At Amsterdam they have the names of 126 Dutch ships brought into England. East India actions are fallen to 420. Sir John Webster complains that one ship from Ireland laden

with flesh and hides upon account of Amsterdam merchants was released after being taken and another laden with 40 lean oxen from Dublin on his own single account is kept. The Dowager says De Witt, Bevering, and De Grote, say they will still hold out against the King of England. Van Goch has complained that a packet of his was carried away to Sec. Bennet [from the Post Office]. Thinks the King ought to do them all the mischief he can but not declare war. He should not let their seamen come home, but use them very well. A reliable cabinet maker is willing to remove with his family to England if made a denizen and allowed to set up his shop in Westminster or the Strand. Woodroffe has given an account of his interview with Clarendon. All English and Scotch are to be cashiered. They fear attacks from Malta on their Smirna trade. The Dutch are not so confident of a declaration from Louis XIV. The Zelanders are impatient for letters of mart. Considers the Duke of York should yet give out none, but encourage as many as possible to equip.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 164–7.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 357–8 (*brief extract*).

1664. Dec. [24].[1] *Clarendon to Hannibal Zestedt.* Acknowledges his of 1st ult. Thanks him for recommending his devotion to Zestedt's master. Congratulates him on having nearly accomplished his design of securing the peace between Sweden and Denmark by Charles II's guarantee. Feared the Dutch would still be able to foment jealousies. Charles II has used all diligence and disposed the King of Sweden to the same desire. Hence envoys extraordinary were sent to both courts. Expects their mutual good in the Baltic will result. Sir Gilbert Talbot will inform him of the King's promises. Begs him to promote confidence between Denmark and Sweden, as there are persons anxious to disturb the peace of Denmark. M. Petkum, the Danish Resident here is a man of great ability.—3¼ *pp. Copy by Bulteale.* (Vol. 83, ff. 3–4.)

Dec. 26. [*John Kilby*][2] *to Earl of Bridgwater.* Expects he received the news writer sent about three weeks since to Sir Thomas Lee, who imparted it to the Lord Chancellor. Asks Bridgwater to inform latter that Philips has been in the Chiltern parts of the county and says they cannot get ready yet. Has agreed to lend them money for carrying on the design but not till within a day or two before it is to take place. Will inform him of date when he discovers it. They work very secretly. Gives reasons for thinking that Thomas Olife (who has pur-

[1] Supplied from endorsement.
[2] The signature has been obliterated in the manuscript.

chased part of Holmby House) and Henry his son, are concerned in the design.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Aylesbury'. (5–6.) *Seal.*

Dec. 25 [last date]. *Abstract* of Customs and Excise of Ireland 25 Dec. 1663 to 25 Dec. 1664. [Indicates relative importance of trade of 21 Irish ports.]—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 239–40.)

Dec. 26, Cornett Castle. *Lord Hatton to* [*Clarendon*]. Apologizes for expressions disliked by [Clarendon] in letter about affair of the Dean. According to Clarendon's advice, invited the Dean to the castle but his kindness was rejected. Has no notice nor directions concerning the men who have come in the frigate. Acted as regards the jurats, not as governor but by authority from a commission under the Great Seal. Gives particulars of steps taken in passing it. Defends his method of government. What he said concerning the regulation of complaints was not aimed at stopping them. Hopes Mr. Sheldon will have no cause to complain of incivility from him. Begs particular commands about persons and things. Is sorry anything was ill taken in his letter to the Bishop of Winchester. Asks him to assist his son to dispose the King to his wonted favour to writer.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* 'Rec. 16 of January.' (Vol. 81, ff. 3–4.)

Dec. 27/Jan. 6. *Schonberg to Castelmelhor.* It is not his fault that he has stayed here in idleness for six months. Refuses to return to the frontier except in command of the foreign troops, but he does not wish to retain latter command if the King no longer finds him useful. As to what Castelmelhor says of Bishop Russell's letters, Col. Person will now have arrived in England, and informed the King of the difficulties here. Is willing to serve as colonel of his own regiment whilst awaiting orders from France and England.—*Fr.* 2¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 7–8.)

Dec. 28/Jan. 7, Lisbon. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Castelmelhor two days ago said that he had received letters from Bishop Russell of Oct. 4 and Nov. 9 saying that Charles II had left everything to the wish of the King of Portugal and that the Duke of York and [Clarendon] had said that the troops had been sent to do what they were ordered and they ought not to make difficulties. Replied that if the King intended such a change his orders would be sent to writer by [Clarendon]. Complains of Portuguese mismanagement. Will obey [Clarendon's] orders.—*Fr.* 4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (10–11.)

Dec. 29/Jan. 8. *T. Maynard to same.* News arrived that the enemy, 12,000 horse and foot, are near Albuquerque. It is

believed they will attack Valentia; 200 English from Col. Pearson's regiment are sent to defend it. A ship from Rochell brings news that the Dutch are inclined to a treaty. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 12–13.)

Dec. 29/Jan. 8, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Effects here of De Ruiter's success in Guiny. These people must now be justly called the aggressors. Applebome says it would be welcome news in Sweden as showing the treachery of the Dutch. Carizius says Van Beuningen assured him De Ruyter had not gone to Guiny and so his master would be the more angry. Suggests the Harwich packet boat take over poor seamen of captured ships if they can produce passports from writer. Is told that about 1000 Scotch seamen had taken on under the Admiralty of Amsterdam for a livelihood. Particulars of letters from Van Goch and Van Beuningen and substance of Louis XIV's reply to latter. France before declaring against English will try to accommodate matters; they are confident France will at last be for them. Van Beuningen denies reports that Tangier is selling to the French. News of De Ruyter's proceedings in Guiny. Dutch naval movements: several ships have gone and are going round Scotland for the East Indies and elsewhere. Accident to Prince Morice coming from Lewarden from the burial of Prince William. The Zelanders press for letters of reprisal and have printed an act of the Privy Council empowering the Duke of York to grant letters of mart. Several of States General speak ill of De Witt for this business of De Ruyter. The Hollanders do not like Louis XIV's answer. Great preparations are being made for their fleet for the Spring. If De Ruyter goes on without opposition he will make terrible havoc. Explains conditions he agreed on with the potter of Delft: never promised him a stock to set up with. Urges favourable treatment of him, as if he returned it would discourage others from venturing over. Expects some persons in the City will subscribe to so certain and ingenious a business. Is informed for certain of the last orders sent to De Ruyter to go to the Barbadoes &c. They reckon to make up a fleet of about 100 ships (including the 72 Capital ships) besides 12 or 15 fireships and a dozen yachts. It is believed the Zeland capers will be stealing out for the South and West.—$8\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 168–72.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 358–9 (*extract*).

[1664 Dec.] *César d'Estrées, duc de Laon to* [*same*], concerning the negotiations for a marriage between the King of Portugal and Mlle de Nemours. Is instructed to give [Clarendon] an exact account.—*Fr.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 82, ff. 259–60.)

1664. [Dec. ?] *Petition* to Charles II, by Col. H. Pearson[1] on behalf of the officers and soldiers serving in Portugal. They desire (1) To receive their orders immediately from Count Schonberg or such officer as he deputes. (2) To have their commissions from Charles II or his general. (3) The King of Portugal to recruit the two English regiments of foot. (4) The full number of 64 in each troop to be continued in the English regiment of horse. (5) The articles of agreement signed 1 Sept. 1664 to be performed. (265–6.)

[1664.] [Dec. ?] *Paper* endorsed 'An extract in brief of the business of Count Schomberg out of letters from His Majestie and ministers of Portugall to R. Russell'. Refers to complaints in letters of Oct. last and the inconveniences arising from Schomberg's sole and independent command. The French and English refuse to move without Schomberg's orders, even if his orders have to be sent for from Lisbon. Details of the disputes between Schomberg and the Portuguese court.—2½ *pp.* (269–70.)

[1664.] *Extracts* from accounts of Capt. Thomas Stegge, auditor-general, relating to Virginia. First two items, levies presented to committees at James City on 13 Dec. 1662, 29 Sept. 1663, and reckoned in pounds of tobacco. Remainder headed Virginia A.D. 1664 and reckoned in sterling.—4½ *pp.* (275–8.)

1664. *Paper* entitled 'The true state of the case between the East India Company of the Netherlands and Sir William Courten, Sir Paul Pindar, and their creditors'. Rehearses chief points in the disputes from 1635–1664. Creditors concerned: Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir John Jacob, Sir John Harrison, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'The Bona Esperanza and the Harry Bonaventure'. (Vol. 104, ff. 134–5.) Lister, iii. 518–21.

[1664 ?] *Account* of what belongs to the E. of St. Albans in the Pall Mall Fields, with exact details of situations, boundaries, names of streets, and houses.—1¼ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 342–3.)

[1664.][2] *Paper* by Sir Richard Ford giving grounds on which a war may be undertaken against the United Provinces. Argues necessity of war because the Dutch are the only trade rivals of England. Gives example of the Turkish trade: formerly nothing brought from thence but what English products paid for; now through competition of the Hollanders, the English cannot find

[1] He left Lisbon on Nov. 12/22 (above, p. 445) and this petition may therefore have been drawn up earlier in that month.

[2] Japikse, op. cit., p. 304 note 1, cites this paper and rightly assigns it to 1664 at the latest.

vent for as much of native commodities as will pay for one half of the Turkish commodities needed for home consumption; the money procured by trade with Spain and Italy is carried into Turkey to pay for the rest, which in time will be destructive to the common stock of the nation. Examines also trades with East Indies and Africa, showing damage done by the Dutch. Points out that England has the greatest naval force any Prince in Europe ever had; it is the best equipped; the seamen are full of animosity to the Dutch; and merchants will cheerfully contribute. It would pay for the powder and shot in prizes. The last war brought £960,000 into the Exchequer.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon and Cornbury.* (Vol. 83, ff. 373–4.)

[1664?] *Letter from Ireland*, addressed 'Right Honorable'. Hopes for the prosperity of the affairs of this Kingdom and the King's other dominions now in debate by the King and Council. This long vacation from public and state cares has put the remaining statesmen here into a humour of good husbandry. They are now hot upon the advance of trade and increasing the wealth of the nation by manufacturing the native and staple commodities (chiefly wool) but opposition to the design in England is feared. The Lord Deputy [Ossory] has much of his father in him, which advances him in the affections of his people. Refers to his going aboard the *Dartmouth* frigate whither he had sent provisions of victuals and wine for a merriment. He gave orders for regulating the excess of drinking. The want of settlement gives opportunity for designing young men to vex the country people. They are now and then cheered with good news from England. (Vol. 82, ff. 286–7.)

[1664 *ad fin.*?] *Charles II's* reply to a memorial from the French ambassador. His preparations have been for the defence of his subjects on the coast of Guiny and not for the recovery of damages sustained: many particulars in the treaty between England and the United Provinces have not been performed. Recites grievances and the injuries to English merchant ships by the Dutch East and West India Companies. Last May pressed the States General to expedite justice. They began to equip a great fleet. In Aug. receiving news of the capture of Fort Cape Verte by an English ship, the Dutch demanded redress. Further equipping of ships by the Dutch. Papers printed with reflexions upon the King's honour. They were reminded that the formalities of courts of justice had been often dispensed with to give speedy justice to Dutch cases, but in Holland justice was delayed to Englishmen. Pointed out the Dutch admiral's design to surprise Cormantyne. After these provoca-

tions, the King sent his fleet to W. African coast. Could not do less, consistent with his honour and care for his people. Thinks the States General will not allow themselves to be involved in a war for the sole interest of their West India Company.—2¾ *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 351–2.)

[1664?] [*Lord Tullybarne to Charles II.*] Is unable owing to the death of his wife, to wait on him to give an account of the dispute between the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Argile. Details of the dispute. Considers Montrose might reasonably have craved £20,000 Scotch (Vol. 92, ff. 77–78.)

[1664?] *Propositions.* I. To prevent export of gold and silver. Presumes statutes not merely intended to enrich the crown by forfeitures. Writer, by means of a combination, can prevent its export from the Port of London, if the King will give him all forfeitures. Answers objection that the States of Holland permit export of foreign coin.—2 *pp.* (117–18.) II. To encourage importation of money. Criticises proposed remedies e.g. encouraging trade, making foreign coins current above their intrinsic value, debasing or enhancing English money and allowing more than 10% interest on money. Suggests (*a*) The King by Act of Parliament should take the tin supply into his own hands and sell tin for ready money only. (*b*) The Royal Company trading with Guinea to bring all their gold to the Tower to be coined and to sell their slaves only for Spanish pieces of eight. (*c*) and (*d*) Other trading companies to be compelled to bring into the Tower certain quantities of Spanish pieces of eight. (*e*) Spaniards to be given leave to trade at Barbadoes buying all with ready money as last year.—3¼ *pp.* (119–20.)

[1664?] *Paper* showing advantages of carrying on the Muscovy Trade by way of the Baltic Sea and through Swedish dominions. Complaints of losses by way of Archangel, through craftiness of Dutch.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (261–2.)

[1664?] *Memorandum* by Anglesey explaining the 7th proposal of moderate Roman Catholics regarding the lands in Ireland enjoyed by adventurers and soldiers. (173–4.) Cf. Carte's *Ormonde*, vi. 303.

[1664?] *Proposals* under 23 heads concerning the surrender of one third of their lands by soldiers and adventurers.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (209–10.)

[1664?] *Downing to Clarendon*, giving reasons against the grant of a patent for incorporating the Spanish merchants. It could be mischievous and raise a great outcry. The Merchant

Adventurers, an ancient company, enjoying reciprocal privileges here and protecting the English cloth trade, are unpopular. Doubts whether a company for the trade of Spain would get any such encouragement from the King of Spain. It would be a burden on the trade and though not a joint stock company, they will try to keep the markets hungry. The West-country ports will lose what little trade with Spain they have. It would lead to pretences for companies for France and Italy, and a loss of customs.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 132–3.)

1664/5, Jan. 1. *Poem*[1] by Edmund Cooper, M.D., entitled 'A New Year's Gift', addressed to Clarendon. Beg. 'No Parian Marble, Nor no Indian Pearle . . .'. *102 lines.* (Vol. 83, ff. 15–24.)

Jan. 2, Whitehall. *Warrant* by Queen Catherine creating William Collins one of her chaplains in ordinary at the chapel of St. James. *Signed by the Queen, countersigned by Cornbury.* (25.)

[Jan. *ad init.*?][2] *Clarendon to Sir G. Talbot.* The secretary arrived here after a dangerous passage of 3 weeks. The King will adjust all particulars as soon as possible, but the Duke of York's counsel is necessary. He will be here within two days. Secrecy will be observed in all things of a secret nature, but for things purely relating to trade, those conversant with this province have to be consulted. Has spoken with Petkum about the general articles and a little about the business of the seamen. Dare not write his private opinion of the overtures Talbot will receive in cipher, but assures him the King will never expect anything from Denmark but what is good for themselves. The removal of the Staple from Hamborough would only be done after mature deliberation; it has more private than state interest in it. Fears more the jealousy between the two crowns than the influence of the Dutch; this is increased by what Coventry says Talbot has written to him. Hanniball Zested, when he was here, to both the King and Clarendon declared how disadvantageous a peace the King of Denmark had been compelled to make with Sweden. Zested and also Petkum on several occasions desired Charles II to undertake with the Swede to secure this treaty as they understood the Swede had no mind to be bound by it. Talbot's and Coventry's employment is founded on this. The

[1] A poem of the same date *On the Recovery of our most Gracious Queen Katherine . . . A Vision*, by the same author, was printed London, 1664, 4to. To the copy in the Bodleian Library (4° Rawl. 590), a manuscript poem also of the same date, on the recovery of the Duchess of York is appended.

[2] Endorsed by Clarendon 'January 1664'. This is apparently the draft of the letter Talbot refers to as 'your lordships of the 26th of the last . . . by my secretary', see below, p. 464; if so it should be dated Dec. 26 and Clarendon's endorsement regarded as an error.

King offers to be guarantor for both. All English hopes in the Baltic depend upon the peace between these two Kings. Nothing else can free the Danes from the yoke of the Dutch. Rehearses arguments he is to use to show that the Dutch are the aggressors in the East and West Indies and Guinea, and have therefore no obligation upon Denmark. They have granted letters of mark to take any English ship, without any declaration of war on the part of England. The King consents to the proposition not to make a separate peace with the Dutch; he thinks 15 ships sufficient to defend the Sound, but will send more if the Dutch send a greater force against it; the 15 ships will be sent at the end of Feb. and will obey the orders of the King of Denmark. As soon as war is declared the Danes are bound by the treaty to recall their seamen. The request that the King should not interfere with Danish subjects trading with Holland is a contradiction, as the Dutch would not permit it if the preceding articles are carried out. The removal of the Staple from Hamborough depends wholly upon the will of the Merchant Adventurers. The Court must not be too much amused with Clarendon's discourse upon this point, though the rumours are not suppressed since the Swedes desire the change. Refers to an undated letter of Talbot's received on Oct. 22.[1] Perceives the Dutch are as busy in the Danish Court as in Sweden. He should say that the King is confident of the sincerity of both crowns towards him; he will not leave Talbot without all the requisite powers. Talbot and Coventry must communicate freely and secrets must not be so much affected that the business miscarries. The King desires them to meet in some fit place to impart each other's business.—4 *pp. Holograph draft.* (38–39.)

Jan. 11/21, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to* [*Clarendon*]. Christmas stopped all business. The Council and the commissioners now begin to return. Has written at length to Sec. Morrice. They are sensible of the King's kindness in releasing the ship laden with Canary wines. English merchants here assure writer that the lading is really Holland's. The ship belongs to de Gearas whose father was a Hollander with a vast estate in Sweden. The cold is so bad that he has used a Swedish invention like a stove; the fumes of the charcoal make him disinclined to write in cipher. Has asked Sec. Bennet for a letter from the King to the Swedish Chancellor, who has been very civil and countenanced writer's proposals. M. Biornchloe assures him all things will be speedily advanced.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (28–29.)

Jan. 13/23, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Account of Dutch

[1] See above, p. 431.

financial affairs. Ministers preach in the pulpits downright for the Prince of Orange. The 'boores' all over the country are ordered to buy themselves arms and are modelling into companies and regiments. Warns him of danger of surprises in the Downs and elsewhere. The ships of the North Coast ought to be reduced to convoys. Van Beuningen has presented a second memorial further pressing his assistance. Naval preparations. Those who were out this summer are reluctant to go out again. They hope to have their fleet 100 strong. They are very angry at the detention of their seamen in England. Two of the States ships are frozen in the ice near the Texel. The potter has found a house near London; £400 or £500 would set all going. Hopes this can be raised with Clarendon's countenance. If he be well settled, others of other mysteries will be encouraged to come over. He still requires protection from his creditors. Suggests putting him into the King's household or a regiment. Elector of Brandenburg's ambassador has procured a pass to come hither to demand satisfaction of the commander of Wezel for the seizing of Lord Morpeth. States General are making East India Company contribute to the war. The Admiralties will not let go the two great ships of war that were going for the use of the King of Spain.—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 255–7.)

Jan. 14/24, Madrid. *Sir R. Fanshaw to Clarendon*, enclosing copies of a project of a peace between Spain and Portugal and of a libel on the Councillors of State and even on the King of Spain. Account of Spanish affairs. Refers to particulars in his letter to Sec. Bennet.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 30–31.) *Printed in Original Letters of Sir Richard Fanshaw*, London, 1701, pp. 420–3.

Jan. 18/28, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Received a letter last post from Cornbury, but not Clarendon's by the express. The Chancellor and M. Biornchloe are again out of town; have informed them an express is on the way. They promise to be cautious with 'some ministers heere that drive fast', until Charles II's intentions are known. An ambassador from Denmark is expected shortly—much sooner than desired. They are not pleased with the French ambassador or his errand. They are grateful for the release of the ship at the intreaty of their Resident, to whom they will write to be wary. Has acquainted them with De Ruyter's actions and success in Guynei. It gives great reputation to the King's justice and prudence in stopping Dutch ships to make amends for the injuries he saw they intended. They are inquisitive after Cape Corse. The Hollanders talk very high. The ministers here think they will put up one

battle in spring and if they fail they will submit.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (32–33.) *Seal.*

Jan. 19. *Proposals* by [Lord Belasyse] concerning Tangier. As Sir Bernard de Gome is going out with writer to proceed with the fortification, £4,000 may be sent for that service, and provision for de Gome be made in the establishment. Three months' pay for the garrison to be sent out immediately, or writer to be allowed to draw a bill for that amount upon Mr. Povey at Cadiz. Changes (*details given*) to be made in method of payments, necessary because of Dutch War. Desires a credit in England for the garrison. Will send over accounts and muster-rolls every three months. Desires £1,000 out of the stock in Mr. Povey's hands for the repair of the castle here.—2¼ *pp.* (26–27.)

Jan. 20/30, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Dutch have offered premiums to those that take any English warship and 50,000 guilders for taking the Admiral of England. Holland has made three more lieut. admirals one for each admiralty, because Zealand has made John Everson their lieut. admiral. A famous minister of Rotterdam is banished for speaking in favour of the family of Orange in his sermons. Many letters of marque were given out yesterday and the day before. They speak of fitting out ships at Cadix as men-of-war. Overyssel demands a considerable number of troops for strengthening their frontiers for fear of the Bishop of Münster and other neighbours. States General press East India Company to equip more ships than they are willing and that a great number of their capers join with their fleet to fight the English fleet. They are busy taking order for building forts. Van Beuningen writes that he has to manage matters with France so as not to drive Charles II to the Spanish side. Conjectures as to Reuvigny's overtures. De Witt has refused the Danish Resident permission for Danish ships to go out. As all the Dutch ships at Cadix and in those parts will have commissions, Allen should not return. Letters of marque are also given to the East and West India Companies. They hope by stopping all their own trade to discourage the English by taking away the hope of booty. Estates of Holland are taking away the privileges of the Merchant Adventurers. Condoles on loss of [Duchess of York's] son.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 260–3.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Jan. 20. *John Kilby to Earl of Bridgwater* at Bridgwater House. Is in great straits how to apprehend Jones without discovering the whole business. Will come to town on Monday

and give a full account. Has promised him £10; doubts not he will then discover their council, which are only six. Would like to see him in town in some place away from Bridgwater House. Will call at his brother's for a message. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 34–35.) *Seal.*

Jan. 21[/31], Copenhagen. *Sir G. Talbot to Clarendon.* Received his of 26th ult. on the 14th, by his secretary with the originals of this business. Has unciphered, translated into French and tendered the articles to the commissioners who promise a speedy answer. Han. Sehestedt disavows ever pressing for such a guarantee as the one proposed and the King says it will cost the Resident his head if he has done it. They earnestly desire a close alliance with the Swede. They say there ought to be such a guarantee as naturally arises out of the treaty, where each two are guarantors against the third and England must receive as well as give one. Sec. Morrice has made Talbot promise the King that the guarantee will be changed to his liking, but in the meantime it has gone into Sweden without alteration. Cannot understand why Clarendon imagines this court doubts whether the Swedes would remain contentedly bound by the Treaty of Roschilde. Replies to Clarendon's reproof, advising writer 'not soe much to affect the secret as to endanger the main business by it'. Suspects this complaint is made by Coventry. Cannot communicate with latter in cipher, as he understands neither secretary's cipher; letters are frequently opened in these parts; and Coventry sends letters by an 'officious Scottsman, of noe very good fame'. Will freely communicate all this negotiation to Coventry. Is to meet latter mid-way across on Feb. 1. Does not think he ought to leave before the two crowns are fast tied up in a league, to which no great progress has yet been made. Suggests getting a statement under the hand of each King that they desire the league. This will cure suspicion.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (36–37.)

Jan. 27/Feb. 6, The Hague. *Downing to same.* They still hope matters will be accommodated by the King of France and that Charles II is obstinate not on his own account but to humour his Parliament and people. Whoever undertakes mediation should deal with the particulars in dispute and whether they will undertake satisfaction to Charles II for the past and the passing of the *règlement* proposed by him for the future. Raising of taxation and loans by the Dutch. Contributions of ships and money required from East India Company. The whole naval charge has to be maintained by money on extraordinary accounts. Details of additions to the Fleet. Letters of marque are

given out every day. Conjectures about Dutch naval strategy. They are now more hopeful of a declaration by France in their favour. Several merchants ships have gone to France to make themselves free there and others to Ostend. Arrival of ships which have come through the Channel. Everson may sail from the Wieling to snap up ships in the Downs or colliers from Newcastle or ships from the Sound. The book *Mene Tekel*, the printer of which was hanged in London, is now being printed at Rotterdam in English and Dutch. There is talk as if the Dane would underhand be a friend. Rumours of the overthrow of English colonies in the Caribees and burning of sugar canes. Van Beuning assures them the French King will assist them. East India Company has sent word overland to attack the English in those parts. Believes, as formerly, that the French King will ultimately assist the Dutch. Hopes measures accordingly are taken in time. Letters of marque are granted to West India Company. Van Goch writes privately giving great hopes of an accommodation to which the King is mightily more inclined. Told Renswood and others who asked if there was yet means of an accommodation, that he could propose nothing but what was in all his papers and memorials; he would receive anything they had to propose. Asks what would content the King. Van Goch has now the same instructions as Van Beuningen, viz. the restitution of what is of late taken on both sides. Refers to *plakkaarts* forbidding the import of English commodities and restraining Dutch shipping for this year except along coast as far as Holstein. They suppose here that Denmark and Sweden will be wholly guided by France. All ships with contraband belonging to their allies are to be seized. Complains of late arrival of letters from England. Requires money; could have kept 'his friend' here [cf. above, pp. 449–50] if he had had it earlier.—9 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 192–9.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Jan. 30. *John Kilbye to Sir Thomas Lee*, in Hatton Garden. Coming through Am[e]rsham on Saturday, one Child, a clothier, gave an account of what was done by the persons sent for R. J[ones?]. One of the horses threw its rider and the parties escaped. They think it was for preaching. (Vol. 83, f. 40.) *Seal.*

Jan. 31/Feb. 10,[1] Stockholm. *King of Sweden to States of Holland.* Acknowledges letters of Dec. 31 last, concerning the contentions that have arisen between them and the King of Great Britain and requiring the aid of Sweden according to their

[1] Though the old style had not been rejected in Sweden, the commencement of the year on Jan. 1st had been in use since 1599. MS. is wrongly dated in pencil, '1665–6'.

treaty. Deplores the evils such a conflict would bring to commerce and would like to be able to prevent war. Urges a peaceful settlement. Has no intention of receding from his treaty obligations.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 58–59.)

Jan.[1] *Clarendon to Schonbergh.* Has received all his letters by Col. Pearson, also that of Nov. 7.; has spoken with the Colonel. Realises how badly the Portuguese have treated the English troops and Schonbergh who has deserved so well from them. It will be difficult to persuade any more English to go as recruits, without good security for better treatment. Hopes his letter written two or three months ago to Castelmelior will have made some impression on the Court. It could not have arrived before Pearson left. Told him that any diminution of Schonbergh's command would be a great disobligation to Charles II; also that if the English were absolved from their present commissions and looked upon as merely mercenaries they would be less submissive to ill-usage. Hopes presence of Marq. de Sandy in the Portuguese Court (who has lately returned hither from France) will compose all misunderstandings; he is well affected to Charles II and understands M. Turenne's affection for Schonbergh. The King and the King of France desire them in any case to conform to their wishes till the end of this campaign, in which Spain will make its last effort. All they demand here is that the Camp-Master General and the General of the Horse receive their orders from Schonbergh and give them to the English; the troops are not to be divided or broken.—3 *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 59–60.)

Feb. 3/13, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Dutch are alarmed at the meeting of ministers of the Elector of Brandenburg, Bishop of Münster and others of Germany. Van Beuningen has received orders to declare this State in an absolute rupture with Charles II and to demand a final answer from Louis XIV. He was promised an answer by M. de Lionne on Reuvigny's return, who was expected back immediately. The East India Company will not begin their equipage [of warships] until their *octroy* is prolonged to the year 1700. Applebome says Sweden will admit no modification of the Elucidation of Elven. Encloses a particular account of Dutch naval preparations. Cannot get the most ordinary information now without money. Sends a Scotchman who has made many voyages in the East Indies and Japan under the Dutch. Has told him to inquire for the

[1] Dated 'Jan.' in Clarendon's endorsement but 'Feb.' is added in pencil by a later hand.

Duke of York's secretary. The book *Mene Tekel* was printed at the cost of several English in Rotterdam, among whom is one Cole. Allen should not return from the Straits as it would leave the Dutch masters of those seas and the Portugal trade. Reasons of delay of letters sent through Flanders. They have secret advices from England that the country and merchants are already weary of the war with this country. Dutch news. Cuneus is to correspond direct with those of Zealand as well as with De Witt.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 200–3.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

[Feb.] *Enclosure:* List of ships belonging to Admiralties of Amsterdam, North Holland and West Friesland, giving particulars of location, guns, men, names of captains, and whether ready or making ready.—3¼ *pp.* (258–9.)

Feb. 4/14, Dorsten. *Treaty* between Christoval, Bishop of Münster, Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg and Philip William, Count Palatine of Neuburg concerning the administration of the Circle of Westphalia.—10 *pp. Spanish translation from the German.* (Vol. 83, ff. 41–46.) Dumont, *Corps Dipl.* vi. 37–39.

Feb. 7. *Clarendon to English Officers in Portugal.* Has received theirs of Nov. 12 and Dec. 17. Hopes a letter he wrote to Castelmelhor has caused him to treat them as they desire. Has again written to him; the King has spoken to the Marq. of Sandy, who now returns to that Court, of how much he is concerned in their interests. Castelmelhor insists that there is no intention of dismembering them, merely that the Camp Master General and the General of the Horse shall receive and pass on orders from M. Schomberg. The King does not fear any inconvenience from this. After this campaign the King will remove them for his own service if they do not receive better treatment.—1¾ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (48–49.)

Feb. 10/20, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Van Goch writes that 7 Ostenders have offered to take commissions from Charles II against the Dutch but that they have not yet been given. Great efforts are made here to get as many Ostenders as they can to take commissions here. It is wondered why the King delays giving commissions and also delays distributing them in the Straits and Spain. Van Beuningen writes of M. Ruvignie's being come to Paris; he is assured that if Charles II does not admit the mediation of France, Louis XIV will declare for the Dutch. Great quantities of merchandize are being sent hence via Ostend. They wonder at the King being so long in making a declaration about this trade. The King's ministers in all parts

should take care that in case any English ships are brought in as prizes, they do not break bulk before being brought hither for adjudication. By this means all the capers of this country can be discouraged and overthrown. There is much vaunting here that high words have passed between Clarendon and Albemarle about the war with this country. The Admiralty of Amsterdam desire States General to send a 'husting' [*sic*] letter to the Hanze towns exclaiming against Sir William Swan's memorial. Deputies of States General will be going to the several Admiralties to see in what forwardness their equipages are. East India Company are granted their *Octroy* till the year 1700. Van Goch hints that a quantity of Swedish and other commodities for shipping are expected in England from the Sound; they will be waylaid if not well convoyed. Preparations by the capers at Amsterdam, Zeland, and elsewhere. East India actions are fallen to 402. On d'Estrades's complaint permission is given for some French-built ships to return to France. Cannot undertake [to explain] the design of Banker's or any other squadron, as writer's friend is out of town. Several of the Estates have approached writer as to an expedient. Mrs. Parker desires Clarendon to be reminded about the £20 promised to [Parker] on his arrival in London and the £20 to be paid her here. She says Sir John Robinson goes vigorously about getting a house to set up the work.—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 264–8.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

[1664/5.] [Feb.] *Particulars*, names of ships, number of guns and crews, of 'the other ten ships' of the 20 extraordinary equipage of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, the first being sent with [Downing's] last [above, p. 467]. Also of 14 of Rotterdam, 12 of West Friezeland with smaller ships; and 9 of Frize.—2 *pp.* (269–70.)

Feb. 14/24, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Desires the King's orders whether any answer should be given to the remarks of the deputies of States General upon writer's last memorial. Never saw a paper so full of falsities even in the citing of the memorial. The Hollanders speak of confiscating the few English ships that are here. A ship is come from Embden to Delft laden with cloth and other English manufactures. Dutch arrangements regarding prizes. Their hopes regarding France. Fanshaw should have orders to reclaim a Yarmouth ship taken by a Dutch caper and sold at Malaga. Emigration of weavers to England through loss of trade here. The French say they will declare if their endeavours for peace are rejected by England. M. Blaspell says that they have had good success in

the late meeting with the deputies of the Circle of Westphalia. Told him that the King might be willing, if desired, to let them have 7 regiments of his subjects here that are likely to be cashiered. Holland has consented to the Prince of Tarente having the Government of the Busse to oblige France.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (204–8.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 360–2 (*extract*).

Feb. 17/27, The Hague. *Same to same.* Dutch naval preparations. They believe their fleet will be very well officered. Cuneus's letters this week say the English fleet lacks men and many taken on are unfit for service. De Witt has again offered to go in person as a commissioner from the States upon the Fleet. The Dutch must force a battle, as, even if Charles II does nothing, he has stopped all their trade. The Dutch hope to get the mastery of the Mediterranean and look upon all Guiny as their own since De Ruyter is let go on. Van Buningen's remarks concerning Vernivel who is expected to go as ambassador to England and one Courteene with him.[1] The business of cashiering the English and Scottish troops is again in hand. Silvercroone demands 140,000 rix dollars for the Swedish pretences to Cape Corce and a Swedish ship taken by the West African Company. One of Capt. Allen's ships is said not to have demeaned herself well in the late fight. Explains term 'capital ship'. They can do without their trade for a year and in the meantime will try their utmost fortune by force. They have full particulars of the English fleet. Details of additions projected by the Dutch. States General have written to Hamburgh and the rest of the Hanze towns to keep themselves neutral. Will give particulars of Dutch Fleet in his next and also whether any ships be sheathed. The Newfoundland fishery is forbidden and the herring fishery which begins at midsummer must follow the fortune of the war. They are mightily animated by the progress of De Ruyter. Does not see why the Straits and other places are abandoned to him. They still trust the King of France. The Hamburghers' ships should be treated rudely, to make them more compliant to the King. It is resolved to put 4,100 land soldiers upon the Fleet.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (271–5.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

Feb. 17. *Clarendon to Sir G. Talbot.* Has his of [Jan.] 21st. The explanation about question of secrecy was not intended as a reproach. The King has no intention of persuading the King of Sweden to quit any advantageous terms he has with Denmark. Will not charge Sesthet with saying anything he denies he said: the only difference appears a matter of form and words.

[1] Henri de Bourbon, Duc de Verneuil and Honoré de Courtin.

Hopes when Sweden finds it necessary to embark on some vigorous enterprise and requires the assistance of England they will be persuaded to release the places they have had from Denmark. Explains the value and interpretation of Charles II's guarantee. —2½ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 50–51.)

[1664/5 ?] Feb. 18, Sheen. *W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Condoles with him on his 'late wound' [see above, p. 463]. Hopes [Clarendon's] new advances of honour and fortune will contribute to a cure. Offers to send a list of a dozen more 'old heads' remaining to be sold, which [Clarendon] seemed to like when he was last here. (Vol. 92, ff. 63–64.)

Feb. 25/March 7, Cologne on the Spree. [*Elector of Brandenburg*] *to Charles II.* Thanks for favourable reply given to Sieur de Brand. Hopes for a close correspondence and so is able to recall Brand for other service and will leave as agent Sieur Amadis de Wulfen. Brand will see Downing on his way; has ordered his agents at the Hague to act in concert with Downing. —*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, f. 62.)

Feb. 25/March 7. *Same to Clarendon*, to similar effect as foregoing. Has ordered Brand to explain the reasons why he had to be recalled. Asks that Cornbury may have a correspondence with Brand to continue the good intelligence.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp.* (63.)

Feb. 26/March 8, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Sir R. Fanshaw.* Received his of Jan. 4 last about his instructions for propounding a peace. Is well able to defend himself and his cause. Desires an honourable peace. The terms must not demand any proposition inconsistent with his present state and title and dominions. Hopes Charles II through Fanshaw will be able to do much in this matter. Fanshaw may freely come to Portugal to confer. Asserts the justice of his cause. As regards the liberty or licence for the Marq. de Eliche and Dom Annello de Guzman to go into Castile for some months, has already answered Charles II and Clarendon that the present state of affairs does not permit him to give way.—*Portug.* 3 *pp. Copy.* (64–65.) *Note on back signed by Fanshaw*, 'Copy . . . . For my Lord Chancellour, by my Lord Dongan, Madrid primo June 1665 st. loci'. *English translation follows.* (66–67.)

Feb. 27/March 9, Lisbon. *Antonio de Sousa de Macedo to same.* Acknowledges letter of Jan. 13. Bearer, John Price, also brings the King's reply. [*As in Hist. MSS. Com.* Heathcote MSS. pp. 180–1.]—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (68–69.) *Note on back as above.*

March 3/13, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, making suggestions to minimise loss of money through the war. The whole

Court should only wear what is made within the Kingdom unless linen; the Queen and Duchess by example should encourage the making of linen. Proposals of Holland for further additions to the Fleet next Spring. The heaviness of the taxes and the stoppage of trade here cannot live long together. It is believed that it will be 5 or 6 weeks before the Fleet is fully equipped and together. The *William*, a small vessel of Hull laden with coals from Sunderland to Scarborough, was taken within 4 or 5 days by a caper of Rotterdam. Dutch seamen should be well-treated in spite of complaints of their ill-treatment of English. A great many capers are believed to be going in a body for Barbadoes and other English plantations. Thinks no trade should be allowed in English shipping except what can be protected. England can hold out without trade much better than this country. Nordwick is made chief of the Militia and the Prince of Tarente, Governor of the Buss. The Spanish ambassador's secretary is said to have demanded a pass for the Countess of Bristol to come into Flanders. The Zealanders have proposed *inter alia*, the making of a new alliance with Brandenburg. Bancker has confessed his design was to look after the 7 men-of-war Van Goch wrote were to have gone for the North. Discusses disadvantages of the English fleet coming on this coast if the Dutch keep their fleet back while De Ruyter and their capers do the English great mischief in other parts. Resolutions of States General for giving rewards for notable services. The French still tell Van Beuningen that if this embassy fails they will declare for them and that they will not declare till matters come to an extremity lest England and the Dutch agree, and the English in revenge take part with Spain. Several men-of-war at Amsterdam are being fitted with round tops for 'murdering pieces' and men with muskets and grenadoes. Is glad the King will have a Resident at Ligorne. Details of clothing &c. of the newly raised marine soldiers.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 276–80.) *Seal.*

March 9/19, *Aposento. Conde de Oñate to Sir R. Fanshaw.* Encloses papers in reply to those delivered by Fanshaw in the name of the King of Great Britain, hoping they will benefit both crowns.—*Span. Copy.* (Vol. 83, f. 71.)

[March 10/20 ?] *Note* by Fanshaw (numbered '6') substituted for copy of articles proposed by him for the continuation of the peace with Spain with marginal answers, received from Medina de las Torres 10/20 March 1664/5, by hand of writer's secretary. He delivered to 'his excellency' at the same time originals of 3 letters to Fanshaw from Lisbon, with observations of

particulars in which these answers are short of what is already granted to the Dutch. The copy of the articles was sent to Arlington and not duplicated. Despatched by Lord Dongan, 1 June 1665, N.S.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 72–73.)

[March 10/20.] '*Project* given to the English ambassador with 35 articles regarding peace.' Recd. from the Duke of Medina de las Torres, the 10/20 March 1664/5. Recites general embargo of 1665 [*rectius* 1655], and particular points of difference between England and Spain. Gives extracts of articles 1, 2 and 30, viz. no further aid to be given to Portugal; Jamaica and Tangier to be restored.—*Span.* 3 *pp. Copy.* (74–75.)

[March 10/20.] *Note* by Fanshaw (numbered '7') of copies[1] of letter from the Duke of Medina de las Torres and of propositions delivered to writer on part of Spain. A copy of this was formerly sent to England but is now duplicated as inseparable from the answers of the Spanish Court to Fanshaw's proposals. Even these concessions are to signify nothing unless Charles II complies with the first of the Spanish propositions, viz. to abandon Portugal. Perhaps the restitution of Jamaica and Tanger are also tacit conditions. Despatched as above. (70.)

March 10/20, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Of the reported making of copper money in England, they say here that if the war begin with such money they hope it will end with none at all. Restrictions on putting out of capers. The business concerning Cabo Corse is adjusted with M. Silvercroone, whereby the Swedes renounce all claims and traffic to the place. Applebome thinks it will not be ratified. D'Estrades has demanded with threats permission for the going out of 2 ships bought here for the French East India Company. The Dutch think that by causing a general standstill of trade all their neighbours will settle a peace between them and Charles II. Sends resolution of States General for complaining to other kings of Charles II's declaration that he will confiscate the shipping and goods of neuters if they have in them Dutch persons or goods. It prevents much of their designs for driving their trade underhand. Discusses justice of the King's proceedings. Many wish the cashiering of English and Scotch troops had not been carried so far. Preparations for M. de Veneul's embassy to England. The French still insist there is no war as the public ministers on both sides remain. It is said the French King will send 12 frigates to cruise upon the coasts of Flanders. It will still be a month or five weeks before the Dutch fleet can be ready; they fear Charles II's fleet will be first at sea. They rely on

[1] These copies are missing; also notes Nos. '1' to '5'.

religious discontent in Scotland and hope if successful at sea to land an army of 10,000 or 15,000. They say Charles II has no army. Shipping news. Capture of a Hamburgh ship laden for London. A Scotchman, apparently a man of fashion, declared that his nation only wished for an opportunity to make an insurrection. Will inform Sir W. Davidson. The companies of English and Scottish captains and field officers who refused the oath, viz. 11, are disposed of to-day. Will send a list of all officers who will not swear; a great many of them have scarce money to take them to London. It would be good for the King's reputation to do something for their subsistence. They will be well satisfied if they be but mustered in a troop with a trooper's pay. Receipt of his of 3rd inst. Does not know that Ludlow is here. De Witt [inquires] after any who can make stirs in England or Scotland. An Englishman who calls himself Prescott says he has told De Witt he has discontented friends in England and is willing to be employed to them; he intends to discover all to the King from time to time. Bade him get a letter from De Witt to the ambassador in London. This was refused, but De Witt pressed him to get English ships to come over to them. He may be a mere begging impostor. Writer's friend says no orders have been sent to De Ruyter since those [ordering him] to go to the Barbadoes. He says their intention is to hazard a general sea battle. Requires copies of all the papers delivered to Clarendon intended for compiling a declaration against the Dutch, in order that he may, as required, answer exactly the late scandalous remarks.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 281–5.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

March 11/21, Copenhagen. *Sir G. Talbot to same.* Has received his of Feb. 17. There is nothing more to be [done] about the form of warranty, except they expect Charles II to confirm under his own hand the motives which prevailed with this King to swallow it. A private letter might avoid the inconveniences of a private article. Was importuned for the warranty by the Danish ministers. Hannibal Schested confesses he told the King and Clarendon that the King of Denmark would not violate the late treaty with Sweden, but denies he pressed the King to confirm it. Was reserved towards Mr. Coventry owing to injunctions from the King of Denmark about the need of strict secrecy; would have communicated in spite of this if he had had a cipher. Has now arranged a way of free communication. Has had the private treaty with France read in the King's presence; it is little more than a joint engagement of France, Sweden and Denmark for the observation of the treaties of Westphalia, with

a provision allowing Charles II, the Prince Palatine, Duke of Saxe and Marq. of Brandenburg to enter. They say they are willing to close with England for mutual advantages of trade and security by sea, as they had done with France to cover themselves by land. The latter treaty is much in favour of Denmark; Sweden does not enter into it so freely. The Stadtholder has arrived, but the articles of commerce have been almost completed. As soon as this is signed, and they see what Coventry has done, the other business with the Swedes will be begun. The King of Denmark desires to be excused from actual hostility against the Hollanders which a defensive league would draw him into if not limited. They are chiefly restrained by their doubts of Sweden.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 76–79.)

March 14, Newcastle. *John Dobson to Sir William Clarke* at the Duke of Albemarle's lodgings in the Cockpit. Saw his friend last night who confirms all writer's information. He had a list of names; they said that all who looked Zionwards would be ready; they expected the Hollanders' landing of men. One of them, in Durham Gaol for Nonconformity, said he would give notice when they were ready. Encloses copy of some invective lines against the King. He also showed writer a printed book they have among them that it is no sin to extirpate the family of the Stuarts. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (80–81.)

[166[4/]5,[1] March 17/27, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* D'Estrades has put in a second memorial demanding liberty for French ships to go out. Nothing is yet done as the Dutch are jealous of the new French companies and wish to bargain about the declaration. Complaints of the deputies of States General against the Admiralty of Zeland. The Reingrave is cleared of a Spanish report of his having treated with France for the sale of Mastricht. Shipping news and reports. The Admiralties report that their ships are nearly ready but they are short of over 3,000 men. Refers to the accident to the *London* frigate. Hopes the City will not let the King want a ship of their name. Nothing is known of the Danish seamen being recalled. Hears from his friend that if De Ruyter got his orders in time, he has gone to Barbados. Coventry and Gilbert Talbot should remain after dispatching the business they have in hand. Has written to Sec. Morice for a frigate to transport himself to England. Orders should be sent to the governors of Barbados and Jamaica to beat the Dutch out of Curasao.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 210–11.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

[1] Dated '17th of March 65 o.s.', an obvious slip.

March 19. *Leo. Williams to Sir Roger Langley.* Has been discovered and is not able at present to give the same intelligence as formerly. With help of Mr. Retson[?], if allowed money to manage their business, hopes to prevent the designs on this city. Asks Langley to move the King for something that may signify indemnity; Mr. Secretary and Sir Thomas Osborne have told writer it has been promised. [*A separate slip.*] Padsell may be charged with the particulars Langley has; he is able to make out the truth of them; he is but an inferior man; he has been employed to make an interest amongst such as himself and was at the Rose and Crown Tavern near the Tower[1] when the great meeting was. He was with arms with intent to rescue Greene.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 84–86.) *Seal.*

[*c.* March 19.] *Intelligence.* March 7. Dr. Tanner and Daniel Grover of Ammersham were absent from their houses 12 days and supposed to have accompanied Harris. March 19. Harris thought to be about London. He pretends to drive his lace trade on Monday morning weekly at the Bull Mouth in St. Martin's. Dr. Tanner of Ammersham and —— Billet of the King's Head in Chessam undertake selling lace for Harris. Tanner and Grover have been away a month to-morrow. Former's son says he comes home late once in two or three nights. Giles Child of the Eagle and Child Ammersham corresponds with them. (91.)

March 20, Wells. *Bishop of Bath and Wells to Clarendon.* Austin, a factious ubiquitary, has been very troublesome in the diocese. If his father had never offended any of his neighbours in all his life, yet he could not have done the Church a greater injury than in begetting such a son. At the last assizes at Taunton, where attendance was at great expense for a defence, he withdrew all his records, but boasted he would come again. Sir Edmund Peirce, writer's chancellor, will give particulars of this business. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (87–88.) *Seal.*

March 20. *John Kilbye to Earl of Bridgwater.* Child of Agmondesham Howe came from London last week and persuaded writer's brother Philipes to go back to London with him. Thinks there may be some sudden design on foot, but [his brother] assured him he would give some account of it on Saturday. Hopes to have news soon. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (89–90.) *Seal.*

March 24. *Clarendon to H. Coventry.* Receipt of letters of Jan. 18 and Feb. 1 and 15. News that Swedes have given Dutch their claims in Guiney and the Gold Coast. A good sum would be advanced if they would now engage in a war with Holland. Discusses negotiations. Believes Swedes will have cause to be

[1] Tower Stairs (Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Wheatley, Sept. 15, 1665 note).

weary of France. Has now received his of 22nd. Hears Coventry's business is now concluded. Remarks on relations between Sweden and Denmark. Likes[1] expedient for England taking Swedish commodities; the same answer will serve the French ambassador about the canvas. Believes the King of Denmark will not prefer the friendship of France before that of Charles II. Is sorry about the building of the fort because of the jealousies it will cause. Discusses points in Coventry's powers which are now as he would have them. Explains that a commission under the Great Seal is unnecessary and that the signet in this case is equally binding.—$8\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 83, ff. 92–96.) Lister, iii. 364–7.

March 24/April 3, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* It is supposed that Colbert will resent the seizing of two French East Indies ships though the Dutch argue authority for it in their treaty. Details of the equipping and manning of the Fleet. All sorts of fishing is again absolutely forbidden. *D'Estrades's intended mission to England causes a great noise of peace. Carizius asks writer to warn the King to be careful of these overtures. Refers to letter from H. Coventry.*[2] Some ships are brought in every week to Zeland. The business of Elector of Brandenburg is much advanced this week in Estates of Holland. All neuters cry out against the stopping of their ships. Things here grow daily dearer and people begin to feel the war a little. Carizius says the Danes will not send any lean cattle here this Spring. Account of the giving of the oath to English and Scotch officers, including Capt. Honywood. Will not receive any who have taken it. They have here a list of all the King's ships that are ready making them 90 in number. Information from writer's friend regarding the rendezvous of the Fleet, 90 in the Texell and 30 at Wylingen under John Everson. This intelligence must be kept secret. If small money be made it should be of tin and not of bigger value than a penny. To import copper, silver would have to be sent out.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 213–17.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 362–4 (*extracts*).

March 25/[April 4], Copenhagen. *Sir G. Talbot to* [*same*]. Major Wood leaves tonight for England with Coventry's treaty. The Swedes' objections to the Danes fortifying Christianpries in Holstein. Delays in this negotiation. Dangers from Dutch influence. Revolt in Lübeck against the magistrates.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, '29 March'. (Vol. 83, ff. 82–83.) Lister, iii. 367–70.

[1] This passage ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pp. in MS.) to the end of abstract, is omitted in Lister.
[2] The passage in italics is repeated later in the letter.

March 31/April 10, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Stoppage of all Dutch ships by the King of France. The States of Holland say they will never forget this trick. Ameron, Isebrand and d'Estrades are about to depart. Sir Walter Vane goes for Harwich with this packet and will not stay for d'Estrades. The Hollanders tried to persuade him to remain. Arrival of Dutch ships from France round Scotland. The Dutch will seize foreign shipping used by the English, especially that of the Hanze towns and such peddling places. Division of the Fleet into six squadrons. Most of the provinces were this week for releasing the two French ships, but it was opposed by Holland. Opdam's instructions are passed but they are only in general terms. Will send Ameronge's[1] instruction by the next. Orders are to be given to stop provisions going to Tanger and to damage the Mole. Hopes Clarendon conveys to the King the intelligence from writer's friend. Has finished the answer to the States' late book.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 218–19.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 370–2 (*extracts*).

[1665.] [March.] *Paper* giving the King of Denmark's arguments concerning the right he claims for the raising of a fort at Seakamp, now called Christianpriijs, with refutations by the Duke of Sleswig and Holstein.—6¼ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 397–400.)

[March ?] *Reasons* justifying rebuilding of above fortress.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp.* (Vol. 92, f. 287.)

[1665 March ?] *Proposal* addressed to Lord Lieut. of Ireland, for farming the hearth money for 11 years from 25 March 1665. (246–7.)

[1664/5.][2] [March ?] *Clarendon to* [*Sir R. Fanshaw*]. Since writing last by the care of Don Patricio [O'Moledi] has received his of Jan. 24 and the 11th ult. It is to no purpose to enlarge upon the projects of a treaty with Portugal which 'you' judge impracticable. Wonders what encouragement 'you' had to send an express, Mr. Price, into Portugal; he arrived before our last letter came from Lisbon and had returned again. Desires his assistance in a suit between some merchants and Edward Mieo; latter alleges he cannot make defence as his account books were seized at Naples. Is keeping this until Sir Andrew King arrives with Fanshawe's packet of Feb. 18.[3] Believes Fanshawe's conclusions that no progress to a stricter alliance with Spain is

[1] This variant spelling occurs in the contemporary decipher.

[2] See Fanshawe's letter to Clarendon Jan. 14/24, 1664/5, printed in *Original Letters of . . . Sir Richard Fanshaw*, London, 1701, pp. 420–3. This letter is wrongly dated in pencil on MS. by W. D. M. '1662 ?'.

[3] King was the bearer of letters dated, Feb. 8/18, 1664/5 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 178).

likely nor to any good intelligence between Spain and Portugal; that they are unwilling the English should keep Tangier and Jamaica, or to arouse jealousy of France. Cannot agree to Fanshawe's conclusion that it is fit for the King to be without an ambassador at the Spanish Court. Gives reasons for thinking the opportunity desired will soon arise, and that the Councils in Flanders are far from agreeing with the French expectations. Is sure he will not think of returning without the King's formal letters of revocation. If Fanshawe is weary and impatient to return, writer will move the King to replace him with some other person. Discusses concessions to Spain as regards trade with Jamaica which may be removed if English trade with West Indies is restrained. . . .[1]—7 *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 78, ff. 169–72.)

April 5/15, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Has written at length to Sec. Morrice. As regards prevailing upon the Swede to make a land war upon Holland, the least part of it can be treated at Stockholm; imagines they would not attempt it without the princes of Germany near Holland; most of the business must be done in Germany. Needs some *viaticum*; has not had a farthing or news of it since leaving England. Hopes Talbot has despatched his business too that they may return and wait on the Duke at sea. Does not complain of his usage here, but of the climate.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 97–98.) *Seal.*

April 5, Worcester House. *Clarendon to Prince Rupert.* Bearer, Mr. Gluxon, says Prince Rupert told him writer would pay the expenses of his journey. Has had no mention of this from the Prince. Will give him replies from the King and himself to the letters Gluxon brought from Elector of Mentz. Did not sign the commission he required nor would advise the King to do so, as the powers required were too great. Finds the Prince does not think this gentleman equal to every part of the trust. Expects he will do Rupert all the ill offices he can and make the worst representations of all here. Advises that he is left no cause to complain that anything is justly due for his service or journey. Thinks the whole affair in the future should be referred to Elector of Mentz: it is possible he may think it necessary to make some conjunction with the Duke of Lorraine. Could hardly prepare all necessary instruments here. Gives advice on method of conducting the business with the Elector.—4 *pp. Copy by Bulteale.* (99–100.)

April 5. *Charles II to Bishop of Münster.* Acknowledges his of March 18, brought by Joseph Scherword. Is ready to com-

[1] Unfinished.

mence a treaty and promises not to make peace with Holland except by their mutual consent. A royal envoy could not be sent secretly into Germany. Hopes a trusty person will be sent to London with instructions and orders from the Bishop.—*Lat.* 1¼ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (101.)

April 7/17, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The ships of the Maas are supposed to be at their respective rendezvous. The fireships have wooden guns out of their port holes and painted so as not to be known from other ships. If anything befalls Obdam, Cortenaer will command in chief. The two French ships have liberty to go out; the Spaniards think their great ship ought to be released also. They have little hope of Isebrand doing good in Sweden but expect Ammerangen will succeed in Denmark. Several galliots are going out to bring advice of the movements of the King's fleet. Report of 4 East India ships being lost on the coast of Ceylon; East India actions have fallen to 392 per cent. Coast defences. Secret intelligence regarding the Fleet [*as in* Lister, iii. 372].—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 220–1.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Seal.*

April 11/21, The Hague. *Same to same.* The deputies of States General have gone to the Texell and will remain there till the fleet be at sea. About 2,000 seamen are still needed for the Fleet. News of movements of ships and troops. Troops are being sent to the Texell: among them are the companies of Col. Kilpatrick's two sons and Capt. Ashley's (a kinsman of Lord Ashley). Fearing a design upon their coasts they are leaving their land frontiers quite empty. Secret intelligence of plans of the Fleet. If the Duke come not to this coast very quickly the two portions of the Fleet will be joined. Hopes his reply to States General's book may be printed and distributed to the seamen.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (222–3.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 373 (*extract*).

April 13, Hatton House. *Lord Hatton to same.* Was commanded from Guernsey, all his pleas being set apart. This journey will probably end his life. Has been punished before a conviction. Begs him to inform the King of writer's illness and that [Clarendon] will still give him his protection and not turn him off to any others. Thanks him for act of justice towards him as Governor of Castle Cornet regarding the ammunition. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 102–3.)

April 14/24, The Hague. *Downing to same,* recommending bearer Col. Sydney who has carried himself handsomely in the business of the oath. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 224–5.) *Seal.*

April 14/24. *Downing to Clarendon.* Capt. Holmes should draw up a reply to be printed to disabuse a supposed letter from Valkenberg, alleging cruelties by the English against the Dutch in Guiny. Dutch measures to man their fleet: they think that being better manned they will gain by fighting at close quarters. Refers to two ships taken by English men-of-war. Doubts whether the Prince of Orange should go to the Texell. Naval preparations. Refers to letter of the 11th for plans of Dutch fleet for putting to sea. Encloses one of letters about alleged English atrocities. *Postscript.* Has just received the English letters. Has sent a copy of his reply to the deputies' remarks by an express to Lord Hollys.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 227–8.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 374–6 (*an omitted passage occurs in letter from Downing to Arlington of even date printed in Colenbrander*, Zeeoorlogen, i. 166).

April 19, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to* [*same*]. Has received his of 24 March. If writer's letter of March 1 had arrived sooner the powers under the Great Seal might have been spared, as those Mr. Secretary last sent have been accepted, but new ones will be necessary to treat fully about their making war with Holland. Details of what is required. Account of interview with the Chancellor concerning the Danish Resident and Sir G. Talbot's negotiation. The Danish Resident seemed to desire a particular treaty with Sweden independent of England. This seems an effect of the French ambassador's return. Has advised Talbot to press for a direct answer; there is no time to be lost. A great noise is made of the information Talbot gave to the Danes, especially by the French ambassador, who cries out against the secret articles; there is only one and even Talbot did not see this. Until Denmark appears nothing can be done in the above affair. The Swede is anxious that Charles II engages the Duke of Brandenburg, by whom the league of the princes of the Westphalia Circle is said to be broken. Suggests junction between some ships of England and Sweden to prevent those of Holland possessing Copenhagen. News from Poland. Is glad of assurance that the King is not offended with him.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 108–9.) *Chiefly deciphered cipher; preceded by clear copy by Cornbury.* (104–7.) *Extract printed with some verbal inaccuracies in* Lister, iii. 376–8.

April 21/31, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Van Goch writes as if Charles II would accept the mediation of France provided that some new expedient is made from hence. They hope to bring things to their own ends by balancing matters in these seas; they are masters of the East Indies and the Straits; and

hope by De Ruyter to gain the entire coast of Africa and do other mischiefs. They say the King has no design in those parts of the world to counter-balance them. D'Estrades stated yesterday that Charles II had absolutely accepted French mediation without any limitation. While the people are made to believe the war will last but a little while they suffer patiently the impositions laid on them. Particulars of naval preparations. Unless the King build proportionably they will be quickly much superior to him in shipping. Letters have arrived at Amsterdam by land from the East Indies. Will try to settle a correspondence in his absence [from Holland]. Cannot get any more bleachers or weavers except on terms formerly mentioned. A bleacher must have a bleaching place made him and where no sea-coals are burnt within a mile. States General have refused to send Buningen into England. Van Goch, writing last Monday, says the French ambassadors state that Charles II has absolutely accepted Louis XIV's mediation.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 287–8.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

April 22, Dublin. *Paper* by T. T. entitled *The English Interest anatomised and the fallacie of arguments drawn from Obligation and Necessity for the present settlement of Ireland sufficiently demonstrated in a letter from an Irish Gentleman to his freind in England.*[1] Refers to a letter from his friend of 21 March last from London stating that the English of the Pale are destroyed by the new Bill of Settlement,[2] and that the ruin of the Irish natives is of absolute necessity for the preservation of English interests. Repudiates this argument, cites many historical illustrations, and examines in detail in a postscript the various English interests, *viz.* Adventurers, Cromwellian soldiers, the '49 men (Protestant royalists), and the Grantees.—20½ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 196–207.)

April 24, *Old James*, near the coast of Holland. *Earl of Marl-*

[1] Cf. B.M. *Catal. Printed Bks. Iniquity display'd: or, the Settlement of the Kingdom of Ireland, commonly call'd, the Act of Settlement, made after the Restoration of Charles II, laid open . . . sent in a letter by a Gentleman in the country* [Nich. French, R.C. bp. of Ferns] *to a noble Lord at Court in . . . 1667/8, and now printed with . . . additions.* [London] 1704, 4° 601. f. 22 (9). A copy in the Bodleian was published, Louvain, 1668, 4°. (4°, *Σ.* 55), with the title *A Narrative of the Earl of Clarendon's Settlement and Sale of Ireland. Whereby the Just English Adventurer is much prejudiced, the Ancient Proprietor destroyed, and Public Faith violated . . . Written in a letter by a Gentleman in the Country, to a Nobleman at Court.* It is signed 'F. N.' 38 pp. sm. 4 to. This printed tract distinguishes between the four English interests in the same manner as the paper in the Clar. MS. but apart from similarity of theme and argument there is no precise relationship between them.

[2] This appears to refer to the Act of Explanation passed ultimately on Dec. 23, 1665.

borough to [*Sir H. Pollard*], expressing repentance at neglect of religion. Has found true comfort after retiring from the deceitful vanities of the world. Requests that this letter may be shown to his friends and especially to Cosin Glascock.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 115–16.)

April 25/May 5, Lisbon. *Marq. de Sande to* [*Clarendon*]. Considers the interests of the Kings of England and Portugal the same. The inclinations of the King, Castelmelhor and this court are all for the service of Charles II. The troops have just been given two months' pay, although there is a shortage of money. Desires to satisfy the English in all things. The King of Portugal has not yet arranged his marriage in spite of Charles II's efforts on his behalf. The King much desires to settle the differences with M. de Chomberg. *Postscript.* May 6/16. The King is sending writer's brother-in-law Ruy Telles de Menezes to England to assure Charles II of his friendship. Asks [Clarendon] to favour him; has ordered him always to follow [Clarendon's] instructions.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (117–18.)

April 28. *Bill of Exchange,* signed by Clarendon for payment of £3,000 at sight out of his account with Ald. Edw. Blackwell at the Exchange Lombard St. to Albemarle. *Endorsed by Albemarle,* to be paid to Robert Clayton. (120–1.)

April 28/May 8, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* M. Applebome has obtained liberty for all [neutral ships?] in this country to go out. The Zealanders hope to obtain many English merchant ships returning from Barbadoes, Virginia and other plantations. D'Estrades assures all that the French King will assist this state. Advantages Dutch would gain by a cessation of arms this summer. Apprehensions caused by the English Fleet being before the Texell. It is believed that the Duke, keeping out his scouts at a distance might catch a great many merchants ships that are expected home. M. Blaspell says the French King intimated his jealousy of the league they were making and especially dissuaded the Duke of Neuberg; latter declared to Blaspell that he would not be diverted. Comments on affairs of princes of the Empire. The Duke of York placing seven great frigates within the 'very turnes' at the Texell, causes them to bestir themselves; Frise and the East India Company are still much behind with their quotas. Dutch merchant ships from France are being warned to put into Norway. The deputies make the Duke's fleet about 66 sail and another 30 sail are reported before Zeland. Order at Rotterdam that no labouring persons should be set to work except they had a ticket from the magistrates; this is only granted to decrepit

persons to force the rest to go to the fleet.—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 229–33.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 378–9 (*extract*).

April 3[0], London. *Memorial* by J. B. Leyonbergh, Swedish Resident, to Charles II. Is informed that the Privy Council were to meet this afternoon at the Lord Chancellor's about the negotiations in Sweden. Sweden desires the inclusion of the Duke of Holstein in the guarantee. Is assured of England's concurrence in the negotiation touching the Muscovian trade. Asks the King to consider these points and to avoid delay in settling them; and that the new Swedish trade and navigation would be favoured by him. Requests favourable treatment of Swedish ships in the Prize Courts, especially those provided with special franchises. Details of case of the *Northkoping* brought into Portsmouth: asks for relaxation of charges in similar cases. Four Swedish salt ships provided with special passports from the Duke of York were detained by the sub-commissioners at Plymouth; and after order for their release being given were again detained through statement by a drunken barber that they belonged to the Hollanders. Owing to the severe winter of Sweden 8 days delay may disappoint 6 months employment for Swedish navigation. Assures Charles II there is no fraud; one of these ships belongs to his own parents.—7 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 111–14.)

May 1/11, Lisbon. *Schonberg to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his by M. Cheldon; has submitted to his directions, though the pretensions of this court are contrary to the practice in all the wars of Europe and to Charles II's patent. The only object of the cabal which rules this court is to preserve their own power. The English officers are awaiting the conclusion on the articles with which the ambassador was charged when leaving England. Bennet has sent writer a copy. Lack of munitions and mules; fears Pride, the mother of Ignorance, will lose this people what they have gained.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (122–3.)

May 4, New Plymouth. *The court's answer* to the propositions made by the Royal Commissioners concerning their privileges. *Signed by Nath. Morton, Sec.* (124.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxiv. 59–60.

May 5/15, Lisbon. *Bishop R. Russell to Clarendon.* The ambassador labours to settle matters here relating to England. Shomberg has gone to the frontier to meet the enemy who are reported to have 20,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Mr. Sheldon will follow to take possession of his regiment. The English troops are paid to the full and well satisfied. The want of Col. Pearson is much complained of at Court and by the soldiers. The privileges

due to English merchants by the treaty are under consideration. Hopes the ambassador will rectify what is amiss. Cannot yet tell what will be done here regarding Holland. Ruy Telles who passes through England on his way to France will acquaint Clarendon with the marriage negotiations. Thanks for a letter to the Conde who has been exceedingly free with writer and settled a competent maintenance on him.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 125–6.) *Seal.*

May 5/15, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Complaints by Applebome of the taking of a Swedish ship near Gottenberg by a Dutch caper and torture of the crew to make them say they were bound for England. Van Beuningen gives hopes of the English accepting an accommodation. The French ambassadors have orders that if the English make any difficulty about restoring what they have taken out of Europe, to offer making peace in Europe and to let the war continue out of Europe, which would enable [the Dutch] to enjoy their trade in these parts and beat out the English from the East Indies. Everybody says that Louis XIV will right himself in Europe for any injuries the French company suffers in the East Indies. D'Estrades told Blaspell that Louis XIV considered the treaty for uniting the circle of Westfalia as set up to balance the league of the Princes of the Rhine; if any of them had grievances he would procure them satisfaction. Murmurs here against the government, especially as the fleet does not go out. Account of 3 great ships lately launched at Amsterdam, which are far stronger than any heretofore built here; they are 155, 160, and 165 feet long, and of greater breadth than any formerly.[1] There is not a word of stirring out until their whole fleet is completely fitted out and manned. It can be collected in the Texell just beyond the narrows without danger of attack. De Witt is blamed for the fleet not going out. There was a great debate yesterday in States General about what overtures should be made to Charles II through the French ambassador. Two of States General called each other *schelms*[2] and traitors in visiting so often the French ambassador and Downing respectively. Two others almost came to blows over the 'Remarkes' of the deputies upon writer's late memorial. Has given a pass to M. Flamory a French gentleman well known to the King.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 292–5.) *Seal.*

May 5/15. *Same to same.* The States are dissatisfied with the negotiations between Van Goch and the French ambassadors,

[1] Cf. letter to Arlington, [5/]15 May, Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 172.
[2] i.e. Rogues.

as they expect France to break with England and to give the succour promised by the treaty. They expect to put out with the Fleet fresh, clean and well provided, while Charles II's will have wasted their stores at sea. The Spanish ambassador will get little satisfaction unless his master follows the French King's example [i.e. seize Dutch ships].—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (289–90.)

May 9, Boston. *Assembly to Col. Richard Nicholls and commissioners*, acknowledging papers delivered to them and copy of a warrant to John Porter. Protest that their patent is thereby greatly infringed. Desire their answer. *Signed Edw. Rawson, Sec.* (Vol. 83, f. 129.)

May 12/22, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Strength of the Dutch fleet in the Texell as described by Carizius who was aboard it on Saturday.[1] An Amsterdam ship from France has come in after being 8 days in the Duke's fleet pretending to be a Frenchman; the master had been on board many of the English Fleet; he reports there are above 40 great ships but that those in the Texell alone were enough to fight them. M. Blaspell gives a similar account of the Dutch fleet and their daily exercises. They only speak of close fighting and boarding. Cortenaer is expected to board the *Duke* or *Prince Robert*. Disposition of the Dutch fleet: the fleet will put to sea as soon as there is an East or Southeasterly wind, and hazard a battle. Van Goch says that writer sends his and Van Beuningen's letters to England every week. This week their letters are quite suppressed and new spies set to watch writer's house. Great care should be used in keeping up what accounts come from hence. The first 24 ships ordered to be built are now in hand, and preparations making for the second 24. If they receive a blow, by means of the ships in reserve they will quickly be able to put to sea and get home their East India Fleet. Applebome passionately desires the prosperity of the English fleet; Carizius is cold and indifferent. Give passes and money every week to English and Scotch soldiers and seamen to go to England to serve the King. Has Clarendon's of the 5th. There is a constant Dutch garrison in Embden. Thinks no answer should be given to 'them' except that they will be considered when free of the Dutch garrison and absolutely under the power of their own Prince. [*Passage containing intelligence in cipher follows.*] States terms upon which the bleacher is willing to come to England. Though there are many in England that can spin well yet they must send it over

[1] Cf. letter to Arlington, Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 176–7.

here to be woven and whitened.—8 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 297–300.)

May 18/28. *Memorial* by Sir G. Talbot to King of Denmark, complaining of his delays in the negotiation and of his refusal to declare himself against the Dutch though provocation has been given by their insolence in Norway. Charles II cannot insist on restoring Danish invaded rights at the end of the war if Denmark remains neutral. *Copy.* (Vol. 83, f. 128.)

[1665,[1]] May 19/29. *Downing to Clarendon.* Since the sailing of the fleet from the Texel there have been great S.W. winds. The general opinion is that the King's fleet was scattered by the great storm the week before. They are here very confident of success and their fleet is very considerable. Though the King has better ships in his fleet yet above half are very much less. De Witt and the deputies are busy equipping the 13 or 14 men-of-war that were not ready to go out with Obdam and also getting ready the 3 great ships lately launched. Since the fleet has gone out seamen offer themselves more readily for the reserve ships. Troops are being sent to Texel and Brill to be ready for embarking. Discusses effects here of a defeat or victory for the Duke. Hopes the King will let Parliament meet this summer to get further provision of money to carry on the war. These people here strain themselves to the utmost. The King must build proportionably to the Dutch who hope to have the 48 great ships now building, ready by next spring. France and Spain are intermeddling here on behalf of the Elector of Cologne. Report of a fight between the two fleets in which they had the better. Rise of the East India actions. Hopes the English merchantmen from Elve have escaped Obdam. News that the fleet from London to Smirna is safely arrived at Ligorne. Thinks the Spaniards can be induced not to permit the Dutch to equip men-of-war and capers in their ports. Is sure fitting out capers and selling prizes in Spain before adjudication here is against the law of nations. Van Goch's and Beuningen's letters this week are kept secret; hears that former's said the proposition concerning an accommodation for Europe was impossible but there was hope for a general peace; Van Goch's letter last Friday pressed for instructions as to what further proposition to make to the King. Yesterday it was decided to reply to him that no further proposition would be made until the King declared what would content him. Their object is to make the King appear unreasonable and to change the state of the French ambassadors' negotiation. Arrival of a letter from Obdam,

[1] Original wrongly dated '1664'. The endorsement '1665' is correct.

saying he has no news of the Duke. The wind is now N.E. which will bring Obdam quickly to the coast of England. Orders are now sent to him to go after the Duke and even to block him up in the mouth of the Thames. They say the Duke is weary of the sea. Van Goch is ordered to make the same proposition in writing to the French ambassadors, which has so often been made before.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 33–38.) *Seal.*

May 25/June 4, The Hague. *Extract* of resolutions of States General concerning Van Goch's negotiations with the French ambassadors and Van Beuningen's letter of May 29 from France directed to the Griffier Ruysch. Reasserts former resolutions and deductions about the *Bon Esperance* and the *Bonadventure*, also about the interpretation of words *litem inceptam*. Van Beuningen is to continue his representations to the King of France as made by his last memorial.—3½ *pp. Translation.* (252–3.)

May 26/June 5, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Intelligence concerning movements of the Dutch Fleet. Capture of 9 ships of Hamburgh bound for London. Expects news of fighting. The Dutch say they will take any Swedish vessels and their convoy with contraband. Instances their confidence from foregoing resolution of States General sent to Van Goch. News of Dutch shipping and naval preparations. Report that the Duke has sent 4 frigates and a ketch to Norway to take Dutch merchant ships said to be there. Hears that Ludlow, Algernon Sydney and others of that gang are in this country and have private conferences with some in the government. Col. Bamfield is here and privately meets Fanatics. He has been seen in company with Dr. Richardson. Hears he is asking for employment here. Sir G. Talbot says the 4 frigates and ketch have just arrived in the Sound. Has hinted to Talbot the likelihood of their being intercepted by the Dutch.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (246–7.) *Seal.*

May 29/June 8, London. *Propositions* by the French ambassadors extraordinary. When the King accepted their offer of mediation, they used means to engage the ambassador of the United Provinces to make overtures for the accommodation of the differences between England and the States. After much pressing he replied to the effect that the States were ready to meet with all reason and equity upon the affairs of Guiney and other inconveniences between the two nations, both in and out of Europe. They will not make any difficulty about the restoration of anything alienated or taken from the English, if England will restore the New Netherlands, Cape Verd, Fort St. Andrew,

the Island of Bonavista, Cape Corse, Taccorary and other places, ships, goods, &c. belonging to the United Provinces seized by English subjects. The States are willing to come to an agreement to avoid future inconveniences. The ambassador can produce a power for the above. The French ambassadors beseech the King to return an answer to these propositions.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 130–1.) *Followed by copy by Bellings.* (132–3.)

May 30, Boston. *Gov. Bellingham to Clarendon*, concerning the proceedings of the commissioners.—1½ *pp.* (134–5.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxv. 60–62.

May 31/June 10, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Is amazed to find by a letter from Sec. Morris last week that the Council is dissatisfied at the passing of the article for fishing. This is covered by his instructions and was not controverted in two projects received from Arlington and the Vice-Chamberlain (by Clarendon's order). This article originated in a project by the Swedish commissioners towards the end of January. Defends his action at length. Advanced these articles at the outset as a foundation at a conference at which Carlisle was present. Mentioned matter at the time in a letter to Clarendon and received no complaint from him. Major Woods in a letter last week gave Coventry hopes of having leave to return. Believes he would be more useful, 'as to the last business *of the war by land*[*?*] *with Holland*,[1] by comming and staying; by bringing a full sense of their dispositions here and discourses, instructions could better be framed'. Notwithstanding what Coventry wrote to Mr. Secretary about M. Isebrand, thought he would not be received without a character. Since the return of the Regents, perceives there is an inclination to receive him as Envoy Extraordinary though he has brought no character at all. The Chancellor asked Coventry not to press the matter unless he had express orders from England. Has sent Sir G. Talbot a copy of the articles; the Danish Resident says his master must see the secret articles.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (136–7.) *Seal.*

May 31. *Ri. Bellingham, Governor of Massachusetts to Robert Boyle, Governor of the Corporation for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England.* Gives details of the colonies' differences with the King's commissioners. Protests against their calumniators.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (138–9.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxvi. 63–67.

[May.] *Reply* by the King of Denmark to a memorial from Sir G. Talbot [of May 18/28, above, p. 486]. Is surprised at the complaints of the slowness of the negotiation. Protests sincere

[1] Words italicized are in undeciphered cipher.

friendship for Charles II. Thinks he has given sufficient proofs. The Envoy ought not to have credited ill-grounded reports and suspicions. Was willing to proceed with the envoy but he had not sufficient power; did all that could be expected, until arrival of the frigates. Has constantly said that he could not engage in war with States General unless forced to it by injuries done to himself. He had given such evidences of friendship to England that States General made public complaints. Could not express resentment at alleged Dutch insolencies in Norway without particulars. The negotiation of the treaty of commerce was resumed as soon as Talbot returned from Sweden. Wonders why he was not shown what was treated with Sweden. Earl of Carlisle promised that nothing would be concluded with Sweden without informing the King of Denmark. Does not doubt the assurances that this treaty contains nothing to his disadvantage. The envoy does not explain how the King of Denmark could make more evident to which side he inclines. Believes these are pretences to retract things already covenanted. The envoy has many times declared that Charles II did not intend to engage the King of Denmark against his interest in the offensive against the Hollanders. Has already given assurances not to succour Holland as obliged by his treaties and to enter into a more particular alliance with Sweden. Denies that he acts in a reserved and indifferent manner between England and Holland.—7 *pp. English Translation. Endorsed by Clarendon*, (53–58.)

[May.] *Remarks* by Sir G. Talbot on several passages and expressions of foregoing. Answers the Danish criticisms of his memorial.—1½ *pp.* (52.)

June 1/11, Amsterdam. *Extract* from a merchant's letter. Capture of an English caper of Newcastle with 2 guns and 25 men. An English prisoner taken on board the Hamburghers says the prisoners are evilly treated and blames the English captain, who was drunk at the time, for the capture of that fleet. (Vol. 108, f. 251.)

June 2/12, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Dutch are heightened by the capture of the English frigate from the Elve of the Crown near Cadiz and of the 2 men-of-war at the mouth of the Channel not resisting capture. A letter from Obdam, dated Wednesday, arrived yesterday [Thursday]; he is making all haste for the English coast. At 9 p.m. he was 15 leagues W. of Samfort steering WNW. 8 men-of-war left behind may have gone out to join him. Unless the Duke put to sea to meet him, the men-of-war and merchant men coming from the Sound are

in desperate danger. Obdam has been advertized from Amsterdam that a great many Dutch merchants are on their way hither round Scotland from Spain, France and Portugal. Expects the fleets met yesterday afternoon. The Hamburgh fleet they have taken is valued at £70,000. Refers to an account of an incident between an English ketch in the Kattegatt and a Swedish vessel, sent by the Dutch Resident at Copenhagen. John Everson says the captain of a Zeland caper sent word from the Dogger Sand on June 5 N.S. that he had taken 5 English prizes including a Virginia ship and a Barbadoes ship. One of the skippers taken said De Ruyter was for certain come before Tobago. Encloses a copy of a letter from an English Merchant at Amsterdam. Conjectures the Duke may have sailed Northward. They conclude from Van Goch's letters that France is awaiting the issue of a battle and will act accordingly. It is believed that the nine men-of-war from the Texel are put out. Preparations for repairing ships.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 249–50.)

June 2, Badminton. *Lord Herbert to Clarendon.* Report that part of the Forest of Deane is to be enclosed, with loss of rights of common. The people have always seen that the enclosing of the least part is an introduction to its disposal into particular hands. Fears in spite of all arguments, they are resolved to oppose it; they are numerous, lawless and very stout. The disaffection of this country to the late King was largely due to the appropriating of this forest and disposing of it to Sir John Wintour. If the King resolves upon the present design he should keep a troop or two of horse there at least, as in this business he cannot altogether rely on the militia. Begs that leave be given to Sir Baynham Throckmorton to inform him of the difference to the King's interest between the proposed improvement and what the country is contented with. Submits that it is not worth while at this time.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 140–1.)

June 3/13, London. *Articles*[1] of offensive and defensive alliance between Charles II and the Prince Bishop of Münster against the United Provinces. The Bishop is to provide 20,000 foot and 10,000 horse and invade the territories of States General within 2 months; the King to pay 300,000 rix dollars immediately for raising the army and other sums subsequently for their pay, subsistence and equipment. If either the Elector of Brandenburg or the Duke of Neuberg is willing to join in an invasion of the United Provinces within two months, the King will pay half the foregoing sum; if both join, he will pay

[1] Cf. version printed in *Arlington's Letters to Sir W. Temple*, ed. T. Babington. London, 1701, pp. 1–8.

one third. The King undertakes to protect the Bishop against attack.—*Lat. Copy.* 3½ *pp.* (142–3.)

[June.] *Project* in similar terms to above omitting articles relating to Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Neuburg.—3¾ *pp. Copy by Bellings.* (144–5.)

June 8/18. *Ruy Telles de Menezes to* [*Clarendon*]. Is commanded to pass into France and goes along with the Duke of Vandosme's envoy. The King of Portugal desires only to let the world see that the interests of England and Portugal are the same. The Marques of Sande follows shortly with orders for the full satisfaction of Charles II. Hopes meanwhile the King and Clarendon will represent to the ministers of France the want of money in Portugal. Francisco Ferreira's account of the business of Bombaim was well approved of; the Marques brings orders to conclude it. The privileges claimed by the merchants (who are indulged beyond what was capitulated for) will also be treated of by the ambassador. There is but one or two months' pay owing to the English in Portugal. The officers come very frequently to Lisbon upon trivial reasons. The last treaty is exactly observed and the commissions will not be altered. The King of Portugal has done all he can to gratify Count Chomberg. Asks for the good offices of Charles II and Clarendon on behalf of the King of Portugal's negotiations for the marriage of Mlle de Bouillon.—2 *pp.* (146–7.)

June 9/19, The Hague. *Downing to same.* Effects of the English victory. The Dutch say they lost only about 16 or 18 ships, and about 400 men killed. John Everson is to be tried by a Council of War. All their chief officers are killed or disgraced. Some talk of making De Witt Lieutenant Admiral. Failure of English to follow up victory: they say the English dare venture no further than their great guns. On one ship the seamen refused to fight except under the Prince's flag. They attribute their defeat to the English having the wind of them. De Witt and the Deputies at the Texell will strain every nerve to have their fleet immediately at sea again. Suggests that the Duke's fleet on this coast be reinforced and some ships be sent to Hitland. Complains of inaccurate printing of the French copies of his reply. Further news of the battle of Lowestoft. The return of De Ruyter is longed for. Algernon Sidney was at Breda on 15th inst., N.S. They offered a command to Capt. Wilkenson, commander of the *Charity*, who refused it. Suggests the King should draw up a narrative of the battle for sending abroad. *Postscript.* Later particulars of Dutch losses. Four of their captains are

condemned to be hanged.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 234–8.) *Seal.* Lister, iii. 379–85 (*small omissions*).[1]

June 14, Lismore. *Lord Burlington to* [*Clarendon*]. The Duke of York's revenue here will rise this year to near £8,000 if no discouragement be given from England to the Chief Baron, Sir Jerome Alexander, and Dr. Gorges; next year it should rise to much more. Thinks [Clarendon] should send a line or two to them taking notice of their service to H.R. Highness. Did not attempt to stop the marriage;[2] writer's sister Ranelagh has acquainted him with [Clarendon's] views with which he is fully satisfied; will perform any engagement he has made either to Her Highness or Clarendon.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 148–9.)

June 16, Newport. *William Brenton, William Baulston and John Clarke to same,* on behalf of colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Account of affairs of this colony. Ask his help and protection and the restoration of the full extent of their charter.—1¾ *pp. Copy.*[3] (150–1.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xlvi. 142–6.

[*Enclosed with original of above:*]

i. *Humble Petition* to the King by the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. *Copy.* (Vol. 102, f. 5a.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xlv. 139–42.

ii. *Paper* addressed to Clarendon showing reasons why King's Province should remain part of the colony of Rhode Island. *Two copies.* (Vols. 83, f. 337, and 102, f. 8a.) Ibid. xlvii. 147–9.

iii. *Paper*, addressed to Clarendon, showing why the Eastern line should be settled according to the Charter. *Copy.* (Vol. 83, f. 338.) Ibid. xlviii. 149–51.

June 21/July 1, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to* [*Clarendon*]. Has given Sec. Morris an account of affairs here in cipher. Does not send duplicate, knowing that [Clarendon] sees these letters and gives advice for replies. Hears H.R. Highness has gained a glorious victory, but thinks he should not be so easily exposed in the future. Account of receipt of the news in Sweden. His antagonist made no progress beforehand; this success will probably carry him home. Hopes he will not be required to stay

[1] There are several incorrect readings in the printed version, e.g. *for* rediculous *read* ridiculous; *for* Erreson (p. 380) and Eerson (p. 385) *read* Everson; *for* Hisland (p. 382) *read* Hitland; *for* Vangoet (p. 384) *read* Van Goch.

[2] Between Laurence Hyde and Lady Harriet Boyle.

[3] The original is stated to have been sent by Col. Cartwright, one of the commissioners for New England. This copy and copies of original enclosures were made by order of the General Assembly of Rhodes Is. &c. of 4 Sept. 1666, and entered in their proceedings of that date. *Records of Rhode Island* . . . Providence, 1857, ii. 153.

here another winter; otherwise desires good warning so that he can obtain necessaries from England. Is told by an Englishman that 18 of the best ships at Hamborough are getting ready to go to Archangel, and are all upon the Holland account.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (152–3.)

June 22, Boston. *Thomas Deane to same*, in reply to a letter of March 16.—1¼ *pp.* (154–5.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxvii. 68–69.

June 23/July 3. *Downing to same.* Has given a pass to two Englishmen from Leyden, weavers of camlets and all sorts of stuffs made from hair and wool. They are going by Flanders as the Brill boats charge 12 guilders per passenger. They say they are sent for by the magistrates of Ripon. Importance of this trade. Many more craftsmen would go over but for the dearness of the passage. Mr. Anna Peters, the Dutch merchant that brought the 18 boys from Amsterdam, has got clear 3 seamen who were taken off a ship of Dartmouth at Scilly two months ago bound for Newfoundland. Details of others to whom passes have been given. Three great ships lately launched at Amsterdam are built above water like English frigates. Details of barbarous usage of prisoners by the Captain of the *Prince Maurice*; this should be printed. De Witt will be President of the Council of War. Many begin to talk in favour of the Prince of Orange. Distrust here of France. News regarding Bancker, De Ruyter and Trump. Van Goch says the French ambassadors keep the same language as formerly. Has [spies] at Amsterdam and the Texell to give information about the fleet. Requires £200. Intelligence concerning Ludlow, Sidney, Capt. Philips, Col. Woogan: is trying to find out what they are doing. They are troubled here at De Ruyter's ill fortune in Guinny.—7¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 239–43.) Lister, iii. 385–9 (*extract*).[1]

June 24, Lismore. *Lord Burlington to same.* Loves him for his tenderness and good-nature in his concern at writer's great loss. Hopes, however, as soon as decency will permit, to have the marriage consummated between Mr. [Laurence] Hide and writer's daughter, whenever Her Highness and Clarendon think fit.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 156–7.)

June 27/July 7. An account [by Capt. Manly] of the industry of the Dutch in repairing the Fleet, which will soon be as potent

[1] There are several verbal inaccuracies, e.g. *for* Baneker *read* Bancker; *for* Comp^rs. *read* Comp^ies. The extract printed by Lister is also printed by Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 243–5, but from a letter in P.R.O. of even date addressed to Arlington.

as when it went out. They have not yet furnished the defective ships with men as their numbers of slain were many more than mentioned in the lists. Conjectures about losses on Trump's ship alone. Quotes account of an English prisoner named Clifford who was forced to fight on this ship; latter by his discourse is a good gunner, but protests the Dutch never mount their guns high enough; he did not tell them their error. Details of the battle. Cannot learn of any considerable disease raging in the fleet, but many of the sick seem possessed of a kind of mania. Details of the capture of the *Charity*. A sure way of ruining this country would be to keep them in and clip their commerce. They even prevent the women who come to inquire after their husbands from approaching the fleet. No justice has yet been done over the pretended runaways.—3¾ *pp. Endorsed by Downing.* (Vol. 108, ff. 302–3.)

June 27/July 7, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon*, enclosing foregoing. Asks that it be given to the King or the Duke. If the ships expected get home, and Bancker return without being met, the Dutch will again be strangely high. Quarrel between De Witt and the deputies at the Texel and the Admiralty of Amsterdam. D'Estrades says that De Ruyter got 3 months provisions at Martinica and that he was going for New Netherlands. Hopes they will not be found in a worse posture than Barbadoes. Brandenburg is so busy about liquidating his debt that he hinders the designs of the Bishop of Münster and neighbouring German princes. They have news here that the English have bought great quantities of hemp at Riga and shipped it in Lübeckers. Hears Tangier is blocked up by land by Gailand and by sea by the 14 Dutch men-of-war fitted out from Cadiz. Gave notice that this would be done the very post after it was resolved. The Rhinegrave is come from the fleet and speaks pitifully of the officers.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (305–6.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

June 29/July 9, Mayence. *M. de Gloxin to* [*same*]. Has presented his letter to Elector of Mayence, who expressed great kindness for [Clarendon].—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 158–9.)

June 30/July 10. *Downing to same.* Several of the Dutch prisoners have written to their wives that they were taken out of the water by the Duke's especial care, whereas several of their own fleet sailed by them. Some say they intend to live in England. Van Goch writes of the dangerous consequences of their seamen serving in English merchants' shipping. Thinks they ought to be encouraged as among them are men skilled in

the whale, herring and cod fishings. It would be good to put them in ships going long voyages to the plantations. Replied to a complaint by Van Goch that the prisoners only received 5*d.* a day, that this was almost equal to 5 stivers, the pay of their own soldiers, and that for 5*d.* in London as much food &c. could be bought as for 7 stivers in Holland. Complains of the hard usage of English prisoners; gives instances. Van Goch also writes that Charles II is concluding a very strict alliance with Spain and other letters say Ostend is to be put into English hands. From Beuningen's letters they imagine that Louis XIV is waiting to see how matters go this year with Portugal; to divert any thorough understanding between England and Spain; to hinder as much as possible English affairs in Denmark and Sweden, and to reconcile those crowns to the Dutch. Report this week of the arrival of the East India fleet at some port in Norway; East India actions rose from 320 to 322. Dearness of fresh herrings and all sorts of fresh sea-fish. If a few small pinks that fish on the coast were taken, hardly any would venture to sea. Bancker is said to be come in and 60 English men-of-war to be before the Texell. France keeps off the Bishop of Münster and other princes from laying hold of this opportunity. De Witt is expected here next week. Progress of building and repair of ships. Zeland has dismissed John Everson from his place of Lieutenant Admiral and has put in his brother Cornelius. Van Goch writes that the French ambassadors have proposed that this state should quit New Netherland and the fort of St. André to Charles II; and the English East India Company, the island of Polaroone to the Dutch. They will not listen here to any of the French modifying propositions. Col. Wogan, Sir Miles Levesey, Blagrave, Col. Rogers, Capt. Nicols, Disbrowe and many more of that gang are now about Rotterdam and their numbers increase daily. Scot says they are at work at this time in the West of England, especially about Poole. Has found a young bleacher, a beginner, who will go for £30 per annum and the expenses of transporting him and his family with a bleaching place, instruments and a house. He will settle at Salisbury, or elsewhere if wished. Asks whom he shall correspond with in London when the Court has gone.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 307–11.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 4/14, The Hague. *Same to same.* Receipt of his of June 30. Has still no reply from Arlington to writer's long letter in cipher. Has ordered Woodroffe to call on Sir P. Warwicke for the £100. Asks enclosed to be given to the Duke after perusal. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (313–14.) *Seal. Enclosure:* List of ships at Delft's

Haven, Schiedam, Brill and Helvoet Sluys. Mentions receipt of 36 guns by *Delflant* on July 2, o.s. (Vol. 108, f. 312.)

July 7/17, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* The Estates have no letters from De Ruyter from Newfoundland. From Martinica he wrote that he had taken Anamaboa and Cormantine but not Capo Corço, and intended to be here in July. Valckenberg is at work with the natives of W. Africa to draw them off from the English. The Royal Company must be on their guard. Account of negotiations with deputies of States General for exchange of prisoners and about their treatment. Will have account of De Ruyter's cruelties in Newfoundland translated and printed. Executions at the Texell. If the Dutch are again defeated some may choose to surrender rather than be hanged at home. Good effects of the King's kind treatment of prisoners. Has printed in French and Dutch the relation of De Ruyter's defeat at Barbadoes and the memorial about the treatment of prisoners. Marshall Turein has written to Rheingrave that France is likely to break with England and the sooner on account of England daily seizing French shipping.[1] 'My friend' says they are for certain resolved to hazard another battle as soon as possible by putting all their men in their greatest ships. They have 70 completely fitted and manned. The rest will be manned as they can. He thinks it will be three weeks before they are ready. They intend to hazard all by boarding and by their fire-ships. They wish De Ruyter to command, but dare not yet disoblige Trump. Asks the King and Duke to be acquainted with this intelligence. Asks what he can depend upon regarding person with whom agreement for £200 per annum was made. Discusses settlement of weavers in England. Salisbury will be a much better place when the river is made navigable to Christchurch. Explains way in which grogram weaving and linen-making &c. may be brought in. It was thus that Leyden brought all the draperies of England to that place. Has still no answer from Arlington. Can do nothing till he knows on what terms the King would make peace with Holland. Van Goch says the French ambassadors speak of returning to France.—8 *pp.* (316–19.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 7/17, Chelsea. *M. van Goch to* [*same*], asking him to appoint day and hour for a meeting. Was promised at their interview last week free access when required.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 160–1.)

July 7, Eight leagues from the Texel. *Sandwich to* [*same*]. Hopes Mr. Vice Chamberlain has excused writer for leaving

[1] To this point the letter repeats that to Arlington of even date, Colenbrander, op. cit., pp. 268–70.

without seeing [Clarendon]. His wife was ill at Tunnbridge. Left Chatham on Tuesday at noon; reached Soule Bay by sunset Wednesday and saw the fleet under sail. Overtook them on Thursday noon about 9 leagues from the Texel. Sir Wm. Coventry will give [Clarendon] a particular account of things.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (162–3.)

July 7. *Declaration* by Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Peterborough, that for the consideration of £1,000 paid during the Michaelmas term, she will make leases on the estate only at improved rents and to that end will take the assistance of any of her son's officers. Will never take the house at Drayton out of his hands but will not surrender her legal power therein. (164–5.)

July 9, Drayton. *Earl of Peterborough to his sister.* Desires to make provision for his mother's ease. Proposes that if she will lease to him for her life all her interest in her jointure lands, he will pay her at two equal terms the full rent she now enjoys and will present her with £1,000. Asks this proposal to be kept among themselves.—2 *pp.* (166–7.)

July. *Dowager Countess of Peterborough to Clarendon.* Encloses the unreasonable propositions of her son and her own. Asks Clarendon to speak once more to her son and to let him know what she offers. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (178–9.) *Seal.*

July 11, Cock-pit. *Albemarle to same.* Bearer, Gilbert Thomas, Marshall of Westminster and Middlesex, has taken many dissolute people. Desires Clarendon to give him some encouragement by recommending him to the judges or otherwise. He has given enclosed list of highwaymen and other loose persons who will go where the Court removes. Enclosed a list of names for inclusion among the Justices of Peace in Middlesex. Does not think there will be 150 increase this week of the plague. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (170–1.) *Seal.*

July 11/21, *Downing to same.* Refers him to letters to the secretaries.[1] 'My friend' says for certain that the three men-of-war that lately went out of the Vlie are gone to Norweigh to a harbour called Fleckro[2] to convoy hither some rich merchant ships. Upon the news of the King's ships being on the coast, the States General ordered a letter to the 3 men-of-war not to return till further order; also a letter warning De Ruyther, and leaving it to him to come into any harbour of Holland or Zealand or to keep out. They let him know they have 87 men-of-war in the Texell and Vlie, and 14 more in the Maze, Goree and Zealand. They suppose him to be nearly coming about Scotland. De Witt's

[1] See letter of even date to Arlington, Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 270–2.
[2] i.e. Flekkerö near Kristiansand.

project of moving seamen from one ship to another is given over. This friend believes the Dutch East India Fleet will come to Hitland but not further till they meet with advice from Holland. They will probably escape if not waylaid there. A report that an English squadron of 40 sail had gone Northward troubled them more than the news of the Fleet being before the Texell. 'The name of the place in Norway is certainly Vle [*sic decipher*][1] against the hithermost point of Jutland.' Asks the King and Duke to be acquainted with letter with all speed. Has received Clarendon's of the 6th. Believes no sum of money has yet come hither from France, but many men come. Ludlow and De[s]borowe are still in these parts. Thinks an harbour in Newfoundland should be fortified without delay.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 321–2.) *Almost entirely deciphered cipher.*

July 11, Reynham. *Lord Townshend to Clarendon*, on behalf of the corporation of [Norwich ?][2] The King has no more loyal court of Aldermen and governors of any city than petitioners. But if this design be effectually carried against them, the government of the city must fall and the King's interest be destroyed. Encloses their papers for Clarendon's perusal. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 172–3.) *Seal.*

July 11, Hatton House. *Lord Hatton to* [*same*]. Has just crawled from the jaws of death. Mr. Wiseman will inform him of his sufferings. Complains that he has been deprived of his subsistence, of the affront to himself and his children in turning them out of their companies, and of the discharging of his servants like rogues and vagabonds, to make the people believe neither Hatton nor any of his would ever come back. Petitioned the restoration of his revenues, but it seems that as he dictated it by pauses when he was able, by some slip of the tongue or pen some unwarrantable expression was added. Begs advice as to how he can restore himself to the King's favour. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (174–5.)

July 14/24, The Hague. *Downing to same*, giving an account of his negotiations with the deputies of States General regarding the treatment of prisoners.[3] Details, under 5 heads, his replies to the points brought forward by the Admiralty of Amsterdam. Afterwards made further complaints under 4 heads, with instances of ill-treatment of English prisoners; demanded that

[1] This may indicate an imperfect rendering of Flekkerö. It is very approximately in the latitude of the Skaw.

[2] Townshend and Cornbury visited Norwich in Sept. 1664 to compose differences between the City and the Dean and Chapter (F. Blomefield, *History of Norfolk*, London, 1806, iii. 410).

[3] Cf. letter of even date to Arlington, Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 273–6.

officers taken in private men-of-war, in future be distinguished from common men; and that no prisoners be barbarously exposed to danger or compelled to fight against their King and country. Treatment of sick and wounded prisoners. Asked for answer to Charles II's proposal for the exchange of prisoners on both sides, man for man.—$5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, ff. 323–6.)

July 14/24. *Same to same.* M. Odart, with all his papers, was seized here last Wednesday. Being recommended by Arlington, Downing used him for making Dutch and French translations and took him as one of his household. Has therefore given in a memorial demanding his release. The agent De Heyde has desired writer to assist the release of Cuneus who is one of their embassy in England. On Wednesday d'Estrades declared that Louis XIV had intelligence that a treaty was made between Charles II and the Bishop of Münster whereby latter was to attack this state. Louis XIV has warned the bishop that he will oppose any such attack with his forces. This shows what good offices the French do. D'Estrades however desires power from the Dutch to assure the bishop that he shall have satisfaction in the business of Burculo and the Bishop of Ceulen. Some here say they have seen the money sent to the bishop from England. A supply of canvas should be arranged in case of a breach with France and merchants warned not to send their ships thither and to make over to other men's names the goods they have there. The French King acts like lightning and will first seize English ships and goods. If left to themselves, the merchants will go on to the last. States General has agreed to pay the prisoners' allowance in money in the future and to exchange man for man. There are 20 or 30 Dutch ships on their way from Cadix and Mallaga and the King should have some of his ships about Hitland. Van Goch desires leave to come over, pretending Charles II's great inclination for peace. Report from England that Sir Jeremy Smyth is gone to fall on the Dutch ships, before Tanger.—4 *pp.* (328–9.)

July 18/28, The Hague. *Same to same.* 'My friend' says Bancker is to be ready at the mouth of the Texel to put to sea to relieve any ships that may be pursued. The Dutch have sent one to Bishop of Osnaburgh who married Bishop of Bohemia's daughter to [treat] with him for such troops as he has now on foot viz. about 5,000. Suggests the King should send some one privately into Germany and particularly to Elector of Brandenburgh to keep him right. This friend says it is vain to think of peace until after another fight at sea. De Witt has been granted

a commission to go to sea but he is not as anxious as before. De Ruyther has no other order than to return by Scotland. Has found out that Scott is in league with De Witt and betrayed Oudart and Corni [*sic*].—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 108, ff. 331–2.) *Seal. Almost wholly deciphered cipher.*

July 18, Hampton Court. *Order* by James, Duke of York, authorizing Sir Allen Appsley, Treasurer of his Household, to receive the £20,000 granted by Privy Seal to the Duke, to be paid out of the Receipt of the Exchequer. (Vol. 83, ff. 176–7.) *Seal.*

July 21/31, The Hague. *Downing to Clarendon.* Was again in conference about the overcrowding of prisoners and allowances for food &c. Replies to what was averred by the Admiralties. Details of concessions made by the Admiralties regarding the prisoners. They gave no satisfaction regarding the stripping and treatment of Mrs. Leach and her child.—2¾ *pp.* (Vol. 108, ff. 333–4.)

July 21/31. *Same to same.* The command of troops for Münster is given to Prince Maurice. Military arrangements. The compromise with Brandenburgh is resolved in States General and the renewal of their alliance is to be spoken about to his ministers. Nothing is wanting in the fleet but men. The great ship at Rotterdam is out of dock. Beuningen expects Louis XIV will give a favourable answer about the succour they pretend to by the treaty. Naval intelligence. De Witt makes himself mighty rich clothes for going with the fleet. A letter received from Alicante by a seaman's wife says two rich English ships for Aleppo have been taken by a Hollander, but it seems to be a trick of the insurers. Van Goch says since the clapping up of Cuneus and the two merchants he can get no intelligence at Court or on the Exchange as people are in such a fright. He writes of a convoy going to Hamborough; it is strange that it has been delayed till the Dutch fleet is nearly ready to come out. Thinks this fleet should be stopped unless it can have the whole of the King's fleet for a convoy. De Witt will have at sea with him a land council and sea council besides a council of war of the officers of the fleet. The States General write that they do not look upon Mr. Odart as writer's domestic, merely because he is in the Prince of Orange's service. They may as well say that Lord Wootton is no peer of England because he belongs to the Prince. They give this answer because it has been given in England about Cuneus. He who was agreed with for £200 desires to be excused because of the danger. Desires an answer; cannot stay here long. Knows of no one from whom to get intelligence afterwards except such as is engaged for money. One of the four clerks of States General now offers his service.

Has gained him by an accident. As soon as the Dutch Fleet is ready it will put to sea and go to the North to meet the East India ships and De Ruyter. It will not go to the English coast to seek the English Fleet.—5¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (336–9.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 21[/31 ?] *Memorandum* of H. Coventry's conference with the Swedish commissioners. They complained of the non-execution of the guarantee between Sweden and Denmark by England; that nothing but a treaty of commerce had yet been concluded between England and Denmark; and that their Resident in England, M. Lyonbergh doubted whether even this would be ratified. The King of Denmark had made several overtures of a treaty here and the Danish Resident in Sweden has full powers to treat and conclude; yet Clarendon declared to Lyonbergh that Denmark intends to conclude the treaty for the defence of the Baltic in London. They were surprised that Coventry was being recalled and Sir G. Talbot being left in Denmark. Coventry replied that Charles II intended to carry out all the obligations of the treaty that he had just ratified; that probably it was not known in England how far the Danish treaty at Stockholm had been advanced; and that he was being recalled because his work here was finished. They pressed him to write to England for leave to stay longer, especially as the French ambassador was expected and the treaty in England not fully completed. Coventry explained that he was obliged to return by his orders; that he had no instructions to interfere in the Danish treaty and that another minister would be sent shortly.—3 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 83, ff. 168–9.)

July 24. *S. Mavericke to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives full account of proceedings of the commissioners for New England, since sending the two letters by Capt. Harrison.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (180–1.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxviii. 69–74.

July 26/Aug. 5, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Has acquainted the Queen and the rest of the Regents with his recall and was to go this week to Upsala to take leave of the King. Arrival of M. Lyonbergh's letter informs them that Coventry's return is suspended. The pacquet of the 7th inst. has not arrived; Sir Wm. Swanne says every care is taken at Hamborough; they must be stopped in Denmark, though not opened or lost. If writer is to return, his successor should come quickly as there is no travelling here by sea after the beginning of October. Whoever comes here should be well instructed concerning Denmark and Moscow. Believes [the Swedes] are a little jealous because 'they find wee speake no more of the warr by land with

Holland, that the bishop of Münster is in their place'. Declined to meddle with that matter since he has been recalled. They firmly believe the Bishop is raising his army against Holland and that the money he received at Frankfurt was from England. The Holland minister M. Isbrand has not advanced much since his coming. Mentions the Master of the Robes, the Surveyor and Clarendon's new daughter-in-law. Is sorry to hear of Lord Newburgh's loss and of the great sickness.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (182–3.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 30, New York. *Richard Nicolls to Clarendon.* Preparations for defence against expected attack by De Ruyter. State of the colony.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (184–5.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxix. 74–77.

1665. [Aug. *ad init.*][1] *Narrative* concerning the *Margarita*, a Spanish West-Indian ship taken by Turks which they sent into Tangier when pursued by the Dutch on Aug. 1. The latter were driven off by fire from the shore. She was anchored not far from the mole. The Turks let her go aground and abandoned her. Has taken great care to satisfy the Turks so that they pretend not that the peace with them has been broken. The English Ambassador at Madrid informs him that neither the ship nor its goods should be sold here until declared lawful prize by a Court of Admiralty. Gives reasons against this view because of the peace with the Turks in whose possession she had been for several days before being chased here.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Fanshawe.* (186–7.)

Aug. 3[/13], Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Received letters from Arlington and Morris last post, who both inform him of the King's leave to return to England after next week. Hopes his successor will not be long after him. Other measures, not previously taken, may be necessary with Denmark. Hopes satisfaction will be given to Sweden about the guarantee. The troops going from hence to Germany are not more than 4,000 foot and 1,600 horse and dragoons. Unless a ship is sent for him, fears he must make the journey by land.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (188–9.) *Seal.*

Aug. 11, Boston. *S. Mavericke to same*, on behalf of the loyal party threatened by the government of Massachusetts. Col. Cartwright and writer have had none of the plunder of Delawarr. —1½ *pp.* (190.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxi. 79–80.

Aug. 15, Charleville. *Orrery to same.* Landed in Dublin on the 7th. Has gained votes of several of the Parliament who were

[1] See below, p. 505, and the 'relation' mentioned in Belasyse's letter to Fanshaw dated 10/20 Aug. 1665 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, p. 201).

opposed to the bill. Begs care in appointing the commissioners. The Lord Deputy sent Orrery a letter written by Ormonde which was very obliging. The army in this province is in great want, but no mutinous word comes from them. Has told all officers and men he has seen that a bill for eight subsidies has passed for their payment. Is settling intelligencers among the Fanatics and discontented Irish. A sure spy now brings word that Col. Hugh McFelim of Ulster has lately come to Co. Tipperary, whither in a mountainous place, several Irish of Ulster have removed themselves. Is told the Irish talk of help from France. Has watchful spies for McFelim. Earl of Cork has spent some days with writer; he is perfectly satisfied about Lady Hariet's marriage. Has told some hundreds of the better sort of English how much they are indebted to Clarendon. Expects considerable improvement in the Duke of York's affairs. Will send over his 'bribe' for Lady Clarendon as soon as the capers are withdrawn who have pestered this coast.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.*[1] (191–2.)

Aug. 19/29, Copenhagen. *Dutch Resident in Denmark to* [*States General*]. Since his of 15/25th inst. there is no further news from Bergen; it is believed the English have made no further attempt. Changed attitude of Denmark; now more favourable to United Netherlands. Particulars suggested for an agreement. This crown intends to fortify Bergen better. *Postscript.* The envoy Talbot had a private audience with the King yesterday. There are enough here acting in the interests of England. If States General do not consider the King, the English may endeavour to make their business good again.—2½ *pp. Translation.* (193–4.) *Intercepted letter. Extracts printed in* Lister, iii. 402 note. (*This is the missing enclosure there mentioned.*)

Aug. 22/Sept. 1, Madrid. *Sir R. Fanshaw to* [*Lord Belasyse*]. Received his of Aug. 10/20 yesterday.[2] Wrote last week to Arlington all he then knew of Tangier and sent an enclosure[3] from Bellasses. Fears the influence the plague in England may have in stopping commerce. Tangier has done more damage to the Dutch in rescuing the *Margarita* prize and battering their fleet twice than they have been able to do with a fleet of 20 men-of-war, England having but one in those parts. Sends a diurnal of news with bearer Corporal Westcombe. (195.)

Aug. 23/Sept. 2, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Sec. Morrice.* Receipt of his of July 27. The council's decision in the case of

[1] With date 'Aug. 25', which may be date of receipt, or a misreading.
[2] Printed *Hist. MSS. Com., Heathcote MSS.*, pp. 201–2.
[3] Narrative about the *Margarita*, above, p. 502.

Mr. Cutler Morrice and the other merchants will prejudice Coventry's reputation and the King's affairs whilst they are entrusted to him. Discusses details of case. Account of negotiations between Sweden and Denmark, Denmark and France, Denmark and Holland. Quarrel between Seested and the French ambassador. Danish troops for Pomerania. The arrival of De Ruyter makes much noise among the Dutch here. Talbot is not so forward in his treaty as he was in October. An ambassador has arrived from the Prince Elector; his business is believed to be to demand assistance against the bishop of Mentz. Suggests that Sweden might 'take part with the Emperor or France upon good terms', [Charles II] remaining as guarantee. If the fleet has any misfortune, believes there would be reason to repent the great patience with Denmark. Asks for something positive about his stay here.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 198–9.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Extracts in* Lister, iii. 396–8.

Aug. 25, Pluckley. *Heneage Finch to Clarendon.* Is glad that the bill of settlement is finally despatched. Did all that was necessary to prepare the other bills; any neglect must be due to the Clerk of the Crown. Spread of the plague in the counties: Maidstone, Dover, Canterbury and several villages are infected. There is little hope of meeting at Westminster on Oct. 3 or of keeping any part of the term there. People vainly reckon on abatement in Sept. and Oct. as in 1625. Thinks the term and the Parliament should be kept in Oxford. Will prepare a proclamation for adjourning Parliament to Oxford. As to the pricking of sheriffs, the King may by his prerogative constitute them without the concurrence of the Chancellor, Treasurer or any of the Justices. Cites statutes and precedents.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (200–1.)

Sept. 5/15, Tangier. *Lord Belasyse to* [*same*]. Has been here these six months. Enclosed account from [Sir R. Fanshaw] shows how the advantages and improvements of this place are regarded by their neighbours. They would be greater but that trade is obstructed by the Dutch Fleet, and that all correspondence with Spain is cut off through the sickness in England. Fresh provisions and hopes of procuring money from Cales are excluded. Complains of their being strangely neglected from England and the little care given them by the King's Commissioners. The support of this place is betrayed by the lesser agents employed. Has requested the King's leave to come over to arrange this matter. Has received no letter since his arrival, from any public minister except Sir Thomas Ingram; nor any provisions though often solicited; nor do the victuallers perform

their contracts. The garrison has become very thin, through a sad mortality ranging among the soldiers, but no recruits have been sent. His bills of exchange, drawn every three months, for paying the garrison are not answered in England. Encloses a full narrative of the defence of the *Margarita* [above, p. 502] to prevent misinformation.—4 *pp.* (196–7.)

Sept. 6/16, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Has received Clarendon's of Aug. 11 and the King's order to stay till a successor arrives. Thinks it now necessary; the French are already two and will be three strong. The Dutch have an envoy and a Resident and are every day in consultation. The information about Bishop of Münster was opportune as the Swede was jealous of those arms; they believe the bishop is assisted by the Emperor and Spain as well as England. They are anxious to know how England is with Spain. Has written to Morrice that Sweden could be disposed by England either to Spain or France; believes the friendship between England and Sweden is likely to be the more lasting because both have interest to balance those two powers. This war might be so managed as to lessen Holland by sea and France by land. Withdrawing Sweden from them might destroy their design in Germany. Has seen a letter from Duke of Brandenburgh full of jealousy against Bishop of Münster and Popish princes generally. The Swedish chancellor said he would treat immediately about the Swede taking arms against Holland, if Coventry had powers to treat and conclude. If this is ended all the designs of France and Holland are destroyed. If money can be spared, this would be the cheapest part of the charges of the war. Expedition is required owing to the offers made by France on behalf of Holland. A letter from M. de Lion presses a minister here for frankness as to how far Sweden is engaged with England. Cannot construe the passage in Clarendon's letter concerning the action of Denmark about the Dutch ships in their ports. Is sorry Sandwich missed them, but will be more sorry if the Dutch get them all home. The Danish Resident promises to give the Swedes a project of a treaty. The Swedes were pleased at what Clarendon said about the guarantee. Had lately a very melancholy letter from Talbot. —3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (202–3.) *Largely deciphered cipher.*

Sept. 13/23, Stockholm. *Same to same.* Great expectation last week of news of a fight between the two fleets. Hears that the English fleet is at Solbay and from Talbot that the Dutch fleet with the East India Fleet has left Bergen. 6 Dutch ships which came into Malestrand, a Swedish port, near Gottenburgh, were refused protection by the Governor. M. Isbrand confidently tells

the French ambassador that a peace is almost concluded between England and Holland. Assured the Chancellor, that if any treaty were being made the King would inform the Swedes. The Dutch hope by this artifice to prevent the new forces that are being raised from being used against them. The French ambassador endeavours to dispose the Holland envoy to comply with the King of Sweden. Wishes he had power to treat with Sweden for a war with Holland; would be able to give a good account of that affair. As for the treaty between Sweden and Denmark, latter will not declare against Holland without assurance of being defended by England. Hears the Danish Resident and his commissioners will [ex]change projects of a treaty, within two days. The ministers here are informed that the Emperor will assist Lubormiski against the King of Poland, by the consent of the Elector of Brandenburg; this, if true, will force Sweden to join with France.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 83, ff. 204–5.) *Extracts in* Lister, iii. 399–401.

Sept. 20/30, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Details of letters from the Dutch Envoys to their masters from Stockholm, France and Copenhagen. The King of France is troubled that States General received his declaration to assist Holland in case England refused his offer of peace. Encloses English translation of a letter from M. Ameron. Discusses the Danish project for a treaty here. French and Dutch have great hopes from risings in England, Scotland and Ireland. 'Doleman's engaging on the Dutch Fleet would make one think he believed it.' Is glad satisfaction has been given to the Swedish Resident. Plan of alliances in Germany against Bishop of Münster. What Coventry previously wrote about Brandenburg and Poland came from French ambassador and so is less credited. The Swedish resident in Holland writes that Hannibal Zestet is expected there as ambassador. Sir G. Talbot writes that 'he'[1] is going for England within eight days. The Prince Elector's envoy has given Coventry an account of his master's differences with Elector of Mentz and asks for Coventry's help in this court. Knows nothing of Clarendon's orders regarding himself until word comes from Sir Thomas Clifford. Will not be able to leave here before the frost, if Clifford's business keeps him long in Denmark. Contradictory news about the fleet. M. Isebrand assures all the world by a letter from the Admiralty of Freezland that all their ships, merchants and men-of-war are returned in safety. Report of treaty between Spain, England and Portugal. These ministers are convinced Denmark is ruled by France. Presents from the

[1] This is ambiguous in the original.

States to the Governor and Commander of Bergen.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (206–9.) Lister, iii. 401–5 (*several passages omitted*).

[1665.] [*c.* Sept. 20/30.] *Project* of a treaty presented by the Danish Resident [in Sweden] for an alliance between Denmark, Sweden and England with criticisms addressed to [Clarendon] by H. Coventry. Believes there is no reality in this project but merely an intention of delaying and hindering resolutions under the notion of treating. The Swedes acknowledge it does not signify much. The Danes having revealed the treaty between England and Sweden to M. Terlon after it was shown to them, makes the Swedes backward here till they see Denmark conclude with England. Hopes Sir T. Clifford has orders to draw a speedy answer. Believes this project is due to the French ambassador, who, owing to Charles II being unable to enter into it, will step in and unite these two crowns, obtain satisfaction for their grievances from Holland and be the guarantee. —*Partly Latin.* 3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (401–2.)

Sept. 8/18 to Sept. 28/Oct. 8. *Copies* of letters from Sir Thomas Clifford to H. Coventry, with remarks by latter, addressed to Clarendon: i. Gottenburgh, Sept. 8. o.s. Notifies arrival on way to Copenhagen and thence to Stockholm. Brings a letter of advice from Clarendon and Arlington and further powers. [*Remark.*] Clifford here sees it is fitting for Coventry to be immediately acquainted with what he brought. ii. Copenhagen, Sept. 14. Cannot yet write of their affairs. Asks for information about Sweden and their inclination for a triple league. [*Remarks.*] Before Coventry is informed that Clifford is the King's minister, an account of his negotiation is demanded, and no information given of what instructions Clifford brings for him. iii. Copenhagen, Sept. 21. Has not made progress enough to advertise him of. Asks to know the inclinations of Sweden to an offensive and defensive war with Holland, in case Denmark be brought to it. Shall not be able to come to Coventry till after hearing from him. [*Remarks.*] There was enough progress made to advertise the Swedish Resident who wrote that Clifford and Talbot had put several questions to the commissioners, viz. whether the King had treated anything to the prejudice of England. Had not patience to hear the transactions of his master's minister sent to him with instructions, discoursed of by another King's minister, and himself knowing nothing of them. Clifford asks for information as if Coventry were the father confessor of this Court and keeps all the instructions &c. by which the Court may be induced to declare their minds. He

could easily have put in a word or two concerning Coventry's instructions in Talbot's cipher. Renews request for leave to return by the middle of October as promised in Clarendon's of Aug. 17. iv. Copenhagen, Sept. 28, from Clifford and Talbot. Have given in a memorial of their demands and are going to a conference this morning with the commissioners. Will give an account of it by the next. Will present a project for a triple league; and the commissioners will present their pretensions upon Holland. Have seen an imperfect project Denmark has made. Clifford is going to Stockholm to treat jointly with Coventry. [*Remarks.*] What is to happen if Coventry disagrees with the project they have presented? Cannot allow them infallibility in politics. If Clifford remains alone in the employment he may like 'his project here' which he offered there.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 228–9.)

Sept. *Clarendon to M. Sorbière.* Has never shown any displeasure towards him. Has written to the English ambassador to make representations to the King of France on behalf of Sorbière.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (210–11.)

Sept. 29 [last date.] *Abstract* of an establishment of the servants of the late Queen Mother[1] for one year ending Michaelmas 1665. Total Expenses. £74,066. 10*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* Names and offices of various members of household given, headed by Lord Chamberlain, Earl of St. Albans (£1,000).—9 *pp.* (212–19.)

Same date. *Account* of payments by Sir Allan Apsley, for wages and board-wages, to: i. Duke of York's servants, *total*, £7,093. 6*s.* 8*d.*; ii. The Duchess's, £2,761. 16*s.* 8*d.*; iii. Duke of Cambridge's, £1,010; iv. Lady Mary's £360; v. Lady Ann's, £260; vi. Officers and servants relating to the Stables, *total*, £3,534. 6*s.* 8*d.*—10 *pp.* (230–7.)

Sept. 30/Oct. 10, Copenhagen. *Sir T. Clifford to H. Coventry.* Receipt of his of 23rd. Will press for a categoric answer here; if it be not agreeable, will start for Sweden on Wednesday. Neither the King nor any English subjects were to blame in the attack at Bergen, as will appear when writer comes. If Denmark does not give satisfaction for their resistance at Bergen, Clifford and Coventry are to desire Sweden to join England in taking revenge. Their full powers are joint. Asks that one of Coventry's servants may find him lodgings. [*Remarks by Coventry.*] Has still no information to answer all reports here about the Bergen affair of 10 weeks ago. Comments on disadvantages of the joint negotiation in Sweden.—*Copy.* (238r.)

[1] She died Aug. 21/31. 1669, and this abstract was of course made after her death.

Oct. 2/12, Copenhagen. *Same to same.* Talbot and he are still here and more dissatisfied. Will deliver at audience this morning a memorial; if matters no better in a day or two, will leave. Count Hannibal goes first to Holland and then to England. [*Remark by Coventry.*] If there be no more to do here than Clifford speaks of, Coventry could have had it finished before former would have made the journey from Copenhagen.—*Copy.* (238v.)

Oct. 4/14, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Has received none since letter of Aug. 17. Arlington's of Aug. 31 speaks as if Coventry were to stay on joined in commission with Clifford. Protests against this breach of Clarendon's promise. Has not been acquainted with Clifford's instructions. The Danish, French, Dutch and Brandenburg emissaries are every day in Council here. Cannot reply to any questions by the Regents. They desire to know what advantage will be offered them in case of an offensive war. The delay makes them suspicious and listen elsewhere. It is mysteriously and industriously spread about lately that Charles II is a Papist. Account of interview with the Chancellor who was unusually expansive. He agreed that in spite of the English victories the Dutch were no humbler in their propositions for peace. He also discoursed on reports about English alliances concluded with Spain and the House of Austria, the inconveniences this would bring to the Protestant religion and how welcome an honourable peace would be. Excused himself from answering these questions and said his successor had the whole instructions. Explained as a private person that the hereditary policy of England was to keep the balance between France and the House of Austria. Charles II could not be blamed for making a friendship with Spain because of the declarations the King of France has made of assisting Holland. Tried to draw the Chancellor about Sweden's desire to start the offensive, but he said they would do nothing without a treaty and good assurance; guessed he meant money and assurance from being prejudiced by the Emperor and Spain. The French are making vigorous efforts to make some agreement between Sweden and Holland. The Prince Elector's envoy hopes Charles II has ordered Lord Carlingford to move his master's concerns with the Emperor. Has no word yet from any English minister about the Bergen business; does not know whether the King owns or disowns it. Told the Chancellor that Clifford had powers about the treaty and assurances which he believed would be satisfactory.—5¼ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (245–8.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Oct. 4/14. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Supposes his other letter

will be communicated to the Council. Gives detailed reasons why he should not stay to carry on this negotiation jointly with Clifford. These negotiations are always better managed by one; in case of a difference over any one article the whole business must stop until the Council's decision is received; which would take 6 weeks or more here. Quotes example of the differences among the Irish commissioners, which were evenly divided after Coventry came to England; also heated arguments between himself and Clifford 'in the Great Council'. Complains of Clifford's reserve in not giving information about his orders and instructions nor about the Bergen business. Has never written or received any letter which was not ciphered or deciphered by himself; this question will also cause difficulty if joined with Clifford. Will lose all benefit of private discourse with ministers here. Has never received a command from the King so disagreeable as this. Asks this letter to be kept private.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 249–50.)

Oct. 4. *Clarendon to H. Coventry.* Has received his of [Sept.] 6. Explains reasons of his being kept in Sweden. Difficulty of finding a successor: the honest Major [Wood] no doubt could not do it; had hoped to send Downing but he only came back this last week; he may still be sent until Clifford may give Coventry ease. The Bishop of Münster had not the least assistance from the Emperor or Spain; he has no design to the prejudice of religion, and will lay down his arms when advised to by Charles II. Cannot understand what design the Elector of Brandenburg can have in raising jealousies against the Bishop. Charles II has had enough experience of France, to desire a good understanding with Spain; but Spain wants to look on while he is at war with France and Holland and until he is ready to purchase their friendship by giving up Tangier and Jamaica. Believes the Court has given up that imagination since Philip IV's death. The withdrawal of Sweden from France into an alliance with England and Spain would be the foundation of peace and security to the Empire; any concessions proposed by England and Sweden could then be drawn from Spain and Holland would quickly weary of their absolute dependence on France. This matter is so delicate that it should be mentioned in some frank conversation with the Chancellor or another, as something Charles II might undertake to contrive if desired. England is not now in so good a condition as previously to advance money to Sweden for hostilities against Holland, having since assisted the Bishop of Münster. If they could be drawn to a moderate proposition, would attempt to comply; or assist them with some regiments from England, Scotland and Ireland instead of money.

Expects Clifford has given a full account of Denmark. England had full assurances from Denmark in the enterprise [at Bergen] but that Court is weak and irresolute. No advances have been made for a good understanding with Musco since Carlisle's return.—3¼ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (259–60.)

Oct. 6/16, The Hague. [*M. Applebome to Chancellor of Sweden.*] Account of intrigues to detach the friends of Bishop of Münster. The French are chiefly trying to impress these States that they can force Sweden to follow them. Still the designs of the French to effect a universal monarchy are also evident here. Recalls the actions of the Dutch in the Baltic Sea during the late war under the colour of neutrality. The Swedes should not be abused by Isebrand's delays, if he does not give speedy and full satisfaction. If the Brandenburgers turn against Bishop of Münster, it seems impossible for him not to break with England who has a strict offensive alliance with the bishop.—3½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Arlington.* (251–2.) *An intercepted letter.*

[1665.] Oct. 11, Oxford. *Clarendon to Sir E. Nicholas.* His of the 5th brought by Clarendon's Tutor[1] was most welcome. The King speaks very kindly of Nicholas and wants to see him again. It is a very good sign that so many members appear here as it is sad travelling. Thinks there are already 200 of the House of Commons. Hopes they will do their work quickly so that the town may be emptied; nothing but a miracle can keep it, as it is now, free [from plague], especially as the two last returns of the term are to be kept here likewise. His family much desire to see Nicholas. Has got a girl into it since he saw Nicholas, 'that is the best natured and the best humoured childe in the world'. *Endorsed by Nicholas.* (253–4.) *Seal.*

Oct. 11/21, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Refers to enclosure [Applebome's letter, Oct. 6/16, above]. These ministers will give M. Isebrand in two or three days a kind of remonstrance and justification of Swedish proceedings; hopes a renouncing of the Elbin elucidations will follow. Account of interview with the Chancellor and Brinklow about them. If Sweden would not declare against them for fear of war with Holland, England might not include the Swedes in a peace, not being bound to it unless they entered the war. Told him this privately with view of strengthening the alliance they had both laboured to make. Discoursed with Gen. Wrangel about Sir T. Clifford and Denmark. The time already lost here through Clifford's absence is of great concern both as to fortifying their ports and 'concerting' their affairs with France and Holland. The meaning

[1] This was their name for John Nicholas, Sir Edward's son.

of Zestedt going first to Holland and then to England, is first to order affairs in Holland and then make delays in England until all is ready.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 83, ff. 255–6.) *Seal. Largely deciphered cipher.*

Oct. 12/22, Tangier. *Lord Belasyse to* [*Clarendon*]. No recruits and only one ship of victuals have arrived which will not feed them above a month. Urges necessity of sending a strong convoy with 6 months' provisions for this place and 400 or 500 men. Bearer will give account of the Hollanders' last success here.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (257–8.)

Oct. 18/28, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Since writing to Sec. Morris, M. Biorncklоe has shown writer a copy of a paper sent to M. Lyonbergh with a letter to Charles II. Is told Clarendon has seen it. It concerns the inclusion of Sweden whenever England treats with Holland. They seem alarmed at reports by the French ambassador that England and Holland are closing a peace. Believes it proceeds from writer's recent discourse with Berincklo.[1] The French ambassador is very active and presses the ministers to accept the King of France's surety for Holland to quit the elucidations. If Clifford were here, writer would speedily enter into an offensive treaty.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (261–2.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Oct. 26. *Order* by the Irish House of Commons, appointing Sir G. Lane and others a committee to acquaint the Lord Lieutenant with the reading in the House of the King's letter of 26 May 1663.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (273–4.) See *Commons Journals, Ireland*, ii. 331.

Oct. 31. *John Price to Anglesey*, reminding him of his acceptance of a bill of exchange for £500 to be paid on last day of October, directed to writer by his correspondent John Lindsay of Lombard Street, Goldsmith. Gave copy to Anglesey's secretary. (275–6.)

[Oct. ?] *Instructions* for Lords Lieutenant &c. of counties for preventing rising by Fanatics and pillaging of coasts by Dutch. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 53–54.) Cf. *Cal. Dom.*, 1665–6, p. 25.

Nov. 1[/11], Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Has received his of Oct. 4. Told M. Bjornklo of Bishop of Münster's action; he feared France and Holland might ruin the bishop if he had no more help. Asked if Sweden would join her forces to the Bishop's. On being questioned about proposals, replied the King would

[1] *Sic* in Cornbury's decipher of '126'; in later letters, e.g. Nov. 1, the decipher of '126' is 'Bjornklo'.

do his best as to men and money but could not starve the fleet; and that there was no great plenty of money. Read to him what Clarendon had said upon that point. They are in the dark here about Brandenburg, but think he has helped England by diverting the Count of Waldecke from his design of raising forces for Holland. They say he has at the same time treated with the Emperor, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Musco and Poland. Details of discussion with Bjornklo of proposed alliance between England, Spain and Sweden; he admitted that Sweden was not tied to France beyond keeping the treaty of Münster and the defence of Alsace. Urged that he would be justified in making alliance to prevent France enslaving the Empire. Bjornklo then produced a project of articles sent from the Emperor's court preliminary to a treaty. He will advise writer how to proceed and whether to broach matter directly to the Chancellor on his return. Chiefly fears they will be troubled when they find the offer of money is lessened; on their leaving France they lose £100,000 a year pension. If Clifford is instructed to negotiate this affair of Spain, will leave it in his hands; otherwise will stay, even though letters of revocation are received, until some issue is reached. It may be thought more convenient to negotiate it at London or Brussels than Stockholm, as a minister from Spain would make a great noise here. Expects Clifford within two or three days and has told the ministers here that Clifford has ended his treaty in Denmark. Finds the Danish Resident very busy to satisfy everybody with reasons why Denmark left Spain to join with France.—5¾ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 83, ff. 277–80.) *Seal. Largely deciphered cipher.*

Nov. 2. *Declaration* by the Irish House of Commons against last plot [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, pp. 659–60].—3 *pp. Copy.* (281–2.)

Nov. 2, Waterford. *P. Rogers to Anglesey.* One Swift has interrupted him in his office at Waterford and also by false tokens and using the Lord Lieutenant's name at Rosse and other places, has got many houses and lands into his possession; e.g. 300 acres at Rosse, which will so dismember the rest that Anglesey will not know how to use them. Col. Willobee, Anglesey's neighbour in Dublin can give a true character of Swift. He pretends to be a great favourite of Ormonde's. The Lord Chief Baron and the Lord Chief Justice have often given public reproof to him at the Bar for making motions for Waterford men, since it would injure writer, the Recorder [there]. Complains that he is not allowed any salary out of the revenues, unless a fixed salary be settled on him by the King or Ormonde.

Does not know what is being done at Dublin regarding charters, but Waterford men pretend they shall have power to choose a Recorder. One Halsey, now in Dublin, who is Chief Justice of Munster and an alderman of Waterford, at a feast where there were two calves heads on the table, said he would sooner see the King's and the Duke of York's heads there. Gives details of his career.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 283–4.) *Seal.*

Nov. 6, Council Chamber, Dublin. *Copy* of Order of Lord Lieutenant and Council [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 661]. (287–8.)

Nov. 7, Boston. *S. Mavericke to Clarendon.* Refers to particulars given in previous letters. Account of their proceedings since Aug. and of opposition to them. Day of thanksgiving kept in Massachusetts on news of Col. Cartwright being taken.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (289–90.) Printed *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxi. 79–80. *For* 'iherea' (p. 80) *read* 'herein'.

Nov. 8/18, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Arrival of Sir T. Clifford. Criticises the heads of the treaty Clifford has sent to Clarendon. Is unwilling to let the ministers here see it until he has heard Clarendon's views on it. Sweden will value themselves at as good a rate as Denmark has been valued. Has spoken with the Chancellor about the orders sent in Clarendon's letter of Oct. 1. He seemed to acquiesce in the reasons writer urged as regards Spain, except he did not think France was in the same capacity to carry out their design as Spain and the Emperor were when Sweden engaged against them. Points out that the powers are 'conjunctive' but the instructions separate; hopes soon to have an answer to his of the 4th ult. No instructions are addressed to writer; Clifford has power to go when he will and take his instructions with him, leaving Coventry with nothing to justify his actions. Has written to both Secretaries of this. The Swede is eager about the business of Musco. Has information of debates about an offensive treaty; they will want to know whether England intends a total ruin of Holland which would be prejudicial to the Protestant interest.—4 *pp.* (293–4.) *Largely deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 417–19 (*two passages omitted*).

Nov. 10, Ashridge. *Earl of Bridgwater to same.* Hopes Mr. Cheyne has conveyed information received by writer of an insurrection in London intended on New Year's Day. Received another letter this morning from Kilby of a design by Jones's party to rescue him. Sends copy of a letter he wrote to Lord Fanshaw to prevent the danger of a sudden attempt at Hartford. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (295–6.)

Nov. 10. *Same to Lord Fanshaw*, warning him of a design to rescue Jones a proclaimed traitor, now imprisoned in Hartford Gaol. As Fanshaw is a near neighbour to that town, desires him to warn the gaoler and to give order for a sufficient force to assist the gaoler.—*Copy.* (297.)

Nov. 13. *Copy* of orders of the Irish House of Commons concerning Robert Shapcote, Alexander Staples, and other members concerned in late plot against Dublin Castle.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (298–9.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 663.

Nov. 15. *Copy* of orders as above for arrest of expelled members by Serjeant-at-arms. (300–1.) Ibid.

Nov. 15, Dublin. *Ormonde to Arlington.* Proceedings in Irish Parliament. Comments on Bishop of Münster's campaign in Overyssel.—3 *pp. Copy.* (303–4.) Ibid., pp. 671–2.

Nov. 18[/28], Heidelburg. *Charles Lodovic, Elector Palatine to* [*Clarendon*]. Ordered Mr. Bowman of Lincoln's Inn and formerly his secretary to give Clarendon translations from the Dutch of whatever was printed concerning writer's differences with his neighbours. Encloses a relation of what has passed since the beginning of the treaty at Spier, of the conclusion of a cessation of hostilities and of the beginning of another treaty to determine differences. Asks for Charles II's protection of his interests.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (291–2.)

Nov. 18, Dublin. *Sir G. Lane to* [*same*], forwarding copy of Ormonde's despatch to Arlington, and other documents.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (307–8.)

Nov. 18, Eden. *Lord Antrim to Anglesey.* Received his letter and will submit to order about Mr. Reames. Desires till May to pay the money, having many payments this Hallowtide. His only purpose in purchasing Reames out, is to make good a deed he made to one Robert Strobreidge. Beaghan and Berisford disturb writer's tenants about Dunluce. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. Nov. 26'. (309–10.) *Seal.*

Nov. 20, Shrewell. *Edw. Ormsbye to same.* Would have been in Dublin before this, but he has accepted the invitation of the corporation of Tuam to succeed his father as their burgess of Parliament. The Clerk of the Hanaper says the writ has been delayed by the Lord Chancellor. Suspects some one else may have a design on the place; hence he can not leave here until the election is over. (311–12.) *Seal.*

[Nov. 22.][1] *Lord Insiquin to Clarendon.* Has received his of the 16th. Does not expect him to communicate more of the King's secrets than ought to be known to sworn counsellors, especially at this distance. Did not imagine Lord Muskerry had any commission to the prejudice of writer's nor that Muskerry was forbidden particularly to communicate it to him. Thinks he is disparaged that Muskerry should pass here without directions to acquaint writer with his instructions, the more so as it is probable that writer has intelligence in Ireland which might enable him to give pertinent advice. Hopes that Muskerry's patent as Earl of Clancarty will not be dated before date of his own. Had promises, when Harry Seymour came to Insiquin in Ireland with a letter of credit from the King (then Prince), of his confirmation of all Charles I had done for him. Will give him notice when Mr. N—— comes.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 315–16.)

Nov. 25/Dec. 5, Heidelberg. *Extract*[2] from a letter from [Gloxin ?]. Lord Carlingford is at Mayence on his way to Vienna. 'You' may inquire whether he has any complaint to make there from Prince Rupert. The Elector [Palatine] wonders that the King or Clarendon does not proceed on the way the Elector laid down in his answer by Col. Betheridge to the King's message. He believed the King would not put him to the expense of paying so much money even to his brother at a time when so many enemies put him to such charges and damage. He cannot believe the King would send any complaint to him by his express ambassador. He does not refuse to pay his brother if latter restores what belongs to the House Palatine, e.g. hangings, writings, plate &c.—1½ *pp.* (302.)

Nov. 25, Dublin Castle. *Sir G. Lane to* [*Clarendon*] forwarding printed copy of speech of the Speaker when presenting the Commons' Declaration to the Lord Lieutenant. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (317–18.)

Nov. 27/Dec. 7, Erford. *Extracts* from Gloxin's letter concerning Prince Rupert's affairs. Elector of Mainz has written very civilly to Elector Palatine about Rupert but has received no satisfactory answer. Elector of Mainz would not give his opinion in writing but advised that one should be sent to the Imperial Court for an Imperial mandate. Comments on affairs of Germany, and the wrongs done by Elector Palatine to his brother. Suggests the assistance of the Kings of England and France and Elector of Brandenburg might be implored, but

[1] This date is from Clarendon's endorsement and may be the date of receipt.
[2] In Nicholas Bowman's hand and mentioned in his letter below, p. 519.

a memorial should first be sent to the Emperor about the matter. —2½ *pp.* (305–6.)

Nov. 27. *Account* showing Earl of Carlingford's charges for Sir Hardress Waller's estate; also statement of accounts between Carlingford and the Duke of York showing £2,603. 18*s.* still due to H.R. Highness. Account prepared by Dr. Gorges in presence of Viscount Gostello, Col. Taafe (brother to the Earl), Sir Robert Talbot, Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Col. Garett Moore at a meeting appointed by Mr. Bellew, Carlingford's agent. Ends with notes of objections by Bellew.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (319–20.)

[1665. Nov. *ad fin.*?] *Paper*, addressed to the King by Sir Thomas Clifford, concerning powers necessary for H. Coventry to enable him to treat and conclude with Sweden for an offensive war against the United Provinces: a commission under the Great Seal with power to treat with Danish Resident at Stockholm; original to be given to M. Lyonberg and a copy under signet sent by post to Stockholm; instructions to be given to treat with Sweden alone and for the Triple Alliance; a fixed limit as to ships and money to be offered; information to be given him of England's relations with other princes, especially the House of Austria; also whether England would send two or three frigates to block up Archangel. Account of Swedish politics in relation to the prospects of an English alliance. It is probable that they will not be diverted from their friendship by this declaration of the French King, but the French are doing what they can to support Denmark and lesser princes in the Empire to curb the Swede. Most of the Senate are hostile to the Dutch. Discusses inclination of the Regents. When Clifford took his leave, the Chancellor said the King of England's affairs had not an inviting aspect in relation to France for their money seemed to prevail in Portugal to prevent a peace between Spain and Portugal; that the bishop of Münster had retired into winter quarters;[1] that the French supplies had arrived in Holland without hindrance from Spain; and that France was left to govern among the Protestant princes of Germany; but he asked for King of England to make propositions. M. Biornclou later gave a more hopeful account of these matters and said they had just received notice of Sir Walter Vane's going to Brandenburg;[2]

[1] Arlington, on Dec. 7, 1665, says they long to hear the Bishop has assured his winter quarters (letters to Sir W. Temple, ed. T. Bebington, London, 1701, p. 42).

[2] H. Coventry mentions this mission in a letter of Dec. 4/14, 1665 (below, p. 518).

and that the Protestant interest in Germany was averse from the Hollanders.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Arlington.* (Vol. 83, ff. 415–18.)

Dec. 2/12, Heidelberg. *Charles Lodovic, Elector Palatine to* [*Clarendon*]. His reply of Sept. 7 last, to the King's letter by Col. Brettridge offered the readiest and most just way of accommodation he could imagine. Has had no mention of that business since. Regarded the delay as a favour because of his troubles with unquiet neighbours. Cannot credit report that Lord Carlingford has instructions to solicit against him at Vienna. Hears that his brother has employed M. Gloxen, his counsellor at Mentz, to watch all opportunities to dispossess writer of his ancient rights and revenues by the aid of his enemies and to snatch something for himself. Gloxen this week offered the enclosed proposition before returning to England. Will treat and conclude on the particulars if Charles II likes it. Prefers this to the interposition of Elector of Mentz or others.—3½ *pp.* (313–14.)

Dec. 4/14, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* Bearer can give a complete account of things here; he is fully instructed. Believes their despair in England of Denmark was through not having received Clifford's and Talbot's letters of Oct. 14. If that opinion is still held, Coventry will have greatly to alter his measures. Expects Sir Walter Vane's arrival at the Elector's Court will have a good effect. Prospects of a great alliance between England, Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg and their interests in Germany. M. Weydenhayn, a High German, formerly in very good repute with the great Chancellor Oxensteyn, has communicated many things to writer connected with trade; he desires to be recommended to the service of Charles II. Sir T. Clifford will tell Clarendon more fully Coventry's opinion of the man. He resides here ordinarily and might be employed at any time in Denmark or Germany. He has no English but his French is reasonable and his Latin very good in writing and better in speaking. He knows the northern languages perfectly, and the practice of the Courts and people.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (321–2.) *Seal.*

Dec. 5, Boston. *Sir Robert C*[*arr*] *to same,* concerning ill offices he believes have been done towards him by some malicious persons. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (323–4.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxii. 81–82.

[1665. Dec. 7.] *Clarendon to H. Coventry.* Acknowledges his of 1st and 8th ult.[1] Expects by this he will be freed from his

[1] See letters of Nov. 1 and 8, 1665 [o.s.] above, pp. 512, 514; this letter is apparently that of Dec. 7 acknowledged by Coventry on Jan. 3, 1665 [o.s.], below, p. 524.

companion, whose journey and commission, however, have been very necessary. The King is well satisfied with Coventry's proceedings. Difficulty of procuring bills of exchange to transmit money to the Bishop of Münster. Nothing the Elector of Brandenburg says can be relied on; he had disposed the two brothers of Lunenburgh and the Count of Waldeck to assist the Dutch. Discusses projected alliance betwen England, Sweden and Spain, the treaty with Denmark and reason of Clifford's mission to Sweden. A firm friendship with Sweden is desired most. Must leave much of the business of Musco to Coventry's discretion. The King will do all he can that is not prejudicial to his own interests. Cannot consult merchants as they have always driven their trade by way of Archangel. The King has no design on the government of Holland but requires reparation for injuries he has sustained.—4 *pp. Draft.* (387–8.) Lister, iii. 421–5 (*three passages omitted*).

Dec. 8. *John Kilby to Earl of Bridgwater.* Stands right with them; they believe Billiett and Child have betrayed them. What was done last Monday will hasten their work. They intend to rescue Jones out of the gaol. If things are properly contrived they could be snapped at the same time. They will come by degrees to the gaoler's house and when together, if the gaoler refuses to deliver Jones up, they will kill him. *Endorsed.* 'Rec. per Dr. Vintner's man Dec.–9–65 at 11 a.m.' (325–6.) *Seal.*

Dec. 10, Barnet. *Nicholas Bowman to* [*Clarendon*]. Could not wait on him at Oxford as he has been sick all winter. Desired Mr. Wren to inform him what orders and account of affairs writer had received from Elector [Palatine]. Enclosed a great packet to him last week for [Clarendon] from the Elector. Has had no answer during a series of letters to Wren. Encloses an extract of a letter received last post [above, p. 516] with a copy of King of Sweden's to Emperor in favour of Elector. Contrasts the fair dealings of Elector with actions of the confederates.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (327–8.)

Dec. 16–18. *Orders* by the Irish House of Commons [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 688].—1½ *pp. Copy.* (331–2.)

Dec. 21, Dublin Castle. *Sir G. Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. This day the Lords passed the bills of Settlement and Subsidy and Ormonde will give the Royal assent on Saturday. Encloses papers and prints. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (333–4.)

Dec. 28[/Jan. 7,] Heidelberg. *Propositions* by Johan Gloxin, Prince Rupert's counsel for settlement of his differences with

Elector Palatine, submitted to latter on Nov. 27.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 329–30.)

Dec. 26, Oxford. *Clarendon to Sir E. Nicholas.* Sends Christmas greetings by bearer honest Dr. Quartermain. Knows not when they will remove until the next bill; the last almost broke their hearts. All are impatient to be in London. Thinks the King ought to stay on here until those who must attend the term, try the town. *Endorsed by Nicholas.* (Vol. 84, ff. 3–4.) *Seal.*

Dec. 28, Dublin Castle. *Lane to Clarendon.* Sends Act of Settlement which received the royal assent last Saturday. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (5–6.)

Dec. 28, Grange Begg. *Hon. John Annesley to Anglesey.* Received his of 15th on 22nd. Mr. Welden promised to pay writer his sister's rent as soon as he had seen Anglesey. He recovered her interest in Breagh and Nicholstowne which she had lost (as writer did Thomastowne) but for him. Will distrain upon his uncle Wm. Eustace for rent unless he shows by the end of Christmas a paper showing Anglesey is in his debt. (7–8.) *Seal.*

Dec. 29, Oxford. *M. Leyonbergh, Swedish Ambassador, to* [*Clarendon*]. Lorenz De Geer, the Swedish minister and commissary at Amsterdam, complains that on the decease of Abraham van Hoegarden his correspondent in Limerick, Ireland, Mr. Carry Dillon and Dr. Peter Pett endeavoured to seize goods belonging to a Dutchman, above those which were consigned by the above minister. Asks for order to be given to Ormond that none of De Geer's goods or ships be embezzled or taken away.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–10.)

[Dec. ?] *Memorial* concerning Massachusetts and Rhode Island. *Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Col. Carteret concerning New England'. (Vol. 74, f. 262.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxv. 107–8.

[1665. Dec. ?][1] *Memoranda* of several instances wherein clauses enacted and confirmed by H. M. Declaration and the first Act of Settlement are repealed by the second [i.e. the Act of Explanation]. Cites cases of Philip Hore of Kilsalchan, Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan and Patrick Colclough.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 80, ff. 300–1.)

[1665.] [Dec. ?] *Particulars* in Cornbury's hand, for the better managing of the Duke of York's revenue in Ireland. i. A copy

[1] The modern pencil endorsement 'Aug. or Dec. 1663' is inadmissible since the Act of Explanation did not pass the Lords until Dec. 21 nor receive the royal assent until Dec. 23, 1665.

of the proviso in the bill 'now depending' for the settlement of Ireland, to be transmitted to his agent Dr. Gorges. ii and iii. Care to be taken that his title to certain lands be not prejudiced by provisoes for Cheevers, Lord Trimleston and Mr. Bath. iv. Draft of a letter, sent by Gorges to be examined and signed (about satisfaction of the Duke's deficient adventurers, preventing unnecessary legal obstructions, entitling the Duke to the half-year's rent ending 1 May last, from the *custodium* lands). v. Inquiry as to Lord High Admiral's perquisites. vi. Arrangements for a sure correspondence between the Duke's commissioners in England and his agents in Ireland.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 359–60.)

[Dec. ?] *Criticisms* of the Act of Explanation showing particulars in which the Duke of York's interests are prejudiced.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (361–2.)

[Dec. ?] *Proposals* offered to the Duke of York. Refers to petition on behalf of ancient proprietors in Ireland whose estates were in Regicides' hands. Offer either £50,000 to be raised from estates of Catholics in Ireland or £5000 yearly to be settled on him, all other claims to be waived by him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (371–2.)

[1665 ?] *Petition* of Thomas Elyott to the King. States that Charles I about 1628 granted the manors of Meare, Co. Wilts, and Shepton Mallet and Curry Mallet, Co. Somerset, to Thomas Cary Esq. The term of this grant is now nearly expired. Petitioner requests lease for 31 years. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 73, ff. 325–6.)

[1665 *ad fin.* ?] *Account* by William Morton of the King's manor and borough of Woodstock. Brief outline of history. Refers to Spelman's *Saxon Laws and Constitutions*, and to late confirmation of charter of Hen. VI by Charles II.[1]—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 78, ff. 280–1.)

[1665.] *Account of Massachusetts* by [Col. Cartwright]. Hostility of the general court to the King's commissioners. A disloyal faction overawes the rest.—$3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 335–6.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxiii. 82–87.[2]

[1665.] *Address* to Clarendon from Francis Moryson on behalf of Virginia on the occasion of the last ship sailing for Virginia this year.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (389–90.) Ibid. xxxvi. 108–12.

[1] Dated Aug. 24, 1665 (Ballard, *Chronicles of Woodstock*, Oxford, 1896, p. 93).
[2] Endorsed with name of the writer by the eighteenth-century editor of *Clarendon State Papers.*

[1665 *ad fin.*] 'Brun . . .[1] rel[ation of] the affaires of Poland', in years 1664 and 1665, with particulars of the rebellion of Prince Lubomirski.—*Fr.* 16½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (Vol. 83, ff. 339–50.)

[1665.] *Intelligence letter* regarding proposals by M. Terlon to Sweden for two treaties, one for preserving the peace of Germany by a union of the Protestant Electoral Princes, the other for maintaining the freedom and ancient boundaries of Poland. A treaty is believed to be concluded by Sweden, Elector of Brandenburg and England. The negotiation is now much more feverish than before, especially because of General Wrangel's mission.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Copy by H. Coventry. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (404–5.)

[1665.] *King of Sweden to M. Leyonberg, Swedish Resident in London.* Isebrand informed the commissioners that the Dutch have annulled the act of elucidation which he found the chief obstacle in his negotiation. He expected that Sweden should send immediate assistance against Bishop of Münster. The Swedish commissioners insisted on an act of rescission and not a conditional annulment such as Isebrand proposed. They promised if this were done they would proceed as far as it were not contrary to the alliance made with England for trade. The King of England is to be assured of the integrity of the Swedish ministers.—2¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (406–7.)

[1665.] *Memorial* from the Swedes concerning the controversy between the Crown of Sweden and City of Bremen. Gives full details of all the points at issue.—8½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (409–14.)

[1665?] *Articles* (17 heads) discussed with reference to treaty between England and Sweden with marginal comments partly in Clarendon's hand.—8 *pp.* (393–6.)

[1665, *ad fin.*?] *Memoranda* by Downing (i) concerning the business of the Sound. If it is desired from the King [Charles II?] to confirm the agreements made at the Hague last year he shall consider that he will then guarantee to Holland the treaty of Elbing; and that there is a clause in the treaty of Stockholm whereby Sweden might be obliged to take part against England. Also he would oblige himself to guarantee to the French all the privileges, the English now enjoy. (ii) Concerning the Fishing. The salt herring trade can only be set up in England by secretly drawing into England some Hollanders experienced in that trade. Thus King Edward drew the whole clothing trade of old

[1] Endorsement is damaged.

draperies into England and Elizabeth the new draperies. Knows of some in Holland who offered, while Downing was there,[1] to come over.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 108, f. 340.)

[1665?] *William Willoughby to Privy Council.*[2] About five months ago Capt. Gorge, Mr. Samson and Mr. Knight offered £500 for licences for six ships to go to Barbados; they would have agreed to transport 300 men at their own charge or 1000 men if the King would find provisions. The Council agreed. Gorge suggested procuring the help of Sir John Colleton but he persuaded Gorge that a licence could be got without these conditions. Accompanied Colleton to deliver a paper to Duke of York giving reasons to avoid the transport of men. Clarendon refuted Colleton's arguments at the Council. Agreement made for transport of 250 men at their charge or 600 if the King would lay in provisions. The licences were then granted. Through Colleton's desire to take in more partners, the business was laid aside. Knowing the Governor's need of supplies and of information from home, procured a small vessel which has been sent with the help of Knight. Can give a more particular account of attempts of Colleton and Sir Paul Painter to engross affairs of Leeward Is. out of Lord Willoughby's hand.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 140–1.)

[1665?] *Paper*[3] concerning abuses in the victualling of ships and in the issue of bad food through a combination between the Chief Victualler and the Pursers: also regarding defalcations in paying the mariners. It is noticed that for the last 40 years the paymasters under the Treasurers of the Navy have raised themselves to considerable fortunes.—1¼ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 137–8.)

[1665?] *Officers of Navy to Duke of York*, concerning growing debt of Navy, and difficulty of getting further credit for stores. Lack of hemp and cordage. Could not supply fleet next year like one now abroad. Names of 11 ships waiting to be paid off. *Signed* by G. Carteret, Peter Pett, John Mennes, Will. Batten,

[1] He was on his way home through Rotterdam on Aug. 30/Sept. 9, 1665 (see newsletter, printed in Colenbrander, op. cit. i. 290) but Clarendon in a letter to Coventry, dated Oct. 4, says Downing only came back 'last week' (above, p. 510), and Arlington on Sept. 23 said he was then at Court (*Letters to Sir W. Temple*, ed. T. Bebington, London, 1701, p. 31).

[2] William Willoughby succeeded his brother, Francis, Lord Willoughby as 6th Baron on his death in July 1666. He became Governor at the beginning of Jan. 1666/7 and left England on March 11, 1666/7. He had previously been acting as unofficial agent at Court for his brother (see V. T. Harlow, *Barbados, 1625–85*, Oxford, 1926, pp. 164, 179, 180). This 'narrative' was probably written in 1665 or possibly early 1666.

[3] Cf. Pepys, *Diary*, ed. Wheatley, v. Oct. 27 and Nov. 22, 1665. Pepys proposed and obtained for himself the post of Chief Victualling Surveyor to combat these abuses. See also his report in MS. Rawl. C. 302, ff. 46–63.

Samuel Pepys, Wm. Penn.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 140–1.) *Seal.*

[1665?] *Proposal*, under 12 heads, for fees of Registrar to the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement of Ireland.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed*, 'Rec. from the Regr. Coll. Jeffryes'.[1] (145–6.) *Second copy with additional paragraph.* (147a–b.)

[1665?] *Brief Remonstrance* of case of Mr. Stamp, Sir John Cutler, Sir Edw. Heath and other partners in plantation and ironworks in [Enniscorthy, Co.] Wexford. Desire a proviso in Act of Settlement to set aside sentence of Court of Claims in favour of Dudley Colclough's son. Refers to letter of King of 14 Aug. 16[6]3.[2]—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (236–7.)

[1665?][3] *Paper* by Jonas Moore giving reasons for encouraging the scheme to make the River Avon navigable from Christ Church to Salisbury. A rate per ton will soon raise profit on outlay.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (132–3.)

[1665?] *Remonstrance* by Pierre Wanderlaers in name of merchants of Bruges, Ostend &c. requesting Clarendon to procure safe-conducts for certain Flemish ships.[4] Spanish subjects are being brought into English Ports, as enemies of Charles II.—*Fr.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (35–36.)

1665/6, Jan. 1/11. *Copy of Resolution* of the standing committee of the States of Holland and West Friesland for the release of Nicholas Oudart, one of the Prince of Orange's council and Charles Grigand, secretary to Downing, on receipt of information that Peter Cunæus is to be discharged from restraint in England. Oudart to leave the country within 48 hours of his release. Copy of petition for the King's favour, also copy of letter from Downing to Oudart dated The Hague 15/25 March 1664/5, are appended.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 11–12.)

Jan. 3/13, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Acknowledges letter of Dec. 7. Had no scruples about instructions sent from Clarendon not being binding unless signed by the King. His complaint was that Clifford came here with joint powers, but with instructions only addressed to himself. No account of these instructions was given to writer. Clarendon's letter of Oct. 4 told him no instructions could then be given regarding the triple alliance and for the offensive by the Swedes he was to draw

[1] John Jefferys or Gefferyes and George Philips were appointed to the Registrarship in succession to Sir John Percivall on Nov. 14, 1665 (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 663).

[2] MS. wrongly 1643; see *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 200.

[3] See 16 and 17 Car. II, c. 12 (*Statutes of Realm*, v. 568).

[4] Four Flemish ships were brought into Dover on Dec. 15 (*Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1665–6, p. 103).

propositions from them. There was no word of concluding anything. Never complained that these directions lacked authority but that they were not positive enough. When he writes warmly, it is not through want of deference, but to make clear his real apprehensions about the success of his negotiation. Would sacrifice a finger to have had Clarendon's letter a month earlier. Hopes it will have the same effect still but the new French ambassador is expected and the Dutch minister has since offered satisfaction for Guinne and for quitting the Elbin elucidation. Thinks the Dutch have at last let France manage their affairs in this Court. Bjorncloe is well satisfied with writer's powers, but the Regents are in the country. The Muscovite Envoy has gone. Clifford is still at Gottenburg; considers Rear-Admiral Harman could have sent a fifth-rate frigate for Clifford. Mentions a remark of Hannibal Zeestadt at the Hague in a conversation with the Swedish Resident that it concerned Denmark and Sweden to take care that England presumed not too much upon them. Sir Gilbert Talbot is in great haste to have the King [of Sweden's] resolution and advises Coventry to make a journey into the country to draw some declaration from the Chancellor about it.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (13–14.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Jan. 5. *Relation* by George Cartwright of the proceedings of the commissioners since their first coming to Boston, with copies of letters from the King and the commissioners, in reply to the Massachusetts narrative of their transactions.—12 *pp.* (15–20.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxiv. 88–106.

Jan. 9/19, Heidelberg. *Elector Palatine to King of Sweden*, requesting his mediation in disputes affecting the Electoral possessions (*domus*).—*Lat.* 4 *pp. Copy.* (21–22.)

Jan. 10, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Received letters of Oct. 5 and Dec. 10 on 6th inst. Delivered compliments to the Duke and Duchess and letter to Ossory. Sends some prints. [Ossory] took [Clarendon's] letter with him when he went into Madingtowne on Wednesday. Thanks him for intention to favour Sir Connell Farrell.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (23–24.)

Jan. 10, Coulraine. *H. Stewartt to Anglesey.* Asks for an answer to his discourse regarding the Countess Dowager of Antrim's rent charge, in order to close a bargain with persons here. Details. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. Jan. 16, 1665'. (25–26.) *Seal.*

Jan. 17. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Found M. Bjorncloe a few

days ago much more shy about Spain; he asked writer particularly not to inform the Chancellor that they had discoursed about it. Next day the Chancellor read to Coventry a letter from the Swedish Resident giving an account of how earnestly Charles II had pressed that affair. Account of discussion of proposed alliance. Told the Chancellor that Sweden need fear no design of the Emperor's; that England and Sweden joining, they might expect the company of most Protestant Princes; that Charles II would invite Sweden to no friendship that would endanger the freedom of the Protestant religion or Germany; and that he would be as willing to help France at another conjuncture from being ruined by Spain. The Chancellor asked for time. Told him he also had powers to treat for the offensive and asked for commissioners to be appointed. Conjectures that the reasons of the coldness are: first, they do not wish to leave leadership of the Protestant interest in Germany to the Elector of Brandenburg and are awaiting the return of a minister sent to find whether the leading princes are jealous of the Emperor; secondly, they are set upon reducing Bremen and wish to keep France and Spain both in suspense till this design is effected. The Chancellor carefully explained the reasons for receiving money from France and that they were not entirely guided in their policy by a French pension. Account of preliminary conference with commissioners just appointed, chiefly concerning the amount of money offered; said more was given to Denmark because of the poverty of that kingdom. Told them Sweden's help was chiefly expected on land; Bjorncklоe replied that this was difficult because many Protestant princes had not declared against Holland and Brandenbourg and Lunenburgh seemed inclined to Holland. Showed them his powers and the Denmark treaty. They seem not to intend delays and the Queen is hastening a meeting of the senate. Refers to particulars about M. Wydenham sent by Clifford; Wydenham is willing to come to England to satisfy Clarendon as to his capacity to serve him. —6 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (Vol. 84, ff. 27–30.) *Largely deciphered cipher. Copy by Bulteale follows.* (31–34.)

Jan. 20, Cornbury. *Clarendon's will.*[1] Expresses firm belief in Church of England. Bequeaths to wife all his demesne lands in Blunsden, Co. Wilts., all lands at Whitchcott in Co. Leicester and Rutland, and yearly rent of £500 to be paid out of the land and lease at Clarendon, Co. Wilts. for the term of her life provided that she release the land at Pirton to his eldest son. To his son Cornbury, the house and park at Cornbury &c. with command

[1] A very brief later will dated Rouen, Dec. 11, 1674 [N.S.] relating to his papers and writings only is printed in Lister, ii. 489–90.

of the Forest of Whichwood; also manors of Langley, Rumsden and Leefeild purchased from the Duke of York, together with other lands in the county of Oxford, and other manors &c. [*details given*] in Co. Wilts, limited to him and his heirs male; and in want of such to Laurence Hyde and his heirs male, and in want of such heirs to Clarendon's own right heirs. To Laurence Hyde, £10,000 to be paid to him within three months of Clarendon's decease by his executors; also reversion of Whitchcott, also lands and house at Twitnam Co. Middlesex. Hopes to enlarge this fortune if he lives many more years. To his daughter Lady Frances Hyde £5,000 or all his gold plate if exceeding this sum (otherwise to be made up to this amount); she is never to marry without her mother's consent if she be alive, otherwise not without the consent of her brother Cornbury. To his youngest son James £200 a year for life to be secured to him by Cornbury. Bequeaths a gold cup value £200 to the Queen. Lest any charge his memory with reproof, asserts that he has not taken the least sum of money from any man corruptly, nor received any benefit but from the King's Royal bounty and the lawful perquisites of his office and presents that could not be refused without affectation, none of which were received on the least contract beforehand. Gives gold cups worth £100 to each of the two Queens, one to the Duke of York; one to the Duchess of York, considering it not decent to present her with a greater legacy. If the purchase of Christchurch be completed before Clarendon's decease, the £10,000 is to be paid to his son Laurence from proceeds of sale of remainder (98 years) of lease of houses in Longacre Co. Middlesex. Bequeaths his new house called Clarendon House to his son Cornbury, he paying such money as is owing for it. Leaves it to Cornbury's discretion whether he shall sell it. Bequeaths library to Cornbury and desires it to be kept together. If it is wished that any of his papers be published, desires Cornbury first to take the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Winchester, Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, Sir Jeffry Palmer, and Sir Heneage Finch. Appoints his wife and Cornbury as executors and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Southampton, the Bishop of Winchester and the Attorney General to be overseers. Gives a year's wages to all his servants who have wages with him, and a legacy of £5 to other servants. *Witnessed by:* R. Bellings, J. Clutterbooke, Tho. Kippes, John Dugdale and Robert Hall.—5 *pp.* (35–42.) *Each page signed and sealed. Two seals on outer leaves.*

Jan. 25/Feb. 4, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Hopes to

send this by a ship of Hamburgh passing through the channel. Sir R. Southwell arrived here Jan. 16/26. That day 5 English frigates and a fire-ship went by this port and 11 more of the King's ships and a fire-ship on the 6/16th. Three days after Southwell, two clergymen, with the titles of envoys, arrived from France. This has caused murmuring among the people as it is believed they are come to obstruct the peace with Spain. Southwell and they are with the Court at Salvaterra. Sir R. Fanshawe is daily expected. Received his of Dec. 20 by Southwell and willingly submits to his recall and hopes to speak in his own defence. Knows not what Castelmelhor's censure will be. Protests he has been guilty of no crime meriting his revocation. —2 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 45–46.)

Jan. 25/Feb. 4, Paris. *Abbot Montague to Clarendon.* Asks for some provision for Aubigny's debts out of his estate in England. Will endeavour to delay the proceedings of his creditors till Clarendon's answer is received. France seems obliged to fight rather by a point of honour than animosity. Believes there is no ill disposition here to accept expedients for a compromise. Has heard complaints that when the ambassadors were in England, they could never obtain a direct answer as to what England desired. The severity of the first declaration is redressed by a declaration of security for three months for the retreat of the persons and goods of the English. If some light could be given on what England desires, does not despair of a composure. The Queen has given some light into this endeavour on her part; writer has given the King what help he can. If the King's orders give 'us' any warrant towards a further inquiry and discussion of the matter, writer will do his best to contribute to this pious negotiation.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (49–50.)

Jan. 25, Waterford. *Anthony Hoveden and Jo. Hubbelthorn to Richard, Lord Power*, governor of Waterford. Received 62 coats and breeches, 83 shirts, 40 pairs of stockings. Account of distribution to the soldiers. After deducting charges to soldiers, they will only receive about 25*s.* out of their five months' pay. The breeches, shirts, and stockings were more fit for boys of ten years than for men. (47–48.)

Jan. 31/Feb. 10, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* The report that Denmark has concluded with Holland continues. Though Bjorncloe hinted at the inconveniences that would follow if Sweden entered into the offensive against France, Denmark, Holland, Brandenburg and the Duke of Lunenburg, he concluded that a treaty between Denmark and Holland could only be designed against Sweden. He said if Sweden

engaged against Denmark, it would be necessary to begin suddenly before they got assistance from France and Holland. Replied he was ready to conclude a treaty against Denmark as soon as it appeared they had made such a treaty with Holland. States reasons for this. Is acting on the instruction to pursue the directions given to Clifford; will proceed as the exigencies of the affair require and will hope for the King's mercy. Risk of Denmark and Holland keeping the treaty secret until former is in a position not to fear Sweden. Suggests plan by which Sweden with help of some English ships could seize Norway and the Danish ports there. As for the affair of Spain, thinks Charles II acquainted the Swedish Resident with it too early and pressed it too much; since the whole of the Council here have equal voice, any new thing must first be well digested. They complained recently that some 'handlings' of theirs with the Emperor by means of Father Rosca had been made known [by England] to Bishop of Münster who told the Swedish minister. They have not changed their opinion of France. Bjorencklo says the ministers here believe the return of Queen Christina is due to France with the purpose of making trouble in Sweden. If England's interest with Governor of Flanders or the Emperor could prevent her passing either of those ways it would be very acceptable here. Report of an agreement between England and France refuted by M. Terlon, who said that they were near a rupture. Brandenburg has received better and immediate offers from Holland and is likely to accept them. Bj[o]rencklo gives [Wydenham ?] an excellent character; he is specially efficient for matters of trade; he would be useful to send to Moscow. Hopes Clarendon will think of a successor for himself.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (54–57.) *Largely deciphered cipher. Seal.*

Feb. 1/11, Stockholm. *Same to same.* Has received his of [Dec. ?] 24. The Swedes desire him to obtain powers in the same form as were given in the last treaty. Has satisfied them about Hamburg. Hears from Sir G. Talbot that Sec. Morice said the Danish Resident had been promised that the guarantee should be altered, but if it is only for the ratification of the treaty of Roskild, it will give offence here. The Chancellor after the sitting of the Council at which Charles II's letter was read, said he had given such instructions to the commissioners that he could congratulate writer on the end of his negotiation. The French and Dutch are very busy. The Chancellor says that Holland comes much lower and makes great offers; it is reported they will offer Capo Corso when retaken. Because of reports here

about a treaty between England and Holland, Clarendon's direction that an offer should be made not to treat without Sweden was very timely. Talbot desires to meet writer half-way; is prevented by gout and the need of pressing his business. Thinks Denmark and Sweden should first be made England's friends and then one another's. Has given reasons why these ministers will not allow writer to be open to the Danish Resident: he is Zestedt's nephew. Three days after his arrival, the French ambassador said Denmark had made a league defensive and offensive with England. Has not heard of it from anybody else. The Chancellor has told the French ambassador that he hoped a strict alliance between England and Sweden would be concluded this week. The Danish Resident has desired writer not to conclude until he heard from Copenhagen. He agrees that Talbot is mistaken in mentioning the Roskild treaty. After all has been adjusted, will try and get leave to meet Talbot before signing. The commissioners referred to a memorial by Sir W. Swann to those at Hamburg 'to give in a list of what ships they had'; details of an article desired about this business. Suggests Clarendon should think of some person and a project of instructions relating to the common interest after this and the Danish negotiations are concluded. They are surprised here that Zestedt should engage England and France upon a guarantee on different terms without acquainting each other. Desires to return when he has finished here; can give in person a much better account of this place and the grounds of his negotiation than by writing.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 60–63.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Feb. 8/18, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Gives duplicate of letter above, p. 527. Since writing this letter, has waited on Fanshaw and Southwell at Salvaterra and Benavente. Southwell on questioning Castelmelhor what were the crimes against writer, was told he had done ill offices between the two crowns regarding a ship suspected to have the contagion. Southwell has given a full account to Arlington. Went to the Court and asked Castelmelhor to draw up his charge as soon as convenient and give him a copy. The conde replied he had no charge and knew writer guilty of nothing save a miscarriage about the above ship and that he had written a letter to [Clarendon] at the King of Portugal's command, who was angry at writer's manner of proceeding. Appears only to be charged with the manner of making the protest. The common people here who within a fortnight cried out only for peace, now cry out all for war, saying the proposed conditions will eternally ruin them. Strange expres-

sions are thrown out against Fanshaw. *Postscript.* Has received letters from Cadix dated Feb. 4 saying Sir Jerimy Smith passed there with the fleet under his command. He has taken a Hollander laden with figs and a French ship laden with sherry sack. Dutch men-of-war which were lately at Cadix went up the Straits to join with the French.—5¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (51–53.)

Feb. 14/24, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to same.* All public ministers, Denmark, Holland, Brandenburg and writer have commissioners and conferences. Account of Danish Resident's conference with his commissioners, in which he complained of Talbot's not having returned to Copenhagen. Account of a dinner with the Danish Resident; believes from latter's manner that Denmark has concluded with Holland and France. M. d'Estrades wrote it positively to M. Terlon some posts since; the new French ambassador who comes from Denmark assures the Chancellor of it; M. Appleboom writes there are three treaties, one concerning debts, another tolls, and a third defensive and offensive. Talbot in his last letter seems scandalized that the ministers here credit it. Account of a four hours' private conference between the French ambassador and the Chancellor concerning Germany, Poland and England; the ambassador urged that the Bishop of Münster's affair was a colour for a design Spain and the Emperor had against the peace of Germany. Proposal for Swedes to raise an army to act with one being sent by France under Condé. Asks that this be kept very secret. The French ambassador also tried to dissuade Sweden from friendship with England, but the Chancellor represented that their treaty with France was concerning Germany and that more was to be feared from Holland than England as masters of the seas. Account of Coventry's conference with the commissioners and of his replies to Bjorncklo's questions regarding what money would be given. The King of Sweden is sending an embassy to England, but Bjorncklo hopes this treaty now in hand will be finished before they leave, which he believes will be within three weeks. The King of France is reported to have undertaken to pay the Tartars 200,000 crs. a year to be ready to assist the King of Poland. Bjorncklo complained much of the Council of the Emperor neglecting their interest in Poland. Offered the help of England, if the Swedish ambassadors were instructed on this point. They think here that if the friendship of Brandenburg is retained a great part of the designs of France and Holland may be ruined. The person previously recommended for the business of Moscow has been for many years the director

of the trade at Riga. Hopes to get leave to return, but a minister here will be necessary. The money should be ready as soon as the treaty is ratified, otherwise opportunities may be lost.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 64–67.) *Largely deciphered cipher. Extract in* Lister, iii. 425–6.

Feb. 15/25, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to* [*Clarendon*]. No letter has come from England for three weeks, the last being of Jan. 5. The articles have been written out and amendments made are to be presented to the Council today. Believes Sweden will not serve France as far in the business of Poland as they wish, wishing more for the Duke of Newbourg to be King of Poland, than any Frenchman. They would be glad for England to assist him. Could make no reply to this. Has received nothing from Talbot for 18 days; the ways are very bad. Particulars of discussion on article about trade; they are anxious that England should not put fresh taxes on their iron. The French ambassador desired a place in the treaty whatever it was; arranged for him and for all other Kings and states; a place apart left for Denmark. The whole Court is much satisfied at the kindness shown to their Resident in England. Sir Godfrey Lloyd desires to know if the King can use him in these wars; he is with the Duke of Luneburgh.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (68–69.)

[Last date, Feb. 18.] *Abstracts* in H. Coventry's hand of letters received from Sir G. Talbot:

Oct. 22, Copenhagen. Doubtless [Coventry's] friends will have the last treaty with Denmark guaranteed to perpetuity. The King will secure Denmark from Holland by force and from Sweden by treaty or otherwise. Nov. 10. Did not suggest Sweden should part with anything in present possession, merely that Denmark did not want the King to confirm by a new guarantee what was torn away from them. They desire that if the King enters into a league of trade or otherwise with the two Northern Crowns that his guarantee shall be only for the observance of the treaty and that neither shall molest or invade the other. Jan. 14. The most proper guarantee will be for the performance of that league which will unite the two crowns as firmly as if it were made for the ratification of the treaty of Roschild only. [Undated letter.] Has asked Mr. Secretary for new instructions and powers because of M. Terlon's negotiations. A meeting of commissioners of both crowns with Terlon in Schonen is likely. Has suggested that writer and Coventry should meet there also to close treaty of commerce and tender a guarantee that will remove all jealousies. Feb. 18. [Coventry] can assure the

Regency that the King [of Denmark] is ready to enter any stricter tie.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 85, f. 57.)

[Feb.] [*H. Coventry to Clarendon.*] Above abstracts explain what he has written previously. Zestedt never intended England to make a defensive treaty with Sweden. Yesterday the French ambassador showed letters to the Chancellor from MM. Lyon, d'Estrades and Colbert, to the effect that, failing peace between England and Holland, France would break with England. Gives particulars of French overtures to Sweden. France hearing the Emperor intends to send 20,000 men to guard Flanders will try to get his allies on the Rhine to refuse them passage.—1¼ *pp.* (58.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Feb. 19/March 1, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. Recommends bearer, Mr. Sherwood. Gives the Bishop of Münster all assurance of the King's just intentions and excuses slowness of their performance. £25,000 or £30,000 would prevent him from sinking if received immediately.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 72–73.)

Feb. 22/March 4, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to* [*same*]. Has given an account of his business to Mr. Secretary. Consented to an article engaging the King to warrant the last treaty in all parts. Has satisfied the Chancellor about Duke of Holstein, but not the Queen. Details of arguments used by Coventry. Discussed with him a means of bringing Sweden and Denmark closer together; the Chancellor suggested Talbot at Copenhagen to communicate with the Swedish Resident and to endeavour to dispose the King towards it; Coventry to do the like with the Danish Resident and the King in Stockholm. Making war on the Duke of Holstein must be avoided. To treat with Sweden by article for all their commodities would cross their treaty with France but it might be done otherwise. 'The merchant' will have given Sir G. Carteret an account of the ship laden with cannon being returned into the Sound where it must stay till Spring. The French ambassador told the Chancellor he hoped Sweden would make no treaty that would too much prejudice Holland. He said Denmark would not dare to be England's friend further than France allowed and he hoped Sweden would make no treaty that would engage them on one side and France on the other. The building of the fort of Christianpreis by the King of Denmark is likely to breed trouble between the two Northern Kings. Explains why he is particular about formal powers and complains of previous delays by Sec. Morris in sending them; 'if they [Sweden] had demanded them in Greeke, I should at that time have promised my endeavour to satisfy them, rather

than have had the treaty delayed'. Denies Morrice's suggestion that he is aiming at a Great Seal to be made an Extraordinary Ambassador.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 74–75.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

Feb. *Clarendon to Elector* [*Palatine*]. Has not acknowledged earlier several of his letters and transcripts sent by Bowman, because of a fit of gout. The latest received was of 2nd ult. The King considered the Elector's answer returned by Col. Betteridge a rejection of his mediation and has since had a less opinion of the colonel's discretion for making a journey to France on that errand. He was inclined, but for Clarendon's intercession, to let Prince Rupert take all the advantage he could of the assistance of the Elector's ill neighbours. Gloxin has not come to England and Rupert thinks he never will after such a violation of trust. Criticises the articles proposed by the Elector. The King desires first a perfect reconciliation between the Elector and his brother; and that the latter should receive some satisfaction for his just demands. Discusses details of case.—3½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (70–71.)

[Feb. ?] *Warrant* by the King for reprisal of James, Duke of York in accordance with proviso in the Explanatory Act 'that has lately passed in our said Kingdom of Ireland'.[1]—*Copy.* (Vol. 83, ff. 353–4.)

[Feb. ?] *Abstract* of the Duke of York's claims for regicide's lands in columns showing name of regicide, county, acres decreed, acres undecreed, acres now possessed and name of tenant. Total claim is 97,619 acres profitable. Lands undecreed 45,553 acres; in possession 16,677 acres; 'see there hath been injuriously withheld for severall yeares past for which [w]e must pray a temporary possession from the commissioners, 28,856 [acres]'.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (355–8.)

[Feb. ?] *Memoranda* of things to be done for advancing the Duke of York's affairs. Suggests *inter alia* letter to be got from either the Duke of York or Clarendon to Lord Chief Justice Smyth that there be no intrusion upon former's security in Cos. Dublin, Lowth, Kildare and Cork. Refers to Lord Anglesey and Col. Rich. Talbot both being in Ireland, and to conditions as to prizes due to the Admiralty. Tenants have been hindered from paying their rents through swarms of Tories lately being in all parts of the country.—1½ *pp.* (365–6.)

[1] There is a reference to this matter in *Lords Journals, Ireland*, under date Feb. 19, 1665/6 (i. 403).

March 3/13, Copenhagen. *Sir G. Talbot to* [*Clarendon*], sending particulars of the Dane's private articles with Holland against England, ratified by Denmark on Feb. 22. Has sent a copy to H. Coventry.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 76–77.) Lister, iii. 428–30.

March 3/13, Rome. *Henry Neville to same.* Begs him not to believe information that he has said or done anything to discredit the favours [Clarendon] has done him. Rarely frequents English company and is always on his guard. Chooses the discreet and prudent Italians, who would not have a better opinion of writer if he used invectives against the King and his government. There is more gravity and discretion in Rome than in all the world. Since the King's pardon to 'us', writer has been acquainted with no design against the King's affairs at home or abroad. Will abstain for the future from all actions or counsels tending to disturb the settlement of his country. This Court is grown more good and less wise; apart from looking to their money, women, words, and health, little remains of that profound policy which was so much feared in England. This Pope is full of gentleness and devotion, but is not much commended for his government of the Church or the ecclesiastical state. Most here desire to see the end of this Pontificate. The Cardinals complain they are not used in state affairs. The Pope is likely to take no part in the differences which are likely to fall out between France and the House of Austria. He denied in a consistory having sent a blessed sword and other encouragements to the Bishop of Münster. Wrote all particulars of 'our late promotion' to Sir R. Powle.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (78–79.)

March 5/15. *George Stephan, Prince of Moldavia to same,* expressing desire for his friendship. Asks Clarendon to recommend him and his affairs to the King and his Council.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (82–83.)

March 6. [*Lord*] *K*[*ingston to Ormonde*], proposing that hearth money be let for 6 or 7 years at £26,000 to £28,000 yearly. (Vol. 92, f. 82.)

March 7/17, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* News comes almost every week of princes declaring for Holland against Bishop of Münster, as lately, the Duke of Saxe and the Landgrave of Hesse. The conjunction of almost all the Protestant princes of Germany may make the Swede demur a little at entering an offensive since neither the Emperor nor Spain have yet declared for England or the bishop, much less for Sweden. Yet Sweden will maintain the alliance with England and if Denmark blocks the Sound to Sweden's allies, Sweden will send

ships to open it. They are sending an express to England with a letter to the King and instructions to Lyonbergh; the ambassador will follow. Considers he himself would now be more useful in England where the chief negotiation will now be brought. Considers 'some deduction' should be published to the world in reply to the Danes allegations about the affair of Bergen. It is wondered here that some resentment is not quickly shown by England against the King of Denmark. Remarks of the Chancellor to French and Holland ministers: the alliance with Denmark would not advance the war, as whatever Denmark advances Sweden will pull down; nor was it likely to find an expedient to satisfy the King of England and so bring about peace.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 84–85.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

March 8/18, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Receipt of his of Feb. 10. If he had gone to meet Talbot and come back without his consent to the guarantee, it could have done more harm to the business than their not meeting. Can only understand this: Zestet, the ambassador in France made a treaty between France and Denmark, which France undertook Sweden should join. There was a mutual guarantee, but only as to Germany. For this they intended to propose that commissioners should meet on the frontiers and that Talbot and Coventry should also be there, though latter cannot perceive why. Sweden was not content with this. Thanks Clarendon for moving Lord Treasurer on his behalf. Has £100 credit to bring the Major [Wood] to England. Does not know how to take Clarendon's order by Bulteale that he must not think of coming away yet. Still thinks the King ought to have a Resident here to see the articles performed. Asks whether the Major could be sent back to relieve him. The Swedes are entirely satisfied with the powers sent last.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (86–87.) *Seal. Partly deciphered cipher.*

March [9/]19,[1] Gottorp. *Duke of Holstein to same*, asking him to urge Charles II to undertake the pacification of the North and guarantee the security of writer's territories.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (88–89.) *Seal.*

March 12, Stockholm. *H. Cov[entry] to same.* Major [Wood] will be able to answer many questions. . . .[2] If the King gives timely notice what quantity of their commodities he desires, the Swedish companies will be so dealt with that he shall have

[1] Dated March 19, 1666. The Duchy was Lutheran and the date ought therefore to be o.s. but the beginning of the year may have been Jan. 1 as in Denmark. The letter doubtless belongs to the year 1666 (see reference in the following letter).

[2] MS. damaged.

it and at reasonable prices. This is the intention of the 23rd article. It would not be hard for a particular company to contract with the several companies here for the whole commodities of this country. Has no doubt Sweden intends a real and close conjuncture with England. Hopes they will appear to have agreed to as much as he had order to ask them. Talbot is very positive about a promise made by the King.[1]. . . Is sure he is mistaken.[1]. . . Does not know what the meaning of Denmark or Talbot is about the guarantee, nor can he discern what good effect a conference could have had; it might have hindered Coventry from consenting to the guarantee and lost both alliances. Now England and Sweden are allied it will be much more to Denmark's interest to make an alliance with England. Has great hopes that Charles II interposing in the business of the Duke [of Holstein] will bring all into good order. Cannot send promised copy of the answer given to the [French am]bassador; encloses substance of it; it was very civil but signified little. Hopes the treaty is found confor[mable to his] instructions. . . .[1] The ministers intend well and the commissioners have dealt civilly and candidly.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (90–91.)

March 15/25, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. The present hopes of these countries are peace and trade which depend wholly on England. The general aim is to revive their own trade rather than convey a private one for the Dutch.—1¾ *pp.* (92–93.)

March 25. *The Catholic Declaration* to oppose with the sword those who deny the Pope's Holiness as supreme head of the Church.—2 *pp. Copy.*[2] (106–7.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, pp. 62–63, *where for* 'Francis Shanley' *read* 'Hanley', *and delete query after* 'Donnelane'.

March 27. *Sir Rob. Walsh to Anglesey.* Is called upon urgent business into the country. Is pinched for £50; asks for loan till the midsummer term.—1½ *pp.* (108–9.) *Seal.*

[1666. March?] *Answer* to a paper by the Dean and Chapter of Duresme addressed to the King in reply to his letter to them of March 15, 1665/6 on behalf of the Bishop. Discusses in detail the revenues of the see.—2 *pp.* (94–95.)

[March?] [*Ormonde to Clarendon*,] concerning Lord Kingston's farm of the hearth money. [*Encloses letter of March* 6, *above*, p. 535.] A year must be cut off the seven. 'Your son' will speak to Kingston. If properly regulated it will be a good

[1] MS. damaged. [2] Endorsed by Clarendon, '17 July, E. of Orrery'.

bargain for the King.—*Holog.* (Vol. 92, ff. 81a–b.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1663–5, p. 584.

[March ?][1] *Petition* by the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight against Lord Culpeper.—1¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 96–97.) *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1665–6, p. 350.

Statements of complaints against Lord Culpeper: i. On April 1, 1665 Anthony Dowding of Godshill deputy to Thomas Worseley of Bimbridge, Receiver of hearth money in the Isle of Wight, requested Lord Culpeper's permission to inspect the hearths in Carisbrooke Castle. He was committed to the dungeon there from Saturday till Sunday evening, to the detriment of his health and the prejudice of the King's service; the people are thereby emboldened to refuse payment of hearth money.—1¾ *pp.* (98–99.) ii. About Oct. 1663 Culpeper summoned Robt. How, defendant, and James Rice his solicitor, in a Chancery suit, and threatened him to make him give up the tenement in question, called Little Thornesse, to the plaintiffs Joan How and others. (100.) iii. Similar complaint in case of Richard Gard (plaintiff) and William Westmore. (101.) iv. In or about April 1665, Robert Leigh, alderman of Newport bought 11 cwts. of Brazeele tobacco, value £80. Lord Culpeper imprisoned him in the dungeon, forced him to surrender it for one third of its value, pretending that it was prize goods and illegally taken from some of the King's allies. (102.) v. Memoranda of numerous other cases of unjust imprisonment, and oppression charged against Culpeper, including attack on and imprisonment of an officer of the customs in July 1665 who enquired concerning the payment of dues on tobacco in Culpeper's custody.—2½ *pp.* (103–5.)[2]

April 2/12, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Sir R. Southwell has sent Crisp, a merchant, with a packet from Madrid to this Court. He arrived on March 31 and returned April 4, N.S.; the message is kept very secret. Castelmelhor told Crisp that the Spanish negotiations looked more like a comedy than a serious treaty. Great preparations are being made here for a campaign. The English soldiers are now 6 months in arrears; many have lost their lives lately through having to straggle about for provisions. Only stays till Southwell's return. Since his recall, every day fresh irritations are received. The old Queen of Portugal died on Feb. 17/27. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (110–11.)

[1] April is the date assigned by the editor of *Cal. S.P. Dom.* but it is probably earlier for a letter of Apr. 12 (ibid. 350) refers to a report on this petition.

[2] On back of fo. 105 is a quotation from the Act against Tumultuous Petitioning (13 Car. II, St. I, c. 5, § 2).

April 2, Tangier. *14 Articles* of peace concluded by John Lord Belasyse, Governor of Tangier, with Cedi Hamett Hader Ben Ali Gayland, Prince of West Barbary &c.—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (112–13.) *Second copy follows.* (114–15.) *Printed, J. Davis*, Hist. of Queen's Royal Regt., *London, 1887, Appendix D.*

April 7, Fort James in New York. *Richard Nicolls to* [*Clarendon*], concerning the proceedings of the commissioners. Hostility to them at Boston. Affairs of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Criticizes grant by Duke of York of lands near the Hudson River.—8½ *pp.* (118–23.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxvii. 113–20.

April 13/23, Rome. *Cardinal Azzolini to Cardinal de Retz.* Has continued since Bellings's departure to do all possible for M. d'Aubigny's promotion. Still thinks the affair is in a better state than before Bellings came to Rome. The Pope told writer what had passed between him and Bellings on this subject and added that any delay was not to be taken for a denial. The Pope desires Card. de Retz to write to England that he requires information that the English Parliament will free Catholics from penal laws; that the King is secure from danger of a new conspiracy; what revenues M. d'Aubigny will have for his subsistence; if he may be in England in the habit of a Cardinal, for if he may only wear it in private in his chamber it would be like putting a Cardinal in prison. All this was said of his own accord. As to the penal laws, repeated to him 'what I had often said of the piety of the King, his favours already extended to Catholics, of his generous correspondence when he should find himself obliged by this Court'. Begs Card. de Retz to obtain categorical answers to every one of these points. The Pope also spoke of the King of France's desire for the promotion of the Duc of Mercure.—2½ *pp. Translation by Bellings.* (124–5.)

April 13. *Clarendon to Lord Willoughby.* Believes many letters from writer have miscarried. Is always ready to serve Willoughby. Thinks there is not so much danger in those parts from the Dutch as from the French. Thinks Willoughby had done well to stay on at this conjuncture. Hopes this summer will put an end to the wars and then the plantations will be more considered. Mr. Farmer would now be glad to return thither with all submission. Thinks the people of the Island are not well-humoured since so seditious a person as he seems to be, prevailed so far with them. It is a pity Willoughby has no fort or castle to resort to in case of sudden danger. Albemarle assures Clarendon that the £1,000 assigned by the King to Sir T. Muddiford was to be paid by Willoughby. Hopes to hear that

Lord Kennoule and the creditors are likely to receive their money. Willoughby's brother has made Clarendon a great present of wood of Saranam, which is being used for a room in his new house. Asks for some seeds or nuts which may produce trees. Is told the plantation of Carolina will much surpass the Barbadoes. Hopes Willoughby can soon return as he can give useful information about the plantations.—2½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 126–8.)

April 14, Dublin. *Anglesey to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of 21st ult. yesterday. The Court of Claims has made great progress with the work of settlement, but no Protestant can be settled till Ormonde and the Council resolve doubts of the commissioners. Expects many complaints, but when examined not much cause will be found. Many, especially the Irish, will want to disorder the whole settlement; thinks the Act will produce as much settlement as can reasonably be expected from such conflicting interests. The commissioners have proceeded with great caution. Hopes they will be soon able to satisfy the English and most of the others for whom the King has made provision. There is great want of money here; even writer, the King's vice-treasurer, cannot procure £100. The prize brought from Duncannon and unladen at Waterford is only worth £6,500 and the charges will be nearly £500. The army is over nine months in arrears. Hopes a third part of the £100,000 promised will be speedily sent to his deputy Sir Robt. Vyner. Hopes to give a good account of the Duke of York's business: some of the proposed remedies are very improper and is glad Clarendon will not consent to them as they would imperil the whole settlement. Will do all possible for Mr. Mabbott but the bill in which he is concerned still sticks in the Commons. Gave Dr. Gorge inventories of the prize in Co. Mayo. There were *inter alia* over 30 cables and anchors for the Dutch fleet in the Indies. Will obey Clarendon's wish about Mr. Dilkes's suit. This is the tenth suit he has endorsed on the same trust at his own expense.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (129–30.)

April 14. *Act* of the Assembly of Barbadoes 'for the raising a present sum of goods for the needfull publique use of this island', viz. a levy of 8 lbs. of sugar per acre and also a tax upon all houses, storehouses &c. and upon merchants, traders, artificers and retailers of liquors.—3 *pp. Endorsed*, 'The act which the assembly presented lately to the Lord Willoughby'. (131–3.)

April 14. *Address*, by the Assembly of Barbadoes, to Lord Willoughby complaining that he refuses to accept their provi-

sion for the defence of the island. This assembly cannot discover what Willoughby would have. It is he, not they, who delays the King's affairs. Refer to their paper of April 4 in which they disclaimed any intention to set up any militia; the latter is in Willoughby's hands; what they have presented is merely to procure arms &c. to strengthen the militia. Complain of his treatment of the assembly.—3 *pp. Copy.* (134–5.)

April 18/28, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Encloses letter from the three officers who were sent by the English party to solicit their concerns at Court. They were unable to obtain any money for the poor soldiers. Will try to prevent disgusts between the Court and them until Sir R. Southwell returns from Madrid. Schonbergh who thinks there will be no peace between Spain and Portugal desires recruits to fill up these regiments. Officers and soldiers are hoping they will be required for Charles II's own service. The Queen is expected from France about the end of next month. The English merchants have been unreasonably oppressed since Maynard's recall. The soldiers are seven months save two days in arrears. Schonbergh desires the King's service more than any other; he is being much courted by French agents.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (136–7.)

April 22, Arzilla. [*Cedi Hader Gayland to Lord Belasyse.*] Acknowledges letter and gifts. Will ratify and confirm articles. Suggests alteration regarding the arrangements for getting stones. Expedients to prevent casual collisions between English subjects and the Moors in the future. *Copy.* (116–17.)

April 20, Barbados. *Narrative* of the late assembly's proceedings.—2 *pp.* (138–9.) *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, No. 1185.

April 25/May 5, Bruges. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges his of Apr. 13. Will be glad to receive his commands on M. Ognate's occasion. Acquainted the Marques with [Clarendon's] resentment at the difficulties given Sandwich at his landing. He seems to dislike but tries to excuse; so also does Count Marsyn. He is anxious Clarendon should continue his endeavours for the union of the two crowns. He said he had written to the Queen by the last express on the Münster peace. The bishop [of Münster] says that if he had but three enemies, Holland, France and Lunenburgh, or but one friend on this side the sea he would never have been forced into such a peace. Desires to know what face the King wishes him to put on it here.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (146–7.)

Apr. 28/May 8, Florence. *Sir John Finch to same.* Thanks him for enjoining Sir Stephen Fox to make punctual return of the

King's assignments to writer. The Great Duke says that, as London is likely to be the place of the greatest trade of Europe, he thinks of setting up a Florentine House there for venting his silk manufactures, if the double custom upon strangers might be taken off. Suggests it might be done by naturalizing some principal Florentine. Will answer that he will acquaint Clarendon with the Duke's design. Points out inconveniencies: prejudice to the English factory at Leghorn; destruction of trade of wholesale merchants of Florentine silks in London; effect on export of English commodities. Asks what answer is to be given. M. Beaufort has not yet put to sea, but the embarking of foot, horse and artillery makes it appear [the French] have some design on Tangier. If they do, they will have Ghiland on their backs. The Queen of Sweden hearing the Swedes are likely to join England despite French coin, has taken leave of the Pope and resolves for Stockholm. The Pope is waiting till England and France come to blows, before declaring for France. Mr. H. Howard of Norfolk, having visited several Cardinals at Rome, was sent to by the Card. de Retz to acquaint him that because of the differences between the two crowns he could not admit of a visit. Has about 44 English seamen in pay at Livorno according to Arlington's order; 17 were delivered by the State of Genoa on demand. They are impatient for action and want leave to fit out a ship against the French and Dutch. Desires a commission for this. Hears Sir Jeremy Smith has returned to Cadiz with 22 sail.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 148–9, 154–5.)

May 2, Ballycastle. *Ælis,* [*Countess of*] *Antrim to Anglesey,* acknowledging his care in the case against the Stewarts. Complains of hard usage by Mr. Osburne who taxes her with the rent of £6. 14*s.* 6*d.* for a mill she built on his land. It is said that her son and daughter are come to Ireland; has not heard from them. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (150–1.) *Seal.*

May 2/12, Stockholm. *H. Coventry to Clarendon.* Has his of April 13. Presses all he can without giving offence but has not yet obtained audience of the King. Believes they were impatient to hear the issue of the treaty between Holland and the Bishop of Münster. Has received bill of exchange, but it cannot be employed where it was intended 'for neither the character, nor the manner he must have quitted the employment, would satisfy him'. Has placed it with George Shuttleworth, merchant here, who will also receive letters and watch the interests of merchants here until someone else is sent. Account of affairs in Poland which are likely to grow very bad. If the ambassadors arrive

before writer, urges Clarendon to speak freely only with Fleming as Coyet is believed kind to Holland. Is coming by Hamburgh. Senator Bielhe is meeting only with delays in Denmark. They are concerned here that Brandenburgh says Sweden in their treaty with him were to oppose the Bishop of Münster in case he disarmed not.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (152–3.)

May 4/14, The Hague. *H. Appleboom to same.* Thanks for the favour the King has done him. Expressions of affection to Clarendon.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (156–7.) *Seals impf.*

May 6/16, Lavanieza. *Sandwich to Fanshawe.* Has received his of 2nd and 5th by Sir R. Southwell's express. Encloses a letter for Fanshawe from Arlington. Was surprised to find in the letter sent by Dr. Taylor that Fanshawe had been given information that writer brought letters of revocation for him. Should never have concealed such a matter so long had he not believed it necessary for the King's affairs in that Court. Confesses he has such letters but thinks it better not to divulge them till they meet.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (160.)

[May 7/17.][1] *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Wrote a letter by way of Madrid to advise his arrival here. Complains of lack of courtesy. Has been virtually made to pass a quarantine for fear of infection. Hopes to set out for Madrid at the beginning of next week. Is sure Sir R. Fanshaw was otherwise received and conducted. Has received accounts from Southwell and [Fanshaw ?] of their proceedings in Portugal and since at Madrid. Spain is willing to grant the title 'King' in the preface to a truce but will not agree to a peace, pretending that Sandwich comes with orders for English help to compel Portugal to accept the treaty. Refers to letter to Arlington for details; also transcripts of what has passed. Has had two very friendly letters from Fanshaw who referred to Southwell's information for matters of business. Is sorry to hear report that writer brings letters for Fanshaw's recall. Asks for money which he will need at Madrid. Is already at least £3,000 out of purse. Has ordered Mr. Windebank to send wine and pineapples.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (144–5.)

May 9, Kinsale. *Lord Belasyse to Ormonde.* Forced by contrary winds to land at Kinsale. Was brought from Tangier by the *Hampshire* frigate. Announces peace concluded with Gayland, of which the King will not yet have received news. Encloses copy of the articles.[2] Since the retreat of Sir Jeremy Smith's fleet from the straits, M. de Beaufort's is not yet advanced so

[1] From endorsement in Clarendon's hand.
[2] See above, p. 539.

far though it has put to sea from Toulon with 30 sail, 6 fire ships and 8 Holland men-of-war. It is expected he is joining the rest of the French King's fleet at Brest.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 84, ff. 162–3.)

May 11, Kinsale. *Lord Belasyse to Clarendon.* Announces peace with Guiland. Has met with cross winds since leaving the Bay of Cadiz on April 16. Was carried Westwards to the Terceres Islands [Azores]. Put in here last night. Will re-embark when wind is fair for Plymouth, or go by Dublin. Encloses copy of articles; those about stones for the mole have also been agreed to the satisfaction of Sir Henry Cholmley. Good trading effects already observed. Comments on advantages of present treaty over that concluded by Lord Teviot.—3 *pp.* (164–5.)

May 11, Whitehall. *Commission* to Sir Maurice Berkeley and others to examine accounts of Thomas Morrice and William Dodson late pretended farmers of the customs and excise in Ireland. Entered at Signet Office, 4 May 1666.—4 *pp. Copy.* (158–9.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland,* 1666–9, p. 114 (*under date May* 22).

May 16, Dublin. *Anglesey to Duke of York.* On hearing of ill offices in England with the Duke, writer certified his innocence to Clarendon. Is always ready to submit to whatever is most for the Duke's service. If informed through Sir W. Coventry what act or deed he can perfect, will renounce pretences to lands claimed by the Duke.—*Copy. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (166–7.) *Stained by water.*

May 18,[1] Charleville. *Orrery to Ormonde.* Learns from Lane of an expected attempt by the French on these parts. As there is no money to pay the army, requests that the militia be speedily settled. Major Love should be given order to unload the provisions in Choisin's ships [at Kinsale] and put them into the fort. Gives particulars of the garrisons of the coast and suggests improvements at points where the invasion is likely to be made; two small blockhouses on Valentia Island with 6 files of foot in each; the small fort at Bantry opposite Whiddy Island built by writer during the last Dutch War has a company in it; Bandon, a well-walled town has no garrison but 400 militia could be raised, all English and Protestants; Crookhaven fort has only 2 files of men and is in ruins; Innesherkin ought to have 100 men instead of 3 files; Kingsayle fort is a pentagon of earth and a stone fort within, much decayed. In Cork at the citadel and Shandon Castle there are 4 foot companies and one troop; 400 foot and a troop could be raised there as militia. Yoghall has one company; 3 foot companies and 40 horse could

[1] The date of the Clarendon copy has been altered to '18'. It may have been written originally as '25'.

be raised there. There is no garrison at Dungarvan, but 4 companies at Waterford and 3 companies of militia might be raised. Clonmel and Kilmallock have one company each, Limerick five, and one troop. Guns are mostly unmounted and ammunition badly wanted. The militia should only consist of those who take the oath of allegiance and supremacy and receive the Communion according to the Church of England; as the enemies are Dutch and French, fears equally the Fanatics and Papists. Does not expect the French to invade Ireland with an army, but to send a small body of men with a good store of arms and ammunition. Hopes they will not stir up the Ulster Scots as well. Necessity of having a good force of horse. The heads and chief officers of the Fanatics and the nuncio Irish should be immediately secured if an invasion occurs. Explains plan of defence and importance of Mallow and Kilmallock.—5¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Orrery.* (168–70.) *Printed, under date May 25, in Orrery's* State Letters, *Dublin*, 1743, i. 277–85.

May 18, Charleville. *Same to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his by Mabbot. Thanks him for favour in the business of Mr. Leigh. Discusses desirability of sending latter to one of the universities. Such places often teach debauchery instead of learning; one unruly youth will infect more by his example than ten tutors will reclaim by their precepts. Very few young lords born to great fortunes return from thence with much knowledge. Is educating his own two sons privately. Tutors who are studious have no time to supervise the manners of their scholars. In Ireland there are three factions more numerous and industrious than the loyal interests: the Irish, Scotch and English nonconformists. Points out the bad state of the country; the greatest mischief of all is that the Army is unpaid and consequently discipline relaxed. In most parts the Irish have been robbing, in some murdering, the English. Has constantly urged Ormonde to settle the militia, but finds councils move slowly. Cannot take more men on to the King's pay, so a good militia of true Protestants must be raised; estimates number that could be raised would be 3,000 foot and 2,000 horse who would fight heartily on occasion of invasion or rebellion; for many of them have now passed their estates in the Court of Claims. Complains of delay. Encloses copy of his last letter to Ormonde for his own vindication.—6¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (171–4.)

May 19/29. *Sir John Finch to Grand Duke of Tuscany.* Complained many months ago of statements to be seen daily in the printed *Gazette* of this city prejudicial to the King, his master, and his arms. Was promised that the *Gazette* would be inspected

by Senator Federighi before publication. Cites as an example of the continuance of these lampoons and insults, statement that the King had sent a blank cheque to the Queen his mother for peace with Holland by French mediation. Demands reparation. A broker in Leghorn told an Englishman in the public square that Count Bardi, chief minister of state, had written these words in a letter to the Governor of Leghorn.—*Ital.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 84, ff. 175–6.)

May 25. *Willoughby to Clarendon.* Resolved upon a personal expedition with 6 of the best ships in Barbadoes to the Leeward Is. on news received from Nevis of the surrender of Surinam to one Crynsen who has left there a garrison of 150 men. Byam yielded without a stroke and still remains there. Sent a ship thither but does not know what has become of it. Account of attempted attack on Nevis which was prevented by the English fleet which chased the French and Dutch back to St. Christopher's but ran short of powder. If this hostile fleet is destroyed England will gain St. Christophers and the rest of the French islands; otherwise Nevis must be lost. Finds he cannot fit out the projected expedition in time and will send away forthwith a ship under Capt. Morris already fitted and a force under writer's son. *Postscript.* June 3. Would have gone to aid the fleet if he could have fitted out more ships with old Goodson's aid. Has sent provisions and ammunition in two merchant men, who are going to bring provisions from New England. Is informed by the Dutch Admiral that took Surinam that there are 12 men-of-war designed from Amsterdam to take New York, though honest Dick Nicols was still well last week. Has not heard from England since arriving here. This is writer's 4th letter.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (177–8.)

May 29/June 8, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to same.* By repeated applications to the Grand Duke, had the printer of the *Gazette* here clapped up in a dungeon; the enclosed memorial [above, p. 545] explains his motives. Gives details of his discourse with the Grand Duke in addition to the memorial. Interceded for his release, today being the King's birthday. The French redeem 1500 seamen by their peace with Argiers.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (179–80.)

May 30, Carrickfergus. *Lane to* [*same*], encloses narrative of their coming here and their proceedings. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (181–2.)

June 2/12, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Clarendon's books went long since from hence but are stopped at Calais for want of a passport; they went with rackets for Mr. Jermyn. Clarendon

has once more fallen into writer's hands: 'the thing affords that whiche you and I haue need of, commodity for you and profit for me'. Will do his part. Arrived from Bourbon last night. The Queen is in very good health.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (183–5.) *Seal.*

[Last date June 5], Jamaica. *Sir Thos. Modyford to same.* March 5, [1665/6.] Has received his of July 5. Since the Lord General showed Clarendon writer's letter of 6 March 1664/5, Modyford has been able to settle the administration of justice here. Has given Albemarle full details of his proceedings here with reference to Spain. Lacks ministers: the Bishop of London wants Johns, an Army preacher, suppressed; another minister is likely to die through excessive drinking; only three are left for the whole island to do all the christenings, weddings, burials &c. Suspended Povey's deputy from office of Secretary because he refused to live in town, but remained at the Point. The Marshall still enjoys his patent; gives details of inconveniencies therefrom. Clarendon's cousin Ivy has been restored to the council since his marriage and made Lt. Col. of the Clarendon Regiment. Has not settled the Great Seal since the death of Col. Morgan and Modyford's son his fellow commissioner. Their privateers have fired and plundered a Spanish town. Takes no public notice of this action lest he loses them. Has sent them a commission for Qurazao [Curaçao]. [*Postscript*] June 5. The Qurazao fleet is dissolved and only two have come in here; four are joined with two French rovers and gone to seize on their own account St. Katherins, an island formerly English and then called Providence. Capt. John Morris says two others are gone to Tortudos. Expects all will submit when they hear reprisals are granted against the Spaniard. Has had no news from England since Nov. 16 by way of New England. Three days since, heard war against England had been declared in Paris last February—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (80–81.)

June 8, Charleville. *Orrery to* [*same*]. Refers to the mutiny at Carrickfergus and reiterated reports of a rising of Irish in Longford and Leitrim. The officers and soldiers here, in spite of what they have suffered, offered their service to suppress the mutiny. The Protestant gentry and inhabitants of the corporations will give their lives against all mutineers and invaders. Asks [Clarendon] to assure the King of their loyalty. The beacons have just been lighted but it was found to be a fleet of 20 West Indiamen and their convoy sighted off Crookhaven. They brought news that Col. Wats, Governor of St. Christophers, and most of the English there, have been slaughtered by the

French living in that island. Some say the Irish and the negroes joined them.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 186–7)

June 9, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Received yesterday his of the 1st. Will send him a volume of all the acts passed this Parliament as soon as it is dissolved and they are printed. Will take care of Mr. St. John's and all [Clarendon's] relations' affairs. Encloses proceedings of the court martial against the mutineers. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (188–9.)

June 9, Dublin. *Sir P. Pett to* [*same*], giving a full account of proceedings before Col. Spencer, vice-admiral of Connaught, in case of the pretended ship of Hamburg. Reasons why it was condemned as prize along with the goods. Several witnesses swore goods belonged to merchants of Amsterdam and that the captain of the ship had burned the ship's papers. Explains grounds on which writer gave his opinion to Col. Spencer that the appeal should be disallowed as frivolous.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (190–1.)

June 10, Arklow. *Roger West to Anglesey.* Did not wait on him on passing through Dublin; when at Drogheda, he heard of order for all officers and soldiers to repair to their quarters. (192.)

June 15/25. *Memorial* to Grand Duke of Tuscany, by Sir J. Finch. Robert Constable, an English merchant in Legorno is at law with an Italian and his oath is likely to decide the case. A writing has been exhibited by the other party that he ought not to be admitted to his oath not being a Roman Catholic. This would destroy all commerce between English merchants and those who hold such a maxim. Differences of religion do not alter the species of merchandize, contracts, nor right and property to *meum* and *tuum.* Roman Catholics are admitted as sworn witnesses in English courts of judicature. Desires Constable to be admitted to his oath and the advocate and notary making this application against him to be chastised and punished.—2¼ *pp. Copy.* (193–4.)

June 15. *Declaration* by Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland that they acknowledge the King as their supreme sovereign lord in all temporal matters, and that subjects cannot be freed from their obligations of obedience and allegiance to their prince.—*Copy.* (195.) *Original signed by Primate, bishops of Ardach and Kilfinuragh, and 50 others, besides proxies.*

[June 15.] *Three Propositions* by the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland being the same as those of the faculty of Sorbone and other universities received by most Parlements of France in 1663. State doctrine regarding obedience to the King.—*Copy.*

(195v.) *Original signed by Primate, Bishop of Ardach and 43 others besides proxies. Reasons* why the other three propositions (concerning limitation of the authority of the Pope by general councils) were not signed. These were not relevant to the present case and raise issues controverted in all Catholic Universities.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (196.) *Unsigned.*

June 15. *Duplicate* of above declaration, addressed to Ormonde. Thank him for permission to meet in the City of Dublin. At their conference they concurred in a remonstrance and protestation of their loyalty.—1½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Ormonde.* (197–8.)

June 19/29, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Details of Constable's action against an Italian merchant. The whole English factory was aroused by this case. Presented enclosed memorial [above, p. 548] to the Grand Duke, who after a Council sent word by one of the Secretaries of State, that the bill exhibited in Court should be burned and erased from all records, that the Advocate should be severely punished, and that Constable be admitted to his oath. Italian news.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (199–200.)

June 27, London. *Letter to King of Denmark.* Grieves such differences should have arisen between the King of Great Britain and writer's old master, the King of Denmark. Gives historical reasons against trusting the friendship of Holland. Offers his services to preserve a mutual understanding between England and Denmark before any actual aid is given to the enemies of former.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (209–10.)

June 27, Dublin Castle. *Lane to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks for his of 16th. Is trying to get a collection of all the acts printed here. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (201–2.)

June 29, Holyhead. *James Annesley to Anglesey.* Has received his two letters here, but arrived too late for the ship sent by Anglesey. Would have come by the packet boat now leaving but Lord Anger advised him to wait for a little wind. (203–4.) *Seal.*

June 30. *Bonds* for payment of £2,060 to Sir Robert Huntington of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire, on Jan. 1st next, by Clarendon, Cornbury and John Clutterbooke. (205–6.)

[*ad. init.*] July. *Indictment* against John Jennings, of parish of St. Philip's in the island of Barbadoes, for using scandalous and seditious words against Lord Willoughby during May and June last with intent to stir up disaffection, viz. that Lord Willoughby had led the late assembly along by lies and had published lies in the churches [i.e. declaration concerning the

proceedings of the late assembly]. Found guilty by a jury and ordered to 'ride upon an assenegro (or in a cart) with his face to the assenegro's tail' on the 12th and 14th inst. between hours of 11 and 2, bearing a paper on his breast with his offence in capital letters and afterwards to be whipped and imprisoned at the Governor's pleasure.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 142–3.)

[1666.] [Rec. July 3.] *Anonymous* letter to Clarendon, informing him of the bad opinion the nation has of the management of public affairs. The country is at war with almost all the powers of Christendom. Urges him to study more the public good and not his own private concerns. Clarendon is blamed for most of the maladministration. Refers to the Portuguese marriage, Bristol's articles, Dunkirk, abuses in the Treasury, and sale of civil, naval and military offices. *Endorsed by Clarendon.*[1] (Vol. 80, ff. 369–70.) *Seal.*

July 5/15, Madrid. *Sandwich to Clarendon.* Death of Fanshaw through a careless sleeping in cold air. Paid him all friendship and respect both on his own and Clarendon's account. Has bought some of Lady Fanshaw's coaches, horses &c. Has been through ceremonies of public audience and with Fanshaw communicated his business. Has been over the treaty with him and has his advice how to proceed. Details of two meetings with the *junta* appointed to treat with him. They say that Fanshaw brought them the treaty in Spanish with his own hand and might have had it concluded in what language he would. As for Portugal, they did not imagine that an ambassador armed with plenipotentiary authority should conclude that which was not agreeable to his master.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 207–8.)

July 13/23, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to same.* Acknowledges commands from him and the Lord Treasurer by Ald. Backwel. M. Ognati is longed for on this side; the Marqeus is well satisfied at the dispatch of his negotiation. If these countries make use of Charles II's bounty only for the growth of their own trade and not by collusion with the Dutch, it will draw much from the latter. Suggests that some English merchants in these parts should be joined with the commissioners at Bruges. Will send names of three or four of the likeliest.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (213–14.)

July 15. [*Lord Willoughby?*] *to Sir W. Coventry.* The *Hope* and the *Coventry* under Captains Reynolds and Hill arrived June 24 but they are too few and weak and short of men. Finds his

[1] All the endorsement except the date is obscured by the binding of the volume; it appears to read 'Letter of government recd. 3 July'.

accounts of being short of men, arms and ammunition are not believed. Others' tittle-tattle put all his accounts aside. Asks Coventry to inform H.R. Highness of these things. Ships that cannot nose the wind are here but half ships. Particulars of former requests for ships; if these had been granted he would have reduced all the Carribbe Islands. It will be a different task now they are united under a potent French company, which spares not shipping, men, arms, or ammunition. Unless a better course be taken to supply these islands with trade and shipping to fetch away their sugar, the people of Barbadoes will fall into decay, for the Leeward Islands must fall into the enemy's hands. Has done his utmost, however ugly he is represented at home.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon* 'Barbadoes since my lord Willoughby's miscarriage'. (215–16.)

July 16/26, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. Has informed him by eighteen or nineteen different conveyances that the Duke of Beaufort arrived here May 31 o.s. with 34 men-of-war (including 3 Dutch) and 10 fire-ships; 12 or 14 ships carry 50 to 60 guns each but the rest are inconsiderable. He cannot stay much longer on this coast for want of provisions. Beaufort intends to cruise off the rock of Lisbon until the beginning of August and if he meets the Queen [of Portugal] will return with her and strengthen his fleet with the ships that conduct her. Otherwise he will sail directly to Rochelle. Expects Southwell's zeal on behalf of the soldiers will have a good issue; Castelmelhor promises 4 months' pay. Receipt of news of the victory of Albemarle and Prince Rupert. The French report the victory was theirs. *Postscript.* The French fleet is still on this coast. The Portuguese are much troubled at the stay of their Queen.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (217–19.)

July 17/27, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to same.* The first news of the battle came from Holland (always a week sooner than any can come from England) and was much against England. Received at the same time a letter from Sir W. Temple at Brussels of a different tenor, which writer sent to the court. The Grand Duke had also received confirmation of Temple's letter from Antwerp. Protested against leave being given to the Dutch to celebrate a victory but was refused. Celebrated the English victory a week later after the arrival of letters from England and got leave for the factory at Legorn to do the same. Account of disputes about privileges allowed to the Dutch and denied to the English in connection with the celebration; favour shown by the Duke's subjects to the Dutch and affronts to the King's banner. Demanded satisfaction and punishment of

offenders. Got two Dutchmen clapped in a dungeon and the Father Provincial, at the Grand Duke's instance, sent for the Guardian of the Legorn Convent in order to get a severe chastisement. Also had the printer of Livorno imprisoned for saying Prince Rupert was the author of the flight of the English fleet.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 220–1.) *Duplicate.* (234–5.)

July 17, Charleville. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received Ormonde's authority for raising 40 troops of horse and 32 foot companies: all this force will be ready to take the field in 10 days. Has also a good troop of artillery and a good magazine of victuals. In addition to the new forces, there are 30 troops and companies of the old standing army. These 102 troops and companies are good men and well officered. Arrival at Kinsale of rich fleets from Barbadoes and Virginia, above 56 sail and worth three millions of money. Sent a good force to defend them. A spy sent notice that about 15 men-of-war, French and Dutch, which hover on these coasts resolved to waylay them. Went hence to Kinsale in 9 hours and engaged six of the King's men-of-war to convoy the fleets to Falmouth if they ventured to sea. There are 2500 lusty seamen in these fleets all willing to serve against the Dutch. They left on Tuesday last 17th inst. [*recte* 10th]; hopes they have arrived safely. Encloses address to the King and petition to Ormond of the great assembly of Popish clergy at Dublin, which writer thinks full of equivocation [above, pp. 548–9]. Asks him to get Lord Leigh to clear his grandchild's fortune of its encumbrances.—4 *pp.* (222–3.)

July 17, Oxford. *Edm. Gayton to same.* The enclosed scandalous libel[1] was received late on Sunday night. *Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'Mr. Gayton with a libell'. (224, 227.)

July 18, Virginia. *Tho. Ludwell to* [*same*]. Argues in favour of a fort at James City instead of Point Comfort. Begs for one or two frigates for protection against capers.—3 *pp. Duplicate,* with covering letter dated Sept. 17. (228–9.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xxxviii. 120–5.

July 20, Virg[inia]. *Sir Will. Berkeley to same.* If their agent Col. Morrison had not been prevented by Clarendon's illness from seeing him, misinformation would not have prejudiced the country. Heard of war with the Dutch on 3 June 1665. Account of assembly called to decide on a fort; unanimous in favour of Jamestown. Command received from the King to build one at

[1] A manuscript copy of Denham's *Second advice to a painter* (see below, pp. 628–9) is now fastened inside this letter. Internal evidence shows that the poem was written some time after the date of the above letter. There is nothing to indicate the nature of the libel actually sent by Gayton, unless it is the anonymous letter, above, p. 550.

the extremity of the country; the channel is so wide that their guns could not command it. This fort is now almost complete. Asks Clarendon to give Col. Morrison access to him and the Privy Council as their agent and to allow him £150 a year, out of the 2*s.* per hogshead. Wishes more customs were imposed on 'this vile weed' and employed in building forts. Asks him to remind the King of his promise to send flax and hemp men with seed. The assembly has ordered a present of 300 pounds of silk to be sent to the King.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (230–1.)

July 21, London. *Letter to Hannibal Sestet*, Danish Ambassador Extraordinary in France. Has not written for 15 months, chiefly because of Sestet's having turned his heart from England. Remonstrates with him for this change in Denmark's policy which is contrary to her interest and security.—2½ *pp. Copy.*[1] *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (211–12.)

[*c.* July 23.] *Lord Townsend to* [*Clarendon*]. As Sir Robert Paston acquitted himself of his undertaking to the satisfaction of Clarendon and the Lord Treasurer, desires [Clarendon] to receive him. Paston seeks [Clarendon's] advice before moving the King in anything concerning himself.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Rec. 23 July'. (Vol. 83, ff. 422–3.)

July 24/Aug. 3, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to same.* Rich general ships of England lie under the protection of the fortress at Legorn. The Great Duke has confirmed protection of the seamen against assaults by the French. Reports of the Pope's sickness; it is like one of his tricks to delay the audience of the French ambassador who has waited a month. Mr. H. Howard of Norfolk stayed with writer 13 days. The nuncio visited him privately at Sir Bernard Gascoign's. He was treated as Duke of Norfolk by the Great Duke. The nuncio complained of an English minister being in the Factory at Livorno. Told Gascoigne there were three there in Cromwell's time and though he persecuted Catholics, neither Pope nor Great Duke took notice of them.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 232–3.)

Enclosure: Duplicate of letter July 17/27 [above, p. 551].

July 25, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey. *Sir Tho. Morgan to same.* Progress of the fortifications. The French have been very silent, but they sometimes threaten hard that they will assault this island before the summer is out. Thinks they are waiting to see what the Dutch do at sea, before making the attempt. Camps on St. Hilary's Hill with all the forces except guards. Hopes the train bands will do well with the King's standing forces if the

[1] In same hand as letter to the King of Denmark, above, p. 549.

French assault this place. Has completed the Militia troop of 120 horse. A small frigate or two if they could be spared might do good service here. *Postscript.* Hears the governor of Guernsey has secured the perfidious Captain of Chausy. Always tried to persuade the merchants here that he was a knave.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 236–7.) *Seal.*

July 26. *Rob. Leue* [?] *to Lady* ——. Refers to a former letter during the contagion taken by the minister of Lambeth to her at Bletchington. Asks to be preferred to a place by her husband or any other of her acquaintance. Letters will find him if left at his brother Edward's seat in the Six Clerks' Office. (238.)

July 30. *W. G*[*oodman*] *to Capt.* [*Philips*]. The Dutch have been routed in this short engagement and the English are now masters of the seas. They may be discouraged through their admirals being slain or they may have some unknown design. Refers to the *Gazette* for an account of the fighting. (239.)

July 31/Aug. 10. *Conde de Molina to Clarendon.* The commissary Oñate writes from Brussels on Aug. 8 that he has arrived safely. On Friday morning 6 leagues from Ostend a galliot was making for Dunkirk with French horse from Celanda [Zeeland ?] to Calais. They said the Hollanders were beaten, Everson was dead and the Admiral de Frisa had his legs shot off; 75 ships had withdrawn behind the banks of Flanders.—*Span. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (240–1.)

Aug. 4, London. *Sam. Howell to Anglesey.* Account of victory: pursued the enemy and blocked him up in his own ports after destroying 20 of his ships. Hears several Dutch ships were driven on the flats. The country there is in strange consternation and fear of invasion. The Spaniards are said to have an armada of 30 great galleons to convoy their Plate fleet from Mexico and then to lie before Lisbon and block up the mouth of the Tagus. News from Italy, regarding Venetians, Turks and Tartars. The King has returned from Tunbridge Wells where he travelled all Monday night and found the Queen abed betimes in the morning. Court news.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey,* . . . 'Cousin Howell. Rec. the 9th'. (242–3.)

Aug. 9. *Commissioners for Prizes to Clarendon.* Received his of July 7th with enclosed papers, on the 11th. Enclose an address to Duke of York vindicating themselves by a narrative of all that has passed. They have not been misled by Sir Peter Pet's proceeding whether skilful or unskilful. He has not been disrespectful to H.R. Highness, otherwise they would have reproved him. By the pretence of interruption given to H.R.

Highness's offices, those who pillaged much of the gold and silver are likely to escape; the prejudice of H.R. Highness is but a subterfuge of those who have neglected their duty. *Signed by Barrymore, Anglesey and eight others. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (250–1.) *Seal.*

Aug. 11/21, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Received his of July 25 last night. Has complied as far as possible with Lord Hollis's and Clarendon's orders, touching the passage of the lady. As lovers do not endure delay, will be more punctual than usual in point of parting. Has yet received no thanks for the books. Has not forgotten the pictures. Has met with nothing fit to write to Clarendon. Hopes to leave on Sept. 1.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (252–3.)

Aug. 14/24, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. Will obey his orders regarding Sir Conor O'Farel on his arrival. Had a former recommendation from Ormonde in this particular. Is glad of Clarendon's approval of his trying to deserve Ognate's friendship. The Marques will write to Clarendon and hopes to make amends for any of his countrymen's faults. Refers to slowness of their counsels here; knows not what will change them if the news of the English victory and the departure of the Empress fail to do so. The Marques has a natural distaste of the French; he is also anxious for military fame. Encloses a letter sent from Count Egmont to be conveyed with another to the King.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (257–8.)

Aug. 15,[1] Dublin. *Fr. Peter Walsh to Dr. Alonso Salizanes, Minister General of the Friars Minor.* Writer's book, addressed to the Pope, Alexander VII, concerning the history of the controversies and misfortunes of the Catholic Clergy and people of Ireland from 1641 to the present day, seems necessary. Relates his dealings with the Viceroy. Obtained, as a result of letters written to latter three days after being expelled from Dublin last April, not only permission to return thither but also for summoning all the *patres vocales* to Dublin and so for holding the Provincial Chapter here, although the Parliament now lately dissolved, was then sitting. Gives reasons, under 7 heads, why the proceedings of this chapter at which certain elections were made, should be recognized.—*Lat.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (244–5.)

Aug. 15. *Account* by Peter Walsh of proceedings of the Chapter mentioned in foregoing.—*Lat.* 7 *pp.* (246–9.)

[1] The date in MS. is '18 Kal. Sept.' which, in the Gregorian Calendar, would be equivalent to Aug. 5, o.s., but since the Irish Parliament referred to in this letter was not dissolved until Aug. 7, 1666, it would appear that Walsh was using the old style or Julian Calendar.

Aug. 17/27, Mariemont. *Albm^es* (?) *de las Telles*(?)[1] *to* [*Clarendon*]. Thanks for favours. Perceives by a letter shown him by Chevalier Oignate what [Clarendon] has contributed to the good issue of his negotiation. Begs him to continue his care of this affair, by which the subjects of both lands cannot fail to benefit. —*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.*[2] (Vol. 84, ff. 259–60.)

Aug. 19/29, Tangier. *Col. H. Norwood to Clarendon.* Has tried by sea and land to give frequent accounts of Tangier especially since Gaylan's defeat at Alcasser by the King Taffaletta. Fears all those sent by land have miscarried. Has had nothing since arriving here in March. Particulars of war against Gaylan; help sent to him from the garrison. Overtures made by the Alcaide of Tettuan (who was lately M. Antoine, a French consul turned Turk). Replied that agreement would be easy as there had never been any difference between the King of England and the Kings of Fez and Moroc. Five days ago Gaylan wrote that the enemy had retreated to Fez with great loss. The garrison is more healthy than ever. The mole would make a good harbour in 12 months' time, but for want of money and Sir H. Cholmlye's order 'to begin a great passage for cash'.—4 *pp.* (261–2.)

Aug. 21[/31], Cleves. *Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg to same.* Acknowledges letter of July 3. Is glad the King is not averse to his efforts to secure peace. As his secretary has been received as an envoy, is willing to send Christopher à Brandt to negotiate peace. Asks for full confidence to be placed in him.—*Lat.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (254–6.)

Aug. 25, Dublin. *Peter Walsh to* [*same*]. Has not written for 12 months knowing [Clarendon's] displeasure with him. The Lord Lieutenant has lately shown him a line or two from 'your lordship' relating to writer. After 'your' departure from Moor Park 13 months ago, said he would wait on 'you' at Tuitnam but failed through the sickness and 'your' sudden departure for Salisbury. On landing here addressed himself to the Lord Chancellor to mediate for him with Orrery. Failing with latter, gave up that business and applied himself 'to the quieting of a disaffected, peevish, and factious clergy'. Will send soon a narrative of their congregation, his exceptions to their Remonstrance, reflexions on their three propositions and an answer to their reasons for not signing the other three. The holding of the Provincial Chapter of the Franciscans here and the concomitant intrigues have taken up all his time. They have prevailed so far in the Chapter by the Lord Lieutenant's prudence and Fr. Mark Browne's obedience, that they have got the chief government

[1] Signature almost illegible.

[2] Endorsement illegible.

of the order here, and the subordinates too in many places, into secure hands. As Ormonde's answer to the General of the order, sent open to 'your lordship', relates to writer's further relation both of events here and 'what is further yet expected out of Spaine', writes all concerning both in two Latin letters [above, p. 555] to the General; sends both open by Fr. Patrick's way to Fr. Browne to be delivered for your lordship's perusal and delivery sealed to Fr. Browne for the General. Asks that £50 of the £100 'your lordship' was to see paid to writer according to Fr. Carron's directions, shall be paid to Fr. Browne 'for the settling of the government of the order in persons faithfull to the King'. Gives particulars of his writings and controversial works. Is waiting to see what the divines of Lovaine reply to Fr. Carron's book.—4 *pp.* (263–4.)

Aug. 25. *A. Baker to Anglesey.* Has been at Stackpoole since Saturday last; is now at Hentland. Looks upon her nephew as an undone man if Anglesey's timely advice does not interpose. Lady Sussanah left Stackpoole three weeks ago. Other family news. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (265–6.) *Seal.*

Aug. 28. [*Major Philips*] *to same.* Has received a letter of 18th inst. The £50 about which Anglesey wrote to Sir R. Vyner, was paid instantly. The coal fleet has not come in; it is said they have been some days on the way from Newcastle. The fleet at Sole Bay are waiting for a wind to sail for the Holland coast again. The Hollanders at first seemed as if they would come out, but then went in again. Several land officers have been aboard. Capt. Forster has been at Red Deer Lodge in Lincolnshire nearly a month. Mr. Robert Annesley is meanly married to one Munck's daughter. He is a dyer in Prince's Street. Total deaths last week 266, of which 30 were of the plague. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (267.)

Aug. 28/Sept. 7. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Has received his of July 19. Particulars of case involving Messrs. Man, Dethick, Longland and Beal. Will send the garden seeds for Lady Clarendon. Account of interview with the Great Duke about the Protestant minister in Legorn. Cardinal Francesco Barberini has recently written about the non-redress of this grievance upon reiterated complaints of the nuncio. The Duke said he had to satisfy the clamours from Rome, but would consult the Cardinal about Finch's complaint that three preachers were allowed to remain there in the time of the Usurper, who executed the penal laws against Catholics while Charles II winks at laws and indulgently treats Catholics. Complained to the Duke about the treatment of Mr. Lee a merchant who was threatened with imprisonment, being security for Tho. Canham of London to

whom two chests of silks were sent by an Italian. The case will probably be annulled. The Cardinal refuses to press the case of the minister at Legorn as the Pope is sick, lest the Pope dying might not leave a cardinal's cap in the family. Has sent a relation of affairs here in cipher to his brother to be given to Clarendon.—6¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 268–71.)

[1666, Aug. ?] *Account* [by Finch] of affairs of Italy.[1] The trading cities Florence, Genoa and Venice do not wish the dominion of the sea to be in one hand. They all have houses in Amsterdam and writer believes the great ones have interests in the Dutch East India Company. The State of the Church wishes better to England than to the Dutch. The Pope is sick and the French King hopes for the election of a Pope of his own. Has an agent at Rome and has sent his news constantly to Arlington. The Great Duke has asked him to transmit the merchants' capitulations for setting up a Florentine house in London.—2 *pp. Copy.* (325–6.)

Sept. 1/11, Madrid. *Sandwich to Clarendon.* A Latin translation of the Thirty Years' Truce signed by Fanshaw is to be presented for signature and a positive answer required whether writer will sign the whole treaty or not. If he refuses, they will end the negotiation. They are encouraged to this by letters from the Conde de Molina and M. Ognate. Duke of Medina [de] las Torres urges him to sign. Discusses terms of the truce. Cannot grant alteration of the truce, even if the word King were granted, without consent of Portugal. Knows the French are anxious for this point to be obstinately insisted on.—5½ *pp.* (272–5.) *Largely deciphered cipher. In full in* Lister, iii. 436–40. *Copy*[2] *of above, unciphered and with minor differences.* (281–3.)

Sept. 1/11, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*same*]. Heard yesterday from Wm. Searchfield, deputy consul in Terceira, that about Aug. 14/24 seven Dutch East India ships anchored at Fyall in the Azores. They are unlikely to go home while the English fleet lies on their coast. Two French men-of-war landed 160 English at Fyall from St. Christophers. 60 had already landed at Terceira. Searchfield desires relief as his factory cannot support them all. These people report the French have 20 frigates about the Caribee Is. Intrigues in the Portuguese court by Castelmelhor's enemies and the Spanish faction. The Spaniards have plundered in Alenteixo but done nothing considerable. An English ship the *St. George*, William Baxter master, arrived lately from Cadix to carry away the Marq. de Liche being sent

[1] Probably the unciphered copy of the message referred to in preceding letter.

[2] See below, p. 559.

by the Duke de Medina Cely. The plot was discovered, the master imprisoned, and the ship and goods likely to be confiscated.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (276, 278.) *Another version follows.* (279–80.)

Sept. 2, Saturday.[1] *Maj. H. Phillipps to Anglesey.* The Dutch fleet is abroad and upon our coasts. Our Fleet weighed anchor yesterday morning, and was about 7 leagues from them. We cannot come at them the wind being so high. Hears 150 colliers came in today. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. 7th. Answ. 8th'. (Vol. 77, ff. 329–30.)

Sept. 4, Charleville. *Account* of Ormonde's progress from Kilkenny to Limerick and Charleville.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 284–5.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, p. 205.

[Sept. 12.] *Account* of Ormonde's progress to City and Co. Cork.—1½ *pp.* (286–7.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, p. 208.

Sept. 13/23, Madrid. *Sandwich to Clarendon.* Thanks him for a letter and his friendship. Has collected together his discourse with Fanshaw about the points of his treaty excepted against in England. Will send them in cipher by the next post. Sent a long letter in cipher the other day, duplicated by different ways. Will try and have the wine for Lady Clarendon shipped at S. Sebastian's.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (288–9.)

Sept. 14/24. *Clarendon to Sandwich*, discussing questions raised in connexion with signing the treaty with Spain. (i) If a suggested memorial produces no good effect he is to sign without Portugal, but must first inform them by an express and afterwards advertise Southwell of it and that there is no intention of abandoning them. This is only to be done if Spain is inclined to conclude a closer treaty of alliance with England or will sign the reformed treaty of commerce. (ii) Answered in former. (iii) Endeavours to be made through the Emperor's ambassador to dispose the King and Council to consent to the point of Portugal and to advance the credit of the Duke de Medina de las Torres. (iv) If Spain does not show more esteem for the friendship of England than hitherto, new measures will be taken before the end of winter. England can make France a friend even to obtaining what is desired from Holland. (v) No further instructions can be given with reference to Portugal; if by mutual yielding there is new hope of agreement it can best be done by intercourse with Southwell, who may be sent for to come to Sandwich. (vi) No new instructions can be given about a treaty of nearer alliance. The King will help them against

[1] Sept. 2, 1666, o.s. was a Sunday.

their enemies. They must give particulars of the help required. Sandwich is sufficiently instructed how to treat. No warmth can be expected at that Court while they continue to believe France their friend. The treaty of commerce should be signed to keep Spain from being declared enemies. Any new alarms of depredations in Jamaica must be answered as proceeding from pirates. —1½ *pp. Holog. draft.* (Vol. 84, ff. 290–1.)

Sept. 14. *Lady Masserene to Anglesey*, asking him to explain case of their few remaining acres in Lowth to the Lord Chief Baron beforehand. Gives details. Her son cannot arrive till tomorrow night. (292–3.) *Seal.*

Sept. 18/28, Florence. *Sir John Finch to Clarendon.* Clarendon's of Aug. 17 arrived open as all do that come not by way of Venice. Has sent the garden seeds for Lady Clarendon by Andrew Grove. The princes of Italy fear the monarchy of the sea being settled on Charles II, as it can never be wrested from him, and so favour the Dutch. The Italians' estates suffered by the King's late success. Printed several hundred copies of the relation [of the success] in Italian, which were only pleasing in Rome as the priests are unconcerned in trade and irreconcilable enemies of France. It has rendered the King's name terrible to all. News from the Levant of the punctual observing of the English peace with Tunis and Algiers. The Irish have no man of reputation enough at Rome to act anything there, since Andrew White went to Paris. They complain of persecution in Ireland but are not believed. As the Pope is certainly very weak, the only design at Rome is providing a successor. Efforts of the French and Spaniards. Report of the taking of a Genoese Levant convoy by the Venetians. The deputy consul of Livorno says that three men attest that Cornelius Offlan an Irishman in the garrison, said unprovoked in an English public house where several seamen were drinking that Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory was a whore, and her mother too, and that the present King was turned Roman Catholic. Informed the Great Duke that these words were treasonable by English law.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Sept. 28'. (294–5.) *Duplicate.* (299–300.)

Sept. 18, Castle Elizabeth, Jersey. *Sir Tho. Morgan to same.* Progress of the defences about the bowling green. Has ordered repairs at Castle Mount Orguile and upon the fort near St. Aubin. Has only received £1000 for the fortifications since coming here; has laid out his own money and what he could borrow to keep the work going. Asks that Serjt Barcroft be ordered to expedite the payments for the work. Hears that M. Beaufort with his fleet is at Bell Isle and Rochell; they give it out as though some

design was in hand; a considerable body of foot is quartered near Rochell. Orders given by the French King to keep in readiness on the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, barks and vessels of 20 and 30 tons; also all soldiery there with 5 or 6 days provisions. Believes any attempt made will be on Ireland or Jersey. The forces here are in good posture and cheerful. *Postscript.* Sept. 19. Writer's and Capt. Jermyne's little privateer has just returned from Land's End; it encountered a Flushing man-of-war of 16 guns and put it to flight. The captain sighted a considerable fleet on the 16th, sailing W. which suddenly steered E. Gilbert Millington died in prison some weeks since; Sir Hardress Waller is expected to follow him. Hears the King's success in the Vlye put the French off from their design on Jersey.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (296–7.) *Seal.*

Sept. 25/Oct. 5. *Sandwich to same.* Sends account of his discourses with Fanshawe. Arrival of Southwell. It has been agreed that latter shall return forthwith to Lisbon and do his utmost in pursuance of Arlington's letter of Aug. 23. Perceived from Southwell that Portugal was very eager to join in a league with France against Spain . . .[1]—2 *pp. Duplicate.* (298.)

Sept. 27. *S. Barwick to* [*same*]. Was much favoured here by Lord Willoughby. Gives account of Willoughby's services to the King and his final enterprise. Henry Willoughby, his Lieut. General, is in the Leeward Islands where he was sent by his uncle with 600 men to join with the English there to regain St. Kitts. He is left to succeed Lord Willoughby and until he arrives, Col. Wm. Willoughby is deputy governor. Complaints against His Excellency were due to the malice and ignorance of his enemies and their attempts to pervert justice. At present no one is allowed to say Willoughby is dead, but there are murmurs and disputes that he has no power to appoint his successor. Hopes they will be able to prevent the hot-heads from breaking into action. The great seal for the Carribee Is. is with Lord Willoughby. Danger from the French. Need of supplies.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (357–8.)

Sept. 28/Oct. 8, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. The Marques solicits him to represent to [Clarendon] Spain's good intentions. Finds little argument for this in their present delays, which are much censured here. Thinks they are waiting for peace between England and Holland before engaging in a war with France. They also reckon that if England makes a peace with France, they can by making over these countries to the Emperor, throw off the war upon other hands and enjoy the pleasures of Spain and the riches of the Indies without share in

[1] A few lines follow in Southwell's cipher with Arlington; not deciphered.

the danger and charge which this spot of ground has so often given them. Believes also that Spain wants this war to end with some balance in the power at sea between England and the Dutch. Expects they will be ready to help in a war with France next spring. Is confident Holland will not be able to hold up the war for another year, though they may be safer from revolts at home through the failure of Buat's business[1] by the youth of the Prince.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 301–2.)

Sept. 29, Barbados. *Council of Barbados to Clarendon.* Lord Willoughby after the arrival of two ships of the Royal Navy, went in person on July 18 to reduce St. Christophers. A hurricane dispersed his fleet before he arrived there. Only two ships are known to be safe and it is feared his Excellency is lost. Asks him to solicit the King for a speedy supply. *Signed by Will. Willoughby and 9 others.*—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (307–8.) *Seal.*

Sept. 29, Whitehall. *Commissioners for prizes to Col. Norwood.* He is to repay to Lord Bellasyse's receivers in Tangier, any prize money used for paying the garrison. He is to assist persons appointed by Bellasyse to collect such money. Bellasyse is accountable for it to writers.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (303, 306.)

[1666. Sept. ?][2] *Petition* to Charles II by the Governor and Company of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Refer to previous addresses by their agent. The King saved them from envious neighbour colonies by stretching forth his 'princely and patent hand' and by defining their boundaries in a late grant. Beg restoration in full of tracts of land bestowed by the late grant, viz. the Narragansett country and the Eastern boundary which the Royal commissioners have fixed 3 miles short of the line expressed in the charter. *Signed* 'William Brenton'. (Vol. 74, ff. 257–8.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, l. 153–6.

Oct. 2, Southampton House. *Lords Southampton and Ashley to Clarendon*, recommending case of Mr. Peck who was voted £3,443. 12*s.* 5*d.* by Parliament. The sum was charged on the Excise but payment interrupted by the King making the payment of £10,000 to the Duke of York the first charge on the Excise.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 241–4.) *Seal.*

Oct. 5. *Clarendon to Sir J. Finch.* Acknowledges his of Sept. 7 and extract of what Finch wrote to his brother. Mr. Man was recommended by a very honest gentleman but Finch is only to protect him if he is in the right. As regards the minister, the

[1] See *Cal. S.P., Venetian*, 1666–8, pp. 63, 67 n., 92.

[2] See below, p. 566 note (a wrong date had been assigned by a modern hand to the original).

King does not expect less connivance by the Great Duke than afforded to English subjects in the time of the Usurper. Finch is to say that the King commands him to take a private house in Ligorne and to have his own chaplain to officiate there. The merchants could resort to Finch's chapel instead of to one of their own and might be willing to pay the rent of Finch's house. The King is indignant at this treatment and in future Roman Catholics may find less indulgence in England. The Duke's agent here will be sent for and expostulated with. The King's resentment will also be made known to the Superior of the Jesuits and some other orders and they shall be advised at their peril to allay that spirit.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 84, ff. 309–10.)

Oct. 9/19, Florence. *Finch to Clarendon.* Encloses a memorial from the Great Duke for setting up a Florentine house of trade in London. Explains delay in sending it. Thinks it unreasonable to expect the King or Council to attend to it now after the firing of London. Has got the Great Duke to send outside the mole two empty Dutch vessels which were reported to have a design to fire the English general ships here. The Pope has left for Castel Gandolfo and promised Cardinal's caps to the ministers of France and Spain for the Dukes of Vandosme and Montalto. News from Rome. Sir Andrew White is returning from Paris.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (311, 314.)

Enclosure: Memorial by Andrea del Rosso for permission to set up a house of trade in London. He is not willing to be subject to greater impositions than native English merchants. He desires to exercise his own Catholic religion without molestation.—*Ital. with English translation.* (312–13.)

[*c.* Oct. 9.][1] *S. Mavericke to Col. G. Cartwright* . . . at the Talbot in the Strand. Gives an account of the proceedings of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts on receipt of the King's letter to them.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 385–6.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Col.*, 1869, xl. 126–9.

Oct. 14. *Earl of Bristol to Charles II*, imploring pardon for all his offences of indiscretion and passion.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 315–16.) Lister, iii. 441–3.

Oct. 22, Boston. *Capt. Tho. Breedon to Clarendon*, giving an account of affairs here according to Maverick's directions. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (329–30.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xli. 129–31.

Enclosures: i. *Memoranda* of documents referred to in previous letter. (331.) Ibid., p. 131. ii. *Copy* of petition presented to the

[1] Dated in pencil by W. D. M. '1665?' but cf. letter to Sec. Morrice, Oct. 9, 1666. *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, No. 1288.

General Court assembled in Boston, urging moderation lest further resentment of the King be incurred.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 327–8.) Ibid., pp. 132–4; *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, No. 1301. iii. *Copies* of papers in the case of Corbett. (332.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 1869, xliv. 138–9.

Oct. 23/Nov. 2, The Hague. *H. Appleboom to the Swedish Ambassadors in London.* Discusses the various interpretations of Charles II's answer to States General by the trumpeter. His declining a neutral place or to treat with all the allies jointly is looked upon as tending to work mistrust between the States and their allies. Details of other difficulties in the way of peace. The States hope the Swedish ambassadors will continue their negotiation for peace and press for the King's consent to a neutral place as a condition *sine qua non*. They believe the war cannot be continued without exposing England and Holland to the Roman Catholics.—3¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (333–4.)

Oct. 24. *Lords Southampton and Ashley to Clarendon*, enclosing a transcript of their letter to the Speaker on behalf of Mr. Pecke.[1] (Vol. 83, ff. 269–70.)

Oct. 24, Fort James in America. *R. Nicolls to* [*same*]. Refers to letters to Duke of York, Sec. Morrice, and Sir W. Coventry for a fuller account of affairs. Desires his recall.—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 335–6.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, xxxix. 125–6.

Oct. 26/Nov. 5, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to same.* The Marques complains of the seizure of ships of traders of this country by privateers in contempt of their passes from the commissioners of Bruges. The Conde de Molina will represent particulars. The exemplary punishment of the privateers is desired.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (337–8.)

Oct. *Clarendon to Southwell.*[2] Has received his letter of Aug. 24 and seen later ones to Arlington. Cannot blame the Portuguese for being resolute as to the style, but there is a danger that Spain will enter into a triple league against England. France is promoting the obstinacy on both sides; England's part is to procure a reconciliation between Spain and Portugal. If the latter engages never to make their own peace without the consent of France it will dissolve their friendship with England. Spain is pressing for the signature of the treaty made by Fanshaw and until this is done Sandwich's negotiation is hindered. They would be willing to lengthen the truce to 40 years

[1] See above, p. 562.

[2] This letter is referred to in Arlington's letter of Nov. 6. *Arlington's letters*, ed. Bebington, ii. 205.

and the Emperor will join in the guarantee. A memorial has been prepared to be delivered by Sandwich urging the allowing of the title and that the King preserves his amity with Portuguese to keep them from throwing themselves into the arms of France. Bp. Russell is sent to Portugal to satisfy the King and Castelmelhor that England will preserve the interests of Portugal whatever is signed with Spain by Sandwich. Southwell is to confirm this confidence in them and prevent their nearer conjunction with France. Denies reports spread by the French that there will quickly be a peace between England and France. Details of the wrongs done by France. There is some hope of a peace with Holland. Asks for information regarding the divisions in Portugal. Has seen Southwell's letters from Madrid which make most of the foregoing unnecessary. Asks Southwell to correct any of writer's misconceptions. Asks him to sound Castelmelhor about the release on three months parole of Marq. de Liche and Don Anuelo de Guzman which Charles II would take as a great favour. The French first fomented the Dutch War and publicly and underhand do all the prejudice they can towards England.—9 *pp. Copy.* (317–21.)

Oct. *Charles II to* [*States General*]. Acknowledges their letter of 16th inst. by their trumpet. Thanks for delivering Sir Wm. Berkley's body to his kindred.[1] Laments that no advance is made by them in reply to his letter of 14th ult. concerning peace. Denies that he refuses to listen to proposals for peace. Desires to prevent further effusion of Protestant blood. Rehearses English point of view of events and grievances leading to war. Asserts that his successes make him more obliged to desire a peace. Rebuts particular points in which he is alleged to have rejected overtures, including the French ambassador's proposals and the negotiations at Paris between Lord Hollis and M. van Beuningen. Just before Hollis's departure after great importunities by the French for Hollis to listen to a fresh project, Van Beuningen made the same overture for a peace as seems to be made now: that satisfaction may be given on either side for damages done during the war, or that both sides may acquiesce with what they are possessed of at present. Hollis said that England was not the aggressor and that it was first necessary to resolve when the war began and by whom; he advised (as he had himself no authority to treat) the Dutch to send a person to England to make and explain propositions for peace. No categorical answer can be now made to those terms until they are explained. His fleet would not have entered the

[1] He was killed in the battle of June 1–4, 1666. This paper is bound up with papers of 1665.

Port of Bergen, if the Danes had not invited it and asked to be allowed to share in the spoil. Will accept the mediation of Sweden with reference to France and Denmark. Does not desire the Dutch to change their government or lessen their authority in their own dominions; expects them to observe the rules of decency and not to injure and oppress their allies and punctually to observe the last treaty. Expects a moderate sum of money to recompense damage to his subjects.—9¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 83, ff. 263–8.)

Oct. *Bishop Russell's instructions.* Difficulties about the signing of Fanshaw's treaty and the misrepresentations of the French in Spain. Russell is to assure King of Portugal of Charles II's loyalty to his interests; and that it is believed the stronger part of the Council at Madrid are jealous of the French and will enter into an alliance with England. A peace with Portugal is necessary for this. The Emperor concurs. A full answer has been returned to Madrid concerning the confirmation of Fanshaw's treaty, the obligation under the law of nations to confirm it, and the question of the title of 'King'. Sandwich has been instructed to gain time and to desire a pass to Portugal to try to persuade them to accept the terms, if he discerns Spain is likely to close with France. Fanshaw in the first instance was sent to Spain at the earnest desire of the King of Portugal and the Queen Mother and was fully instructed about the terms they would accept. Charles II was displeased with what Fanshaw did but latter declared in his excuse, that he had obtained more advantageous terms than he had direction for at Lisbon.—3¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 322–3.)

Oct. *Southwell's instructions.* The divisions in the Portuguese court are to be represented as likely to expose the nation and crown to their enemies. He is to request permission to visit Don Pedro and deliver a letter from Charles II. Detailed instructions as to arguments to be used with him for reconciling the differences. *Draft by Clarendon.* (324.)

[Oct. ?] *William Brenton and William Baulston to Clarendon*, requesting his interest on behalf of enclosed copies of petition and papers [above, p. 492] sent last year with Col. Cartwright. Ask him to give the King the enclosed petition.[1]—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Rec. January'. (Vol. 102, ff. 6–7.) *Copy, with addition of John Clark's name.* (Vol. 84, ff. 385–6.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xlix. 151–3.

[Oct. ?] *Charles II to [Council of Spain?]* Is much troubled to

[1] Probably that calendared above, p. 562, to draw up which a committee was appointed, Sept. 4, 1666 (*Records of Rhode Is.*, Providence, 1857, p. 153).

hear from his Extraordinary Ambassador at Madrid, that the ratification of the treaty lately signed by Sir R. Fanshaw deceased,[1] is insisted on as a preliminary to any further treaty between the two crowns. Gives details of circumstances in which Fanshaw was sent to Madrid to mediate peace between Spain and Portugal and the difficulties raised by Spain about restoration of Tangier and Jamaica. Charles II's overtures being thus repelled he sought the assistance of a powerful ally [France] whose interest would be to support the war which would bring great benefits to his own unlimited designs. After many importunities the King of Spain, about a month before his death, referred the determination of the whole difference between himself and Portugal to Charles II. On the death of the King of Spain the state of affairs being different, Charles II forbade his ambassador to proceed further until Portugal had been prepared. He was then astonished to receive two treaties signed by the ambassador at Madrid, one for commerce, the other wholly relating to Portugal. Sandwich was immediately despatched as ambassador extraordinary to Madrid. There is no difference upon the treaty of commerce. Argues on other treaty, that he is not bound to declare himself till he has heard the reasons of both sides. At Salisbury in reply to the Spanish Ambassador's memorial he declared that if the King of Portugal positively refused all reasonable propositions, he would abandon him. Still holds to that resolution. Asks the Council of Spain what benefit they can receive by his present ratification and to consider: (i) if he does so before Portugal is fully treated with, whether the latter will not bind themselves to France; (ii) if he can abandon Portugal on a difference as to the use of the name of 'King', after making an alliance with Portugal under that style. Believes Spain should admit that title in a truce for years, rather than suffer a French army to be kept in her bowels. If this present frank overture meets with no other reception than hitherto, he will hold himself absolved before all the world.—4 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 80, ff. 355–6.)

Nov. 3, Fort James at New York. *Commissioners for New England to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts*, protesting against the refusal of their General Court to obey the King's order for attendance of Gov. Richard Bellingham and Major Hawkins and recommending the petition lately addressed to the Court [above, pp. 563–4]. Minute addressed to Mr. Rawson, Sec. to the Colony enclosing foregoing.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 84, ff. 341–2.) *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xlii. 134–7.

[1] He died June 16/26, 1666.

Nov. 3, Ashton. *Col. Tho. Pigott to Anglesey* at Anglesey House in Drury Lane. Acknowledges his of 16th ult. The young lady and her aunt resolve to winter in London, but the aunt has an ague which will confine her at home till spring. Lord Ashley has been treating with her uncle for his son. Mentioned only the quality and future of Anglesey's son without naming him. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, '. . . about Mrs. Rogers of Cannington'. (Vol. 84, ff. 343–4.)

Nov. 9/19, Florence. *Memorial* by Sir J. Finch to Great Duke [of Tuscany]. The King commands him to press for satisfaction for the late outrages and indignities offered to his crown and acts of violence to his subjects. Points out the advantages Florence receives from its commerce with England. Details of complaints: affront to the English flag at Livorno, assaults on English subjects there by Dutch and French, illegal proceedings against English merchants and order for the departure of the Protestant minister. The King commands writer to take a house in Livorno and to give his chaplain in it free exercise of all religious functions. Demands detention of Cornelius Offlan of Ireland during the King's pleasure for uttering treasonable expressions.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (352–3.) *Duplicate.* (367–8.)

Nov. 9/19, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. The Baron de l'Isola bewails that he should have to speak to [Clarendon] through an interpreter. Told him that though [Clarendon] would not speak to him in Latin, French or Spanish, he would likely hear him in either of the three. Promised to do him what good offices he could. Believes [Clarendon] will find the Baron very much of his own thoughts as concerns English affairs with the House of Austria and much inclined to a peace with Portugal. In conversation he seems as much a gentleman as a scholar.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (345–6.)

Nov. 9, Tangier. *H. Norwood to same.* Gave account of their condition here in his of Aug. 10. The garrison is in good health but the stores want replenishing. Has written to Will. Legg about this. Arrangements for getting provisions in case a supply fleet does not come to the Straits this year. A breach with Spain is feared by merchants upon notice coming to Madrid of the capture of the Isle of Providence. Successes of the privateer fleet in its first sally. Expects great booty from a new sally made today if the *Loyal Henry*, a frigate lately bought from the Turks, sails well. Expects news hourly by his boat at Arsila, of Gaylan's condition; also a hand mill to grind corn. A *caphila* of 20 mules has arrived from Tettuan with wax, meat, prize-goods of Algiers &c. The French consul renegado has been lately poisoned. Hopes

that by Christmas 50 yards of the mole in deep water will be secured. Will send by the first good ship a maze for Cornbury Park highly commended by Gaylan's secretary; and 4 rare Tettuan mats for Lady Clarendon for the largest rooms in Clarendon House.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (347–8.)

[Nov.] *Petition* by Wm. Prickman and Co. for renewal of passport granted last Aug. for a Danish ship to go to Bordeaux and return to London with merchandize.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (373–4.)

Nov. 9, Whitehall. *Order* by the King in Council for a pass to be issued by the Duke of York to Wm. Prickman and Co. of London, Merchants, for a ship called the *Golden Falcon* bought here to take prisoners to France and bring back along with the said merchants' goods at Bordeaux, all English from Bordeaux, Rochelle and thereabouts.—*Copy.* (349.) *subjoined:* Copy of pass *as above*, dated Whitehall, Nov. 14, 1666. (350.)

Nov. 13/23, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Has received his of Oct. 5 and accordingly gave the Great Duke the enclosed memorial [above, p. 568]. Has not yet had an answer. Discusses proceedings in Mr. Mann's case. Hopes the [seeds] for Lady Clarendon have now arrived. They were sent in charge of Andrew Grove to writer's brother. The plants will be ready soon; it will be time enough if they arrive by the end of March. —3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (351, 354.)

Nov. 14/24. *Memorial* by Sir R. Southwell presented to King of Portugal but refused to be received. Charles II desires peace between Portugal and Spain and to make an alliance with the whole House of Austria. He has ordered Sandwich to ratify the treaty signed by Fanshaw. Sandwich first tried all possible expedients to have the title changed. Details of the modifications secured; use of word 'corona' equally for all three parties, extension of the truce to 60 years, omission of clause reserving right of Spain's pretension to Portugal &c. The breach between England and France grows wider. Desires an answer expressing how much Charles II's mediation is valued and agreement with the truce.—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (355–6.)

Nov. 14/24. *Reply* of the Great Duke to Finch's memorial. Denies responsibility for affronts to the King during the celebration of victory by both Dutch and English. Delinquents were punished for the affront to the King's flag. Any person may have recourse to the courts at Livorno in case of quarrels between English, French and Dutch. Two senators were chosen to inquire into prejudice Mr. Lee had received from the tribunal at Livorno. The keeping of a chaplain by Finch in a place where

he is not resident cannot be connived at. Cornelius Offlan was imprisoned; the words complained of were spoken at table in the heat of wine and after provocation from his English companions.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 84, ff. 369–70.) *Duplicate.* (377–8.)

Nov. 14. *Edward Rawson to Col. R. Nicolls,* in reply to the commissioners' letter to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts [above, p. 567]. *Copy.* (363–4.) (*N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, xliii. 137.)

[1666 ?] Nov. 16. *Lady Ormonde to Queen,* congratulating her on deliverance from late danger [*see* Clarendon's *Life*, § 857]. Hopes her life will be prolonged to make these kingdoms happy [with an heir].—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 69–70.) *Seal.*

Nov. 17. *Order* by the Lords in Parliament that the appeal of Ralph Harvey of Steventon, Co. Bedford against decree made by the Master of the Rolls in Chancery be referred to Lord Chancellor for inquiry as to the matter of fact.—*Copy.* (Vol. 84, f. 361.) *Lords Journals*, xii. 31.

Annexed: Statement of particulars of Conquest's case in action *Conquest* v. *Harvey. Draft.* (362.)

[Nov. ?] *Memorandum* of the above case with statement how the matter of fact stands [as decreed by the Master of the Rolls].—2½ *pp.* (359–60.)

Nov. 18, Barbados. *Col. S. Barwick to* [*Clarendon*]. There is great reason to believe Lord Willoughby is lost and the commission for the Admiralty expires with him. The news of the fire of London has raised the small store of English wares here to an intolerable price. The planter whose allegiance is chiefly to his purse, will make small scruple of subjection to him who best supplies him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (358.)

Nov. 19/29, Florence. *Reply* by Sir J. Finch to the Great Duke's answer to his memorial. The Great Duke is misinformed as to the facts of the celebrations and the affronts to the King. Recites details of his dealings with Florentine ministers regarding them. Denies provocation in the matter of the colours from an English vessel. Quotes from a letter of the Governor of Legorn to support his point. Thanks him for satisfaction regarding the assassinations of English, Mr. Lee's and Cornelius Offlan's cases. As regards the preacher, Finch resides some months each year at Legorn and the King concedes the privilege now asked for, to ministers of other princes in England. Assures him that he sweetens all matters of dissatisfaction when representing them to his master.—4 *pp. Copy.* (371–2.) *Duplicate.* (379–80.)

Nov. 20/30, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Sends a second copy of his memorial, the Great Duke's answer, and writer's reply to the answer [above, pp. 569–70]. Thinks he convinced the Great Duke at an audience last night about everything but the matter of the preacher. He said his vicinity to the Pope forced him to deny the privilege against his own inclination. Eventually he agreed that the present preacher would not be molested until the Great Duke was again pressed by Rome, which Finch said would probably not occur again after Clarendon's representations to the Provincials in England. The Great Duke begs Clarendon to renew his threats to the several religious orders, saying that priests are governed only by fear. Sends to Arlington the Roman news from a good intelligencer.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (365–6.)

Nov. 27/Dec. 7, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Encloses with further copies of previous memorial and replies, the original of the Great Duke's answer to writer's last reply. The latter is satisfactory to all except the main points, the affront to the King's colours and the preacher. Refers former to Clarendon's judgment. The Great Duke will give nothing in writing concerning the preacher but commanded the secretary of State to convey his intentions by word of mouth viz. that the Great Duke would take no notice of the minister's being at Livorno and he would connive at his preaching in Finch's house when Finch was not there till the Pope should urge him to take notice of it. The Irish can never want protection in this court as Cavaliere Rinuccini, a brother of the nuncio in the time of the Irish Rebellion, is a great favourite of the Great Duchess. Agreed that Offlan should be released, (if he could find security to render himself a prisoner again) until the King's further commands were received. The King's narrative justifying his proceedings with Denmark is well received here.[1] Has translated it into Italian and awaits leave to print it. Has sent it in manuscript to Rome and other places. Henry Boyle, Earl of Orrery's second son with his governor Dr. Jeremy Hall stayed here a fortnight. Last week there passed by Mr. Montague, second son of the Lord Chamberlain with Mr. Grey, the Earl of Stamford's son, Sir Paul Whitchcot and a Scotchman born in France who makes himself a priest in Rome. Hears Mr. Grey is to enter the English College of Jesuits at Rome.—4 *pp.* (375–6.)

[Nov.] *Answer* by the Great Duke to Finch's reply of Nov.

[1] See *A True Declaration of all transactions between His Majesty of Great Britain and the King of Denmark. . . .* London, 1666.

19/29. Asserts that ships in the road of Legorn are within his jurisdiction; and that provocation was given by the English, and as the Dutch have been chastised for being exorbitant in their resentment, the Great Duke knows of nothing more that can be done.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 381–2.)

Dec. 7/17, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges his of 25th ult. Has had no complaints lately of the English privateers' insolencies against the Bruges ships as the Marques has been ill. Anticipates his removal but his zeal for the English alliance would be useful in the Council at Madrid. All 'the contrary winds' there, are here attributed to Pignoranda and the ministry is thought to run apace into the confessor's hands, who may not depend so much upon the Emperor as the Baron de l'Isola seems to believe. 'I know of nothing that has been more reproacht us then our omitting the endeavours of a conjunction between the House of Austria and Sweden', which, since [Clarendon] says it has been a year in England's power, persuades writer that the fault must have been at Vienna. Lord Carlingford, who has been here some days, will give a fuller account.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (383–4.)

1666/7. Dec. 22/Jan. 1, Madrid. *Sandwich to same.* Has received his of Nov. 20 with enclosed memorial and other directions. Has been unable to move this court to grant the title of 'King' for Portugal. Is now concluding the interests of Charles II and leaving him free from any engagements in the affair of Portugal. If the business of Portugal be not effectually reconciled and Charles II proceeds to assist them, correspondence with Spain will not be very good nor lasting. Has no other complaint than is sent to Arlington from the Court or ministers regarding the injuries done by Jamaica. Still disowns them and avers these depredations are committed by pirates. Fanshaw had the testimony here of a faithful servant of his prince, though errors may have escaped him. Receives full and constant accounts of affairs at home from Arlington.—2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 3–4.) *Largely deciphered cipher.*

[Dec. ?] *Offers* made by Canary Company before Lords' Committee to accommodate dissenters.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 263–4.)

[Dec. ?][1] *Notes* by 'Mr. Jones' of an argument before the House of Lords in defence of the Canary Company's charter.—11 *pp.* (2½ *pp. cancelled*). *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (265–72.)

[1666.][2] *Memoranda* for supply of masts, deal-boards &c., to

[1] See Pepys, *Diary* (ed. H. B. Wheatley), Oct. 8, 1666, note; also Clarendon's *Life*, § 618 sqq. [2] Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 26, 28, 1666.

Navy from Scotland, e.g. Abernethy, Glanmorrison, a wood near Aberdeen, and Glantanner near R. Dee. (94.)

[1666?] *Heads* for settlement of differences between Sir A. Apsley and Mr. Povey, viz. Apsley to be treasurer of Duke of York's Household and Povey to be Duke's Treasurer or Receiver-General. (89–90.)

[1666?] [*Duchess of York*] *to Clarendon*, on Povey's behalf. Hears business is to be considered to-day. (91–92.)

[1666?] *A brief State* of the right to relief by Magna Carta and 32 Hen. VIII c. 1.[1] Povey referred by Lord Chancellor to Attorney General; Queen Mother's officers are suing for something out of King's rights. Povey having been preparing this business for three years for benefit of [Duke of York], has put in caveats.—1¼ *pp.* (51–52.)

[1666?] *Proposal* by Earl of Stamford for re-edifying palace of Whitehall. Bill to be passed for settlement on King of one year's value of improved rent of revenues of cities, boroughs and corporate towns of England and Wales. Details given.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (106–7.)

[1666.] *Petition* to Charles II, by Ann, Lady Roos, wife of John, Lord Roos, for an order for custody of her child,[2] whose legitimacy is disputed and who is at present in custody of Lord Roos and the Countess or Earl of Rutland. Negligence and ill-treatment are alleged.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 387–8.)

[1666?] *Statement* of the case between the Corporation of the New River and the Undertakers for the Thames Water. Recites circumstance under which Sir Edward Ford laid pipes to supply the four parishes between the Strand and Holborn; and origin of the dispute between the companies. Mentions use of this water to quench six fires and to cool the air during the plague.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (389, 391.)

[1666.] *Warrant* by Charles II that French ships taken by privateers, commissioned by Duke of York only to take Dutch ships, shall be seized for the Duke's use and benefit.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (392–3.)

[1666.] *Proposals* by Duke of York's commissioners with the advice of his advocate for extension of their commissions to

[1] 1540. An act how lands may be willed by Testament (*Statutes of the Realm*, iii. 744–6).

[2] The first reading of a Bill for the illegitimation of her children was taken in the Lords on Oct. 22, 1666. It received the royal assent on Feb. 8, 1666/7 (*Lords Journals*, xii. 15, 110).

French as well as Dutch ships, with suggested changes in procedure regarding prizes taken. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 394–5.)

[1666.] *Decision* by [Clarendon] in accordance with order of the House of Lords of Nov. 17 [above, p. 570]. Finds that the petitioner's, Ralph Harvey's, statement of the matter of fact is not true. Confirms decree of the Master of the Rolls and states truth of case.—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (396–7.)

[1666.] *Statement* of particulars of Lord Kingston's case as it stands in opposition to H.R. Highness. Kingston, who has only purchased the interest of one soldier and adventurer (whose estates were much less than those of several of the regicides) has so managed his business that he is likely to exhaust more of the common stock for his reprise than will satisfy H.R. Highness for all the regicides lands in Ireland.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (398–9.)

[1666?] *Paper* by [Mr. Plunkett[1]] maintaining that the origin of all Irish miseries during these 100 years past is the Calvinist, a name writer uses to cover 'all sects that pretend Christianity not Catholicques or Episcopal Protestants'. Refers to their rebellious attitude in France, Geneva, the Low Countries and Scotland. Traces their influence in the late Rebellions in England from the time of the taking of the Covenant in Scotland and the capture of Newcastle. Pleads for lenient treatment of Irish Catholics who were cheated into rebellion in 1641 by the Calvinists, but continued at war with the common enemy of monarchy until 1652. The chief sin of Episcopal Protestants is still excluding Catholics from all advantages by the Oath of Supremacy. Loyalty of Catholics of England and Scotland. Refers to his correspondent's query about the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Says two worse acts are not to be found.[2]—$4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 351–4.)

[1666?] *Memorandum* concerning case of lands of Lord Massereene in Co. Louth under King's Declaration of Nov. 30, 1660 and letter to Justices of Dec. 18, 1660, confirmed by Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act. Only 571 acres remain in possession of Massereene. *Endorsed,* 'Case of the Lady Dowager Massereene. . . '.[3] (Vol. 75, f. 446.)

[1666?] *Copy* of a clause repealing all provisions contained in acts 14 and 15 Car. II. c. 2. and 17 and 18 Car. II. c. 2. for John, Lord Kingstown and his deceased father, besides the

[1] Supplied from a contemporary endorsement.

[2] On Aug. 19, 1661 Orrery mentions the King's rebuke to Mr. Plunket and his fellow agents (above, p. 127) but the reference to the Act of Explanation indicates a date after Dec. 1665.

[3] John Clotworthy, Viscount Massarene, died Sept. 23, 1665.

general rules set down for satisfying adventurers, soldiers, and Protestant Conaght purchasers, and also letters patent granted to the said John Lord Kingston &c. dated Westminster 25 Jan. 1664/5 so far as they relate to the said John Lord Kingston; and enacting that he shall be fully satisfied with two-thirds of profitable land.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 363–4.)

[1666?] *Copy* of an act providing for reprises to Duke of York for lands &c. from which he may be evicted through decree of Court of Claims or any other of the King's Courts of Law. Recites the provisions for him in Acts of Settlement and Explanation which are prejudicial to him and enacts that he shall be reprised before any person in the said acts is fully reprised.—2 *pp.* (369–70.)

[1666.] *Examination* of Josep[h] Speed before Ald. Sir Tho. Bloodworth[1] of City of London. Was given a fire ball by two strangers who got into discourse with him about the scarcity of money and deadness of trade occasioned 'by rumours and reports of the fyre of late'. They offered him money to set fire to a large ship in dock at Wapping, belonging to Capt. Taylor, Capt. Taylor's house, or the Talbot in Southwark. They said they could get him a pardon if he were caught. When he asked if it were from the Pope, they did not answer directly.—2 *pp.* (421.)

[1666?] *Paper* stating the case of the King's distressed subjects of Ireland who were ousted from their estates by the late usurped government and are not restored. Traces course of events affecting them since Cromwell's invasion of 1649, their adherence to the royal interest, seizure of their lands. Examines Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Many of the estates of the petitioners are in the hands of adventurers and the usurpers' soldiers. Appeals to the King for redress of their grievances and that an Act of Indemnity be passed to all the King's Irish subjects.—6 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 411–14.)

[1666?] *Instructions* by H. Norwood to William Rumbold how he is to speak with Clarendon. Lack of chaplains and accommodation for Protestant services. A petition being made for the use of a vacant church belonging to the Dominicans and used as a storehouse, Fr. Russell stirred up all the Portuguese priests to obstruct it. They accordingly all attacked writer 'with much fury, offering theire pr[otests ?][2] against the prayre of the petition'. Fr. Russell threatened to 'keepe [?][2]. . . '.

[1] He was Lord Mayor until Oct. 29, 1666 when Sir William Bolton was elected.

[2] Words illegible. The ink of the whole document is badly faded.

Fr. Russell on calmer thoughts came two hours later to Norwood and proposed that both parties should use the church as he said was done in Germany. Norwood was glad to agree to this. Fr. Russell, envious of the increase of the [Protestant] congregation, wrote to Portugal to his agents to press the King of Portugal to interest himself in regaining this church. Southwell being much importuned in the case sent Norwood the whole transaction together with Fr. Russell's malicious letter. Southwell after Norwood's reply says he can meet all objections. Three months ago Norwood received a letter from Lord Bellasyse[1] positively prohibiting them from officiating any more in the Dominican Church. *Account of the State of Tangier:* the court of justice is composed of officers and merchants with the Governor as president. It would be improved if all sitting on the court were compelled to take the oath of supremacy and allegiance. Norwood has complained about the Admiralty Court to Sir Wm. Coventry; one of the judges, Sir Theophilus Gilbert, is a gentleman of honour and loyalty, the other is often an interested party in the prizes he judges. Two fifth-rate and one sixth-rate frigates are required to secure the trade of this place. They could probably maintain the garrison by prizes. The trade of this place could be increased if the King prohibited all English subjects from trading with Barbary without first touching at Tangier and obtaining licence.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 304–5.)

[1666?] *Private instructions* for Mr. R[umbold] by [H. Norwood] 'to communicate when and where he shall thinke fitt'. (i) Norwood considers himself hardly used by Bellasyse obtaining from the commissioners for prizes their letter of [Sept. 29, above, p. 562]. Has written to Bellasyse that 'in a case of invincible necessity I shall be loath that the garrison should starve in a cookes shop'. (ii) Their privateers have placed the whole trade of these seas in the hands of English merchants here and in Spain. Has let all who joined the company share in the profits as they arose. Hoped, as he only had $\frac{1}{25}$ of the profit he made for himself, that he would have received the usual encouragement in the 10ths and 15ths. R[umbold] is to assure writer's friends that the garrison would not be so tractable after subsisting 12 months without relief had not the privateers victualled them with corn, fish, oils &c. and brought abundance of trade to the place. (iii) Details of difficulty of obtaining ready money and of the writer's loss through the capture of a ship of his bringing tobacco from America. Had agreed with R[umbold's] brother and Mrs. Wright for sale. The garrison is disappointed

[1] Belasyse arrived Tangier April 8, 1665 and Norwood was his deputy governor. Rumbold died May 27, 1667.

of money and writer privately impoverished. This is to be made well known to Clarendon. (iv.) Particulars of perquisites which were used to defray necessary charges: Bellasyse desires to retain them, though they are usually left to the commander on the place. (v.) Half the commissioned officers of the garrison are Roman Catholics and of these by far the greater part are Irish bigots, who try by Fr. Russell's persuasion to seduce the simple soldiers and youth of the place on pain of hell and damnation. Mr. Addison has informed the Archbishop of Canterbury of this at large. The head of the party is Lt. Col. Fitzgerald, who has stirred up much ill-humour here for 5 years. If writer be removed Fitzgerald will be left as commander-in-chief. Has lived on better terms with Fitzgerald than his predecessors, but 'cannot with a quiet mind see every crosse word to an Irishman formed into a nationall quarrell'. Fitzgerald called Major Fairborne to a duel for chiding an Irish lieutenant his kinsman, for insolence and neglect of duty. . . .—8 *pp. Incomplete.*[1] (406–9.)

[1666?] [*Col. H. Norwood*] *to Will.* [*Legg*]. . . .[2] good market made so by the last fatality in London. Could not have expected such usage from Mr. Mathews as he has shown about the tobacco which could have been disposed of long ere this. Hopes this great undertaking may come off without loss, 'therefore my deare Will use all meanes to recover health'. Reads in the Whitehall written gazette a public apology for Bellasyse quitting this command.[3] Finds by latter's chief trustee that he is drawing the prize money here to his own account. Thinks it hard that the King cannot find some means of keeping money here for his own use, that was so raised.—2 *pp.* (410.)

[1666?][4] *Schedule* of quit-rents payable to the King, granted to the Duke of Ormond viz. £5,000 per annum until £50,000 were paid. List of patentees with amount of quit-rent per annum.—4½ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 77–80.)

[1666?] *Petition* of Parish Clerks Company of London to Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. The present disorders[5] make ineffectual their pains and diligence to procure a perfect weekly account of children born and christened and

[1] Bound up with another leaf (fo. 410, below) which is part of a letter to [W. Legg]. Ends with word 'reconciled' but there may be a whole page missing.

[2] Initial pages of this letter are missing.

[3] He relinquished the Governorship in 1666 because he was unable to take the oath of conformity (*Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v.).

[4] Ormonde was granted £50,000 under the Act of Explanation of 1665. One of the tenants in the list is 'Sir George Lane Knight' (f. 78). He became a baronet in 1668. This paper is endorsed (incorrectly) in pencil with the date '1684'.

[5] This may be a reference to the results of the Plague and Fire of London, 1665–6.

of all burials and casualties in parishes, out of the bills of mortality. Desire the disorders to be prevented. (Vol. 92, f. 93.)

1666/7, Jan. 2[/12], Stockholm. *Tho. Thynne to Clarendon.* Christmas renders Stockholm almost as desert as the country. Cannot obtain audience until the Chancellor and senate return towards the end of the month. The States of Holland have offered to guarantee Sweden's peace with Breme[n] after doing all they could to obstruct it. This Court has despatched a secretary with instructions for Comte de Dona now in Bremen to go immediately to Holland as ambassador.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 5–6.) *Seal.*

Jan. 2/12, Estremos. *Schomberg to* [*same*]. Wrote 3 months ago stating that the three regiments would soon be extinguished for lack of recruits and they had not a single good minister here to instruct them in the fear of God. Lieut. Col. Romsay will give fuller details. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (7–8.)

Jan. 2.[1] *Paper* of 14 queries, raising points of theology, addressed by T. C[urtis ?] on behalf of the Quaker prisoners in Reading, to all ministers, church wardens, and other inferior officers of the Church of England and questioning the value of conformity achieved through fear and violence and whether all force in things pertaining to religion and worship both among Papist and Protestants is not of Anti-Christ.—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 339–40.)

Jan. 10/20, Estremos. *Col. H. Pearson to* [*Clarendon*]. They are in great want being nearly 7 months in arrears and would have been much more but for Sir Robert Southwell's pains. Their extraordinary services have reduced them to a very small number. Bearer Lt. Col. Rumsey will say much more about their needs. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 11–12.)

Jan. 10, Boston. *Sir Robert Carr and Samuel Mavericke to same.* Particulars of letters sent last October. Suggest means for encouraging loyal and quelling rebellious parties. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (9–10.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, lii. 157–9 (p. 158, line 19, *for* At first *read* as first).

Jan. 12. *Sir Maurice Eustace to Anglesey.* By yesterday's trial the will was fully and clearly proved. Anglesey has all along been much abused in this matter. Details of the case. Will spend all he has in the world rather than give Mr. Keating 6*d.* composition. Leaves it to Anglesey's consideration; will follow his

[1] The date in the MS. is: 'the 2d. day of the 11th mo. 1666'. This in the Quaker Calendar is the same as January in the Julian and Gregorian Calendars.

right *ad extremum.*—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. Jan. 25. Answ. 29'. (13–14.)

Jan. 14. *J. Bradshaw to Mr. Lillye,* Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. Many good cattle now being fit for a good market, it is necessary to sell, lest fodder grow scarce in spring as it has done these many years. Desires his good advice without which they would have been lost in the sale of their cattle, also the rest of their brethren graziers. A letter sent to his sister Peirson will come safe.[1] (15–16.)

Jan. 16/26, Lisbon. *Marq. de Sande to Clarendon.* Desires news. Illness has long prevented him from taking part in any business. The interests of Great Britain are inseparable from those of Portugal. The Castilians are giving insincere hopes to Great Britain in order to separate the two crowns. Arlington asks him about the Portuguese negotiation at Madrid. Does not know how such dreams could be insinuated to people in Great Britain. Considers British affairs will only be prejudiced by waiting for advantage from Spain.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (17–18.) *Seal.*

Jan. 20/30, Salvaterra. *Queen of Portugal to same,* thanking him for good wishes regarding her marriage. Knows his desire for a good intelligence between the two crowns. Will contribute all in her power towards this end.—*Autog. sig. Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (19–20.) *Two seals.*

Jan., Salvaterra. *Castelmelhor to same.* Acknowledges letter brought by Bp. Russell. Bp. Russell has particularly informed the King of Portugal about the negotiation entrusted to him. Is glad the British court perceives the methods of the Castilians. The King of Portugal has sent lately a gentleman to England with letters so that none of their proceedings may be concealed from Charles II. Help is needed to compose the factions which have arisen. It is not easy for this Kingdom to stand alone, exhausted by 27 years of war. The King of Portugal relies on Charles II's good will and affection. Deplores the obstacles to peace between Great Britain and France, for hostilities are of little gain to either, and agreement between the two Kingdoms is most advantageous to Portugal. The King of Portugal desires him to write that Sir Robert Suthuel carries out the affairs entrusted to him with the greatest care and discretion.—*Lat.* 5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (21–23.)

Jan. 22/Feb. 1, Salvaterra. *Alfonso, King of Portugal to same.* Acknowledges his letter of Oct. 31 last. Hopes many occasions

[1] This letter is in disguised language (see below, p. 580).

may arise on which he can give evidence of his goodwill to Clarendon. Bp. Russell with great judgment imparted his mission to writer and his ministers. He brings the reply and is fully instructed as to details relating to it.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 24–26.) *Seal.*

Jan. 22/Feb. 1, Lisbon. *A. Gaspar de Haro to Clarendon.* Does not wish to appear importunate through frequent applications but makes excuse of his necessity. Desires Charles II's intervention to secure his liberty or at least his release on parole so that he can make arrangements about his estate and family which have been much disorganized through his father's death and his own imprisonment for four years.—*Span.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon,* 'El Marq. de Leche'. (27–28.)

Jan. 24. '*Old William*' [*W. Lilly*] *to Sir Edward Walker.* From the enclosed [above, p. 579] he will perceive that action is intended in Leicester, Nottingham and Derby. It means that many old soldiers are ready to head a party in the spring, and are well provided with arms. Communicated their designs three years ago to His Excellency and Clarendon. Fears a general intention to rise in the North West counties. Will answer the letter as soon as the direction is received and ask the number of cattle, where they feed, &c. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (29–30.) *Seal.*

Jan. 25/Feb. 4, Salvaterra. *Castelmelhor to Clarendon.* Bearer, R. [Russell], bishop of Portalegre, sent by the King of Portugal to His Britannic Majesty, will express writer's good will to the King's service and the good intentions of the King of Portugal. He will also indicate to Clarendon the means which occur to writer to reach a solution favourable to all concerned.—*Portug. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (35–36.)

Jan. 28, Horsham. '*Old William*' [*W. Lilly*] *to Sir Edw. Walker.* Has written to Bradshaw; writer's cousin who lives but a mile from Bradshaw will deliver it. Will communicate what he receives to 'his lordship'. One Robert Heyden[1] has assumed the title of 'Doctor'; he pretends himself the 'secretary of nature'. Two or three years since, he was conversant with the Duke of Buckingham. He prints fragments out of many men's writings as his own. Ely. Ashmole can give the same account of him. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (37–38.) *Seal.*

Jan. 28/Feb. 7, Lisbon. *T. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. He will receive a full account of affairs from Sir Peter Wych and Bp. Russell. Wych and Roper have been respectfully treated

[1] *Rectius* John Haydon, the astrologer. See *D.N.B.* s.v. eadem.

here. Since writing last the disputes between the King and the Infante are to the view of the world pacified. Stays on till he can end his business, being assured by Castelmelhor that it is not displeasing to him. Some persons whom he has reprehended for reproachful language against the King and the bishops of the Church of England, refuse to pay him what is due under his patent since he is recalled. News from the English officers of an attack to be made by Shonbergh against Jerumenha, captured by Spain four and a half years ago.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (42–43.)

Jan. 29/Feb. 8, Lisbon. *Same to same.* Lt. Col. Rumsey, bearer, has risen from a cornet since the English party has been in this country. His courage resembles that of his uncle Sir Thomas Morgan. Recommends him to Clarendon's favour. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (44–45.)

Jan. 29, Leicester Gaol. *J. Bradshaw to Mrs. Elizabeth Peirson*, next to the New Inn without Temple Bar. 'Through the ill working means of our vicar', writer and Mr. Cockayne are sent to prison. Warrant granted for their arrest with others by Lord Beaumount. (46–47.) *Seal.*

[Jan. ?] *Robert Cocke to* [*Clarendon*]. Sends, by Francis Roper, copy of [a paper] sent him by the King. Understands the King has notified Consul Maynard to leave Portugal after six months; he would have been away now but for Sir Robert Southwell. Asks to be made consul here if the place is void. A large sum is due to writer from the King of Portugal. Letters have been written to latter and to Sir Richard Fanshawe in writer's behalf without effect. Asks for a letter from the King to Southwell. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 82, ff. 279–80.)

Jan. *Instructions* for Earl of St. Albans on mission to discover the inclinations of the King of France towards peace, with notes concerning Cormantyne, St. Christophers, Canada, Nova Scotia &c. *Draft by Clarendon.* (Vol. 84, ff. 43–44.) Lister, iii. 443–4.

Feb. 2, Barbadoes. *Lt. Gen. Henry Willoughby to* [*Clarendon*] [to same effect as letter to Arlington, *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, No. 1400].—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 48–49.) *Seal.*

Feb. 3. *Jerome Alexander*[1] *to Cornbury.* The enclosed will shew how ill H.R. Highness has been dealt with by Lord Kingston. Explains purpose of letter desired; it will give H.R. Highness an entrance into Limerick and Tipperary which

[1] Signature hardly legible.

Kingston keeps him out of. Mentions a means to cause the Earl of Carlingford to quit his £600 annuity to the Duke. (Vol. 85, ff. 39–40.)

Feb. 3. *Elizabeth Peirson to* [*W. Lilly*]. Asks what way she can gain her brother's [i.e. J. Bradshaw's] liberty. (50.)

Feb. 6[/16], Stockholm. *T. Thynne to Clarendon.* The Chancellor is greatly sensible of the King's favours to him. Refers to letter to Sec. Morrice for account of their discourse. He seems to complain that England is too slow in engaging Sweden in the quarrel with Holland. Their ambassadors are instructed that writer is to conclude a nearer league in case the mediation fails. This treaty may be too late unless it goes on during the mediation. Therefore the Chancellor wishes it were now on foot either in Stockholm or London.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (51–52.)

Feb. 7, Horsham. '*Old William*' [*W. Lilly*] *to Sir Edw. Walker.* Suggests their intelligencer [i.e. J. Bradshaw] might be released in hope of further discoveries of the intentions of malaffected people. Cockain was an officer in the Army. If they are released it will appear writer has been instrumental, which will oblige Bradshaw to continue corresponding. In Walker's absence will use Elys Ashmole if there be any discovery. This release might also secure an intelligencer in London well acquainted with Col. Danvers and all Presbyterian designs. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (53–54.)

Feb. 7. *Acquittance*, by Fra. Poyntz to Clarendon for £75 for tapestry made in Clerkenwell. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (55–56.)

Feb. 9, Dublin. *Lord Lieutenant and Council to Charles II*, protesting against the bill passed in England for prohibiting the export of Irish cattle, explaining the prejudicial results and suggesting remedies.—4½ *pp. Copy.* (59–62.) (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, pp. 289–93.)

Feb. 10. *Lord Treasurer and Lord Carbery to Clarendon*, enclosing a petition lately presented to the King by Sir Job Charleton, with the King's reference thereon, also certificate by petitioner how his predecessors were paid, with documentary evidence. Advise that satisfaction be given to him for fees and allowances for future and for arrears without delay. Otherwise they shall have to report to the King and obtain order to the Receiver General for this purpose.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (63.)

Feb. 11. *Ormonde to Arlington*, concerning the bill to prohibit the export of Irish Cattle and letter about raising the value of

foreign coin.—1½ *pp. Extract.* (64–65.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, pp. 299–300.

Feb. 11. *J. Bradshaw to Mr. Lillye*, at Walton on Thames. Received his letter on coming out from prison. There are no good cattle yet fit for market, nor does any one go about to buy stock. There is no likelihood of selling them here; money is scarce and credit gone.[1] Asks advice as to what course to take. Is sure Lillye knows what is to be done. (66–67.)

Feb. 12, Virginia. *Tho. Ludwell to Clarendon.* Receipt of news of fire of London. Difficulties in erecting fort at mouth of James River. Suggested alterations in commission of oyer and terminer brought out by Sir Wm. Berkeley.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (68–69.) *Seal. N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, liii. 159–62.

Feb. 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Sends a duplicate of his letter to Arlington. (70–71.)

Feb. 13/23. *Same to Arlington.* Was invited to be a spectator of the carnival at Versailles and was received with unusual civilities. Believes this Court cordially desires an agreement. There are two considerations: one, whether the alliance with Spain is to be made absolutely and regardless of engagements here that might retard it: the other, that the King undertake not to make any absolute engagement within the space of one year contrary to the interest of France. This is merely writer's own conjecture. England is likely to find nothing but harm and trouble in continuing the war.—2½ *pp. Duplicate.* (72–73.)

Feb. 13[/23], Stockholm. *Tho. Thynne to Clarendon.* Account of conference with Bjornclo concerning Holland's inclination for peace. Death of Lubomirsky; affairs of Poland and Germany. The Swedish Resident at Paris assures them that the French preparations are only to assist Portugal.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (74–75.)

Feb. 18, Horsham. *Old William* [*Lilly*] *to Sir Edward Walker.* During March the King is promised as fair as any prince of Europe, but high debates will arise to cross the intended treaty. Conceives this will be due to French agents, wherein an elderly person will be active. There will be no certainty until May. If second causes fail not, the Hollanders are highly desirous of it. Wished Sir B. Whitelock were one of the commissioners as he is much loved by the Swedes. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (76–77.) *Seal.*

Feb. 20/March 2, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon*, enclosing copy of his letter to the King. Has not yet received the answer

[1] For explanation of this disguised language see above, p. 580.

from the Court to the King's last letters. Sends also a letter from Ruvigny. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 82–83.)

Feb. 20/March 2. *St. Albans to Charles II.* Mr. Mollins arrived yesterday bringing what writer thought would be the full assurance of peace. Account of audience with Louis XIV on Sunday. Afterwards saw M. de Lyonne to ascertain all things before informing them that Charles II had already written to the Queen in the sense they desired. He said the Dutch insisted upon retaining Polleron. Replied: that this should have been delivered under the treaty of 1662, the observance of which was positively demanded by writer's instructions; and that the French had promised Charles II the full effect of these instructions. De Lyonne promised to give Louis XIV an account of what had passed. Met Van Buning on Monday at M. de Ruvigny's; he gave very positively the worn out arguments for their keeping Polleron. Hears he has offered to de Lyonne to be content if it is possessed by neither. The Queen, Monsieur and Madame employ themselves the best they can for Charles II's service.—3½ *pp. Duplicate.* (84–85.)

Feb. 22/March 4, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Count Marsyn came to him on the receipt of the news from Spain of the obstruction of the treaty and said that all Spain wanted was that England should leave assisting Spain's enemies. He pointed out Portugal's unreasonable attitude and her entering into new dependence upon France. Nothing could awe France so much as peace between Spain and Portugal, England and Holland. If the King consented to abandon Portugal in case they refused to be included in the treaty, it would force them to accept. In case of any great successes by Spain it would be easy for the King to connive at assistance to Portugal by voluntary troops of his own subjects or through a third party. Marsyn desired writer to communicate these discourses to [Clarendon] and the King's chief ministers. Hears France has declared they will immediately begin war on Spain when latter signs the treaty with England and concludes a truce or peace with Portugal upon English mediation. They are making warlike preparations on these frontiers. Discusses lines of action Spain may follow; avoid any pretence of a quarrel; abandon Flanders to its fate, or delay signing until just before winter, finish fortifications this summer and prepare the army during the winter. The war with Portugal would also be slackened to as low an expense and as little action as possible. Hears the whole management of affairs in the Council of Spain is now in the hands of Castriglio, through whom neither Fanshaw nor Sand-

wich conducted the treaty. Castriglio may wish to continue his usual policy of pursuing the war with Portugal and considering no part of the monarchy but Spain and the Indies. Thinks he is not very partial to an English alliance.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (78–81.)

Feb. 24/March 6, Paris, *St. Albans to same.* Refers to letter to Arlington[1] and to one which M. de Lionne desired him to write to the King. When Mollins first went from hence, nothing could have been more clearly expressed to them than that Charles II was to have Polleron restored. They now pretend they cannot in right say to the Hollanders they either must satisfy Charles II on this point or be left by France. Their excuse for having said in their letter to the Hague that St. Albans had come with powers to treat, is that it would make their nomination of Dover as the place of treaty seem more reasonable. Considers their reasons for so needless an action not very good. This letter was sent 7 or 8 days before St. Albans was given notice of it. 'Yet thear is nothing more visible than that they doe really desire to make the peace not onely with this satisfaction to the Hollanders but with procuring it to the King if it wear in thir power.' If this difficulty [of Polleron] be surmounted nothing can retard the peace an hour on the terms of writer's instructions. The angels alone can tell whether the Hollanders tenacity about Polleron will hold out. There is a relation that it was delivered up by the Hollanders and then retaken, in which case it falls under the condition of things remaining in the state they are in at the signing of the peace. The major part of the Council desires to end this business in order to be at liberty for another. Thinks pains ought to be taken to bring about a condition, in case of the engagement of the French crown in the business of Flanders, that there be a liberty for Charles II after one year to take such part as events render advisable. Preliminaries could be signed here and ratified at the meeting at Dover.—$8\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (86–91.)

Feb. 24/March 6, Paris. *Same to same.* His being kept long in ignorance of Clarendon's correspondence with Fouquet resembles his commerce with Ruvigny with which Clarendon now finds fault. Asks him to forget this error. Clarendon will find nothing more sincere than what is contained in the letters then written by the Queen [Henrietta Maria] to Clarendon and to the Duchess. Assures Clarendon of his own faithful services. Asks that his station and employment be wholly directed

[1] See *Arlington's Letters*, i. 144–8.

according to the resolutions taken on the despatch sent by bearer, Mr. Mollins.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 92–93.)

Feb. 25. *Old William* [*W. Lilly*] *to Sir Edw. Walker.* Received enclosed [above, p. 583] last Saturday. The imprisonment of Bradshaw and Cockain had put their counsels to a stand. Will keep up correspondence with them. Has answered according to Walker's instructions. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (94–95.) *Seal.*

Feb. 27[/March 9], Stockholm. *Tho. Thynne to* [*Clarendon*]. Sweden is still free from a French treaty. The ministers rejoice at it since there are hopes of succour from Spain and the Emperor. The French blame Charles II for the persecutions of the reformed religion in France, as they are only in retaliation of the late proclamation against Papists.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (98–99.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 446–7.

March 1. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Has received his of 7th by Sir Tho. Bond. Is sorry they do not perceive that the choice of Breda is the pure effect of Charles II's compliance with the advice of Louis XIV. If such light intelligence concerning the Baron d'Isola shall introduce doubts of England's sincerity, there will be no end to their suspicions and jealousy. Charles II entered on the present work with frankness and sincerity and has long laid aside thoughts of making peace with Holland and not with France. There is no cause to prefer the friendship of Spain before that of France; of the advantages of Spain's friendship, the King has said enough to the Queen his mother. Did not imagine St. Albans would conceal the paper sent to the Queen, as the foundation of all their complaints was that a matter, Poleroone, should be raised after all their demands had been satisfied. Supposes they have now seen it in the Queen's hand and deposited their obligation there likewise.—1½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (100–1.)

March 2. *Same to same.* Acknowledges his of 2nd by the post with the despatch to the King, and the other by Mr. Mollins. Thought, in spite of previous suspicion, that after those two papers in French had been given to St. Albans, the peace was practically concluded. It is, alas, their master's and his brother's vice to be over-inclined to France. His distrust can after this never be reasonably abated. Account of preliminary overtures by the Dutch. St. Albans's overtures upon his first intelligence from Ruvigny and assurance of Louis XIV's desire for peace, resolved Charles II to treat in a neutral place, such as Bruges, Gant, or other place in Flanders, and to send St. Albans to Paris where he knew the most difficult part of the business was to be prepared, wherever the treaty should be. When the

Swedish ambassadors intimated that Flanders would be unacceptable to France, Charles II as a compliment resolved on the Hague. Reasons why this choice was first mentioned to Holland and not to France. The correspondence with latter has been kept secret even from the Swedish ambassadors. Thinks France now refuses the Hague because they intend to reject whatever the King proposes. Denies any thought of design to make factions and conspiracies among the States, or that the Baron d'Isola contrived this plan to advance Spanish and Austrian counsels. Charles II's true reasons for desiring the Hague, besides the compliment to France and the memory of the civilities he received there when he embarked for England, was the convenience of treating with seven deputies in the place where the States General met, instead of with ambassadors bound to instructions. There is little honour to Charles II in bringing the ratification to be treated at Dover after all differences are adjusted and signed at Paris. Asks St. Albans not to be too much in love with having it at Dover. If France insists on the matter of Poleroone, all hopes of mutual trust are vanished. The Dutch suggestion that they delivered it before the war and retook it is false and groundless. The question of Van Beuningen's signing was purposely left out of St. Albans's instructions: latter's business was to be fully assured of Louis XIV's sincere resolutions, both to make peace himself and to dispose Holland to it. St. Albans was told to reply to his arguments in favour of treating and signing all matters, that whatever was transacted in France was to be in great secrecy and that it was only preparatory. The digesting of particulars was to be left to the treaty; to hasten that, and even during the treaty, St. Albans would have more to do at Paris than the ambassadors where they should be. He has punctually observed his instructions, and if what is agreed be pursued, he will have great honour by it. Taking Van Beuningen into the party and calling on him to sign has produced this mischief and perhaps was the cause of that unhappy letter to the Hague. The King was much offended at the communication to Van Beuningen of what St. Albans wrote to the Queen; he is transported at this additional provocation.—11 *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (102–7.)

[March.] *Report* by Serj. Barcroft concerning his attempt to arrest the Duke of Buckingham. Was commanded by Arlington on Feb. 26 to apprehend the Duke at Owthrop and seize his papers. Was overtaken by the Duchess in her coach and arriving at Owthrop half an hour after was refused admittance and told the Duke was not at home. Was eventually after many

altercations and affronts shown the Duke's chamber and found all but one paper had been removed from his cabinet. Detailed account of his failure to trace the Duke.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 96–97.)

March 4/14, Livorno. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Received his of Jan. 9 on March 7. Has sent fruit trees for Lady Clarendon. A new nuncio, Monsignor Trotti has demanded, by order of the Pope, the suppression of the Protestant minister here. Exclaimed that if this were done it would be a breach of the law of nations. Does not know whether the Pope is really angry with the Great Duke on this score or merely adds this to former distastes. Design of Duke of Savoy, aided by France, to attack Genoa.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (108–9.)

March 5[/15], Stockholm. *T. Thynne to* [*same*]. The Swedes desire a good intelligence with the Emperor and will possibly then leave France. News from Swedish Resident in Paris of French intrigues to hinder peace with Holland.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (110–11.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 447–8.

March 5. *Clarendon to Sir W. Temple*, in reply to his of 4th inst. Complains of delays and coldness of Spain in spite of English offers of whatever degree of friendship they wish. France has been able to persuade Spain that they will make Portugal content without the title of King and Portugal that they will make Spain yield it in the end. Spain in the commercial treaty offer England in traffic equal terms with the Dutch and demand that the alliance with Portugal be renounced. This would only throw them into the arms of France and put peace out of Spain's power. Charles II promises to use all endeavours to persuade Portugal to submit, will not assist them, and has declared to them that if they put themselves in the hands of France, it will mean an utter breach with England. Spain now seems to refuse to sign the treaty of commerce without the other. Asks Temple to state this to M. Marcine and to ask him to deal freely with Clarendon as to where the fault is. Does not Marcine believe that Spain may even sell Flanders to France in exchange for Portugal? Is amazed at the proceedings of Spain and knows not what good to expect from them. Has written to Sandwich to try and procure a pension for the widow of M. Motet, a man who did many services when the King was abroad. Asks Temple to do her any good offices he can.—5¼ *pp. Draft.* (112–15.)

March 8/18, Lisbon. *King of Portugal to Clarendon*, asking his favour towards Francisco de Mello sent as ambassador extra-

ordinary to treat with United Provinces. Expressions of friendship for Charles II and Clarendon.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (116–17.) *Seal.*

March 9/19, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Is confined to bed; acquainted M. de Lyonne who came this morning, with substance of Clarendon's dispatch by Mullins, and the new causes of complaint against France. This court will never consent to the meeting at the Hague, as they know De Witt cannot possibly like it. They will not consent to any place in the King of Spain's dominions, but the King can choose, Dover, Canterbury or any other place in the World. De Lyonne says he did not understand that the observation of the treaty of 1662 comprised the restoring of Polleron; if he had done, he would have consulted with the Dutch before formally accepting the engagement in his own paper, to satisfy to the full extent of St. Albans's instructions. Is confident this is true and that there is no trick in it and that France really desires peace 'upon the principle of being at liberty for another busines'. If a meeting takes place, they will do all fair offices to get Charles II satisfaction in Polleron, which is now the only obstacle of peace. They have charged d'Estrade to represent to De Witt how unwise it is to spend so much treasure on Polleron. France wishes it ten times rather in English than Dutch hands.—4¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (118–20.) *Seal.*

March 9/19. *M. Ruvigny to* [*same*]. Thanks for letter. Assures him of desire of all here to make peace and afterwards a close union with Charles II. Explains mistake regarding Poleron. Affirms the impossibility of having the treaty concluded at the Hague.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (121–2.)

[*c.* March 11.] *Lord W. Willoughby to same.* Is now with ——[1] ships of which ——[1] are men-of-war. Capt. Carteret is fitted. Intends to set sail for Barbadoes today.[2] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (131–2.) *Seal.*

March 12. *Intelligence letter*, informing Clarendon of a conventicle held ever since the last act at the house of Bernard, a clothier, near Farly Castle belonging to Sir Edw. Hungerford at Stoford, Wilts. The leaders are Allen cast out of Batcombe Somerset, and Hancock from Bristol. They meet by many hundreds. Urges execution of the laws. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'letter from an unknowne person received 19 March'. (127–8.)

March 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* If Polleron be of such value that the peace must break if it be not restored,

[1] Blanks in MS.
[2] He sailed on March 11 (below, p. 593).

it should be considered whether the alternative of restoring the state of things before the war is not acceptable. The Hollanders will not hear of any cessation of arms before the conclusion of peace. Van Beuning without knowing anything of what has passed between the two Kings about America, presses Louis XIV to keep what he has taken. The extravagant discourses of this madman have created among those he depends upon a real desire to continue the war in all events. He proposes now to make war as vigorously as they can. France has taken little care in this war as yet, but is now able to march to the frontiers of Flanders within 3 weeks with 35,000 foot and 10,000 horse and the best train of artillery that ever marched in France. Details. They are jealous of England and the Dutch agreeing to their prejudice. Their desire to avoid occasion for the Dutch doing this will make them appear not so sincere for peace as they profess. The difficulties in the peace favour those who secretly desire the continuance of this war; they are powerful and dexterous. Peace, which means in some sort abandoning Polleron, will allow England to settle the government at home, the revenue, trade, rebuild London and to attend to the American colonies, the best roots for enlarging the English Empire. England is now seeking friendships in Europe; if peace were made, many offers of friendship would be made in London. The case for continuing the war is grounded upon making a peace or truce between Spain and Portugal and an offensive and defensive league with the House of Austria, which Sweden will join against the Dutch. These are all uncertain. The present offers for peace, either the state of things before the war or as the fortunes of war have brought about, are honourable when made by three potent enemies. Advises sacrificing Polleron for the sake of the advantages of peace and that Charles II should recommend Louis XIV either to get it restored or manage an honourable compensation for it. Various suggestions for manner of signing and ratifying. Has written a letter to the secretary that can be produced in Council. Clarendon may show present letter to the King and the Duke.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 133–6.)

March 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Is so sure of Clarendon's favour after last letter, that he has written the accompanying letter without any reservation. These things are so evident that he cannot be deceived. (137–8.)

March 13[/23], Stockholm. *Tho. Thynne to* [*same*]. The Chancellor wonders at Holland refusing the Hague, though not at France. Thinks if it be left to Sweden to name the place, it will

be the Hague. The Chancellor hopes Charles II will force Holland to do Sweden justice; they expect France to assist them against Holland in case of a refusal of their demands. Hears St. Albans has power to treat with France.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (141–2.)

[March.] *Th. Gilbert to Anglesey.* Has received no answer to his last sent towards the end of Christmas. Encloses two Latin poems for the young Lord Anslow; one on a cock fight '*Caesaribus*[1] *surgit virtus maturior annis*', the other '*Et prodesse volunt et delectare Poetae*'. Was requested by a young spark at the head of the highest form in a very good free school in the neighbourhood to perform his Christmas task and his Shrovetide task, which was the origin of these poems. Has less forgotten his divinity than his poetry and hopes, when he has liberty, to give Anglesey some proof of it. Gilbert's daughter is still with Lady Atkins, but will leave her and her city altogether at the end of the month. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. March 15, 1666; answ. March 26, 1667'. (139–40.)

March 14. *Petition* of Wm. Barker and others to Lord Lieutenant and Council, annexing a rehearsal of the state of their case.—4 *pp. Copy.* (123–6.) *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, pp. 321–3.

March 16/26, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Explains grounds of opinion about signing here with Holland and Denmark. Asks whether there is any other thing in the treaty of 1662 likely to make difficulties. Hopes the treaty will be brought to Canterbury where they can perhaps struggle for Polleron and all other things. Believes this court will give all fair help. Has been in bed with gout for 10 days.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (143–4.) Lister, iii. 450–1 (*two passages omitted*).

March 18. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* His of the 19th has so prevailed with writer that he like St. Albans is laughed at. Is inclined to believe de Lyonne's excuses as to Poleroone and that France may yet desire peace, in spite of the weekly dispatches from Paris to the Hague and Van Beuning's account of conferences with St. Albans. The King will let the affair of Poleroone take its fortune in the treaty. He will not insist on the Hague and has sent to the States for a pass for his ambassadors to come to Breda. St. Albans is to procure the like pass from France without delay. The King considers St. Albans's presence in Paris is much more necessary than at Breda.—2¾ *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (145–6.)

March 20/30, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* No letters have

[1] MS. Caeraribus.

come this week. All that he has written formerly still subsists with him. Owing to the reiterated news that Polleron was rendered to England, again asks what Clarendon hears of this. The Queen has recovered her health. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 147–8.)

March 20/30, Basle. *John Durye to* [*Anglesey*]. In previous letters represented that his principles were wholly separate from secular interests and that for the sake of the Protestant interest he would be subservient to the design of the state and Church of England. Mentioned the requisite assistance to enable him to do service. Account of the causes of differences among Protestants of Germany and Switzerland and the lack of any common public aim, though the public safety of the Protestant States depends on it. The Protestant ministry keep their magistrates from corresponding on matters of religion. The Catholic clergy do the contrary. Points out to former that unless Charles II interests himself in the Protestant cause, the Protestant cantons in Switzerland through their disunity will be ruined and the King of France become master of all their interests. If the treaty of peace with Holland takes effect some thoughts of the public interests of Protestants to balance the French power may be laid to heart. Suggests somebody should be sent here incognito to whom writer could make addresses before he goes.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. Aprill 26'. (149–50.)

March 20/30, St. Germain. *E. Puffendorf, Swedish Resident in Paris, to the Swedish ambassadors in England.* Account of his negotiations regarding the place of treaty. Finds the chief difficulties come principally not from France but from Holland. Reply of M. de Lionne to writer's complaint of his pretence to Island of S. Christoffer as being contrary to his declaration to Lord Hollis a year ago; circumstances under which it was captured. De Lionne's account of the Pouleron difficulty. He suggested to Van Beuningen the insertion of a clause to cover this business but latter was obstinate against it. M. Turenne said France would be unwilling to render S. Christoffer but would give other satisfaction instead.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (152–3.)

March 22/April 1. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Receipt of his of the 5th. with enclosed for Count Marsyn. Has seen Mme Motet and will solicit the Marques on her behalf. Will deliver letter to Marsyn when he returns to town. Dissatisfaction between latter and the Marques which has been growing for several months has given Temple an advantage with him. At their last discourse Marsyn would not believe that the negotiation, through their coldness, was reduced to a bare treaty of

commerce. Translated the parts of Clarendon's letter which concerned the general course of affairs with Spain and communicated it to the Marques who was extremely satisfied with it. He wished Caracena and Pignoranda were of the same opinion as himself regarding Clarendon's sincere intentions for an alliance. He said the delays were due to want of confidence between the ministers and that he and Temple could dispatch the business in a day.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (154–5.)

March 22. *Lord W. Willoughby to same.* Set sail from Cowes on Monday March 11 with 13 ships for Barbadoes and others for Guinney. Cleared Land's End on Wednesday before night; at night had a storm in their teeth till Saturday morning. Is now about 100 leagues from Land's End with a brisk contrary wind. The little fleet is still all together. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (129–30.) *Seal. Dated* 'From on board the *John and Margarett* intending to remoove into the *Jarsey* now Capt. Holmes leaves me'.

March 22. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Acknowledges his of 23rd. St. Albans's advice is so fully followed that he need never look them in the face again if he does not immediately send the safe conduct and if France does not thoroughly stick to them in the treaty. Hopes the next work will be the Queen's return to Somerset House never to travel again. The Dutch now pretend that France only opposes the cessation and that the Dutch would receive the greatest benefit by the freedom of their trade. St. Albans will see by the insolence of Van Beuningen what mad work there would have been if he had to sign anything with him. Expects all will be quickly done at Breda and that the preliminaries are ready to be signed according to St. Albans's instructions except the business of Poleroone. The King of France will put a writing into the Queen's hand for the delivery of the Islands taken by him in the West Indies. Charles II will exactly observe his paper for his forbearance for one year. The ambassadors will have precise orders for a strict correspondence with St. Albans.—2 *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (156–7.)

March 22, Charleville. *Orrery to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges his of 9th and his favour towards Sir Edw. Deiring. Thanks for Capt. Franklin's pardon. Is glad Ormonde is not required in England. Hopes, if an early peace be made, that the King can keep in his purse some of the £1,800,000 granted him by the Poll Bill and the Act of Assessment, so that 'we shall find October a calme month'. Ormonde had a melancholy prospect of affairs in England when writer was in Dublin last January. The King has revived this country by granting them free trade

with his enemies and ordering them the ready money asked for. Knows from Burlington and Conway how much Ireland is indebted to Clarendon. Discusses reasons, especially on account of Munster, why trade should be allowed between Ireland and the Plantations. This was the most beneficial trade of this province. Has incessantly endeavoured to encourage trade and manufacture here. In Cork there are 17 good new ships built by the merchants of that City since the Restoration, which is more than all Ireland has done. They are now laid up chiefly through not being admitted to trade with the Plantations whither they sent the linen and woollen manufactures of this province together with great quantities of leather and shoes, and returned tobacco, sugar, indigo and cotton. Agrees that the export of wool should be excepted from the trade. Would not have desired free trade to and from the Plantations if it could have been as prejudicial to England as Clarendon fears. Has digested and shown his whole project[1] for this trade to Ormonde. Thinks an increase of £15,000 could be got for the King's revenues if this is agreed to. Asks to be informed as soon as possible what may be expected in this connexion. Has laid out above £1,000 within these six months in building houses in this town for a linen manufacture and getting into Ireland artificers, looms and all other requisites. Hopes in the summer to present Clarendon with a bolt of holland, fit for his own wearing, of Charleville manufacture. Has set some of his wealthiest neighbours on like work. [*Continues as in* Lister, iii. 452.]—8 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 158–61.)

Enclosure: Copy of order by Privy Council of 6 March 1664/5 for regulation of trade and encouragement of navigation with *inter alia* the Plantations.—1½ *pp.* (162.) *Extract in* Acts of P.C., Colonial Series, 1613–80, p. 392.

[1666/7, *c.* March 24/April 3.] *Queen Henrietta Maria to Charles II.* St. Albans will give account of public affairs. Her health has lately become much more delicate; does not know whether she will go to Bourbon, or return to England. St. Albans says he will be meeting the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer and Arlington to settle her portion for the present year; it was assigned the past year on the Excise of London. Requests that, as it is resolved to pay her better than the two previous years (which are still entirely due), they will put her in a position to go to Bourbon or return to England if her health requires it. Asks for £10,000 to be remitted her, one third at the end of next April, another in May, and the third in June.

[1] Cf. undated paper calendared below, p. 695.

Has written also to the Chancellor.[1]—*Fr. Endorsed by Arlington.* (Vol. 78, ff. 288–9.)

March 24/April 3, Paris. *Same*[2] *to Clarendon.* Has written to the King a letter, of which a copy is sent to Clarendon to ask for the payment of £10,000 sterling from her pension, for the first 4 months of the present year. Asks Clarendon to speak about it, as she may go to Bourbon or return to England.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 163–4.) *Two seals.*

1667. March 25, Berkesshire House. *Clarendon to Nicholas.* Received his of 23rd by Nicholas's son George. Will not fail to move the King on poor Mr. Rumball's behalf whose modesty has been his greatest enemy. On Thursday before Easter intends to lodge in his own house. If God sends peace, hopes to enjoy some years' health there which is worth a great deal of money. *Endorsed by Nicholas,* 'Rec. 27th. My lord chancellor to me full of kindnes'. (165–6.) *Seal.*

March 25. *Same to St. Albans.* Receipt of his of the 26th. Gives reasons why St. Albans is not desired to sign and explains objects of his secret mission to Louis XIV. The King has appointed the East India Company to choose two or three of their company to attend the ambassadors with reference to Poleroone. The Dutch in one of their dispatches to the King say they intend to observe the treaty of 1662. Discusses questions arising therefrom. If he can dispose Louis XIV to a cessation and oblige the Dutch to the same, St. Albans will deserve great thanks.—2½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (167–8.) Lister, iii. 453–5.

March 26/April 5, Lisbon. *Tho. Maynard to* [*Clarendon*]. The treaty between France and Portugal is fully concluded. The articles were signed yesterday. The league is offensive and defensive for 10 years. Details of articles. The people are extremely troubled to think that they must continue the war with Spain 10 years longer. The ministers say the ground of finishing the treaty is that Charles II is known, by certain intelligence, to have concluded a peace with France. Marialva pressed hard in the Council for delay until assurance of this were received from England. The French are expected to divert Spanish forces by attacking in Flanders. There is talk at Court of a Roman Catholic consul in writer's place and one Francis Holbige is pitched upon. Can answer any charge laid against him by any Roman Catholic or Schismatic.—1½ *pp.* (169.)

[1] See the following letter, dated March 24/Apr. 3. A modern pencil endorsement dates this letter incorrectly '1662?'

[2] Signed 'Vostre bien bonne et affectionée cousine Henriette Marie R.'

March 28/April 7, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Bearer will deliver a letter from the Queen. Sir Thomas Bond will give particulars of her business. Thanks Clarendon for thinking of him in connexion with Breda. Will be equally obliged if desired to serve the King here. Is watching the coming forth of the *Code Royal*; will send it for Clarendon's library as soon as it can be had.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff.170–1.)

March 28/April 7. *Same to* [*same*]. Has received [Clarendon's] undated letter in reply to his of 19th. Is glad of choice of Breda, though the [ministers here] would have preferred Canterbury. Their suspicions are fomented by a journey they pretend Isola makes thither with credences from the King. They will dispatch their order to d'Estrade immediately and have given writer the passports asked for. They still seem earnest for the peace and if they do not discern that the King prefers the friendship of Spain to theirs, they will do all in their power to have as good a one with Charles II as will be admitted. They will give invitations for this at Breda unless contrary purposes of England divert their present intentions. Only exchanged words with Van Buning once, namely at M. de Ruvigny's, and has given account of that discourse to Clarendon. They now guess St. Albans has the letter from the King to the Queen that says he will not engage with any prince for the space of one year to the prejudice of France, from something in [Clarendon's] letter to Ruvigny. Supposes they will desire to see it and give their promise in the same kind. When the ships for the transport of the new Lord Willoby were being prepared, M. de Lionne, fearing they were for the retaking of St. Christophers, said in case the whole island were taken they would expect the replacing of the French.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (172–3.)

[1667.] March [29].[1] *Clarendon to T. Thynne.* Acknowledges his of Jan. 13, and Feb. 6, 13 and 27. The King is very satisfied with the Swedish ambassadors here, but they do not own any such authority, as Thynne mentions, to treat for a stricter union. He should assure the ministers that Charles II will have great care of the interests of Sweden in the treaty. Hopes Holland will then join with England and Sweden and if Sweden can be assured also of the friendship of the Emperor and Spain, it would probably give the greatest quiet Christendom has ever enjoyed. The King has accepted Breda. Cannot perceive any new obstacles which will prevent the meeting.—*Copy.* (151.)

March 29, Nevis. *Col. James Russell and others to Henry*

[1] See the reply of May 1/11 to a letter of March 29 (below, p. 607).

Willoughby, Henry Hawley and Samuel Barwick, chief governors of Barbados &c. The assaulting of St. Christophers would not be difficult. Have no means of furnishing men who could be drawn from Antigua, Saba, Anguila and Montserrat with arms, ammunition or provisions for this attempt. Ask for assistance. If this cannot be done and the fleet is to be withdrawn, ask for vessels to transport their wives and harmless little ones to a place of security. *Eight signatures.* (174–5.)

March 29. *Col. Russell to Henry Willoughby.* Expects the Admiral and the general will give an account of what the ships have done since their coming. The French having timely notice of their coming have dispersed their fleet. The people are thus encouraged and are altogether for attempting St. Christophers. Hopes to gather 2,000 men, Willoughby furnishing 1,000 arms and 500 armed men with suitable ammunition. Asks for provisions for fleet and soldiery. Willoughby himself is much wanted here to conduct the attempt. Has set persons to work on his order for sulphur.—2 *pp.* (176–7.)

April 1/11, Livorno. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* The numerous recourse of English trading ships to all the friendly ports of Mediterranean is regarded here as an undeniable argument of the King's power. Not one Dutch ship from beyond the straits has been seen here for two years. In all the King's successes the eye of the world is fixed on Clarendon his great minister. Explains difficulties in the way of getting Sharp's protection revoked for his debt to Mr. Townsend the King's Grocer. States arguments used by writer to the Great Duke and by latter in his reply. The Great Duke refused to recall the protection but agreed to banish Sharp from all his dominions. Acquiesced in this proposal. Desired that no more protections would be given to English as Livorno was the seat of the English Levant trade and it was scandalous to see all the cheats and bankrupts of the Mediterranean come and outbrave honest merchants in this port. The Great Duke is much inclined to annulling all protections. Sharp came and offered to pay part of his debt, he has but 4 days to adjust. Particulars of agreement about the caviare trade (a certain gain of 60%) which expires this year, between an Englishman, Mr. Longland and others and the Muscovite ambassadors. Unless there be timely interposition this trade is likely to be wholly alien. Italian news. The Great Duke has become the Pope's irreconcilable enemy since his passing over the House of Medici in the last promotion [of cardinals]. Fears the fruit trees, sent on the *Diamond* will come too late as the vessel was damaged in a storm. Sends only

three chests of the Florentine wines as he cannot commend them this year.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 178–81.)

April 1, Montserrat. *Capt. John Berry to Henry Willoughby, Hawley and Barwick.* Arrived at Nevis on 24th inst. [*sic*]. All the enemy's ships were dispersed except 4 of which 2 were burnt. Consulted with the governor and Council about their design but find the island can only raise 1,500 men, of whom 600 want arms. Arms and men required from Barbadoes. The inhabitants of Nevis are forced to slay their cattle which maintain their estates. Part of the fleet is cruising upon St. Christophers and the remainder are at Montserrat. This island is in a most deplorable state partly by the French and partly by the Irish, whose two chief commanders, Capt. Briskett and one Cullonan, are come in; the remainder, at least 300, lie in the woods but it is intended to bring them in. (182–3.) *Seal.*

April 3/13, Paris. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Would have received his two last with pleasure enough had he omitted the circumstance of the Queen's return. Asks Clarendon to appoint him to bring couches and beds with him; promises, though the King says writer neither chooses well nor buys cheap, to serve Clarendon well in both points. Desires Lady Clarendon's directions in these particulars. The Queen recommends Sir Tho. Grahyme's cause which will come before Clarendon. (184–5.)

April 3/13. *Same to* [*same*]. Account of favourable private audience with Louis XIV. He declared that he desired a quick end to the war and promised to consult his council regarding a cessation. M. de Lyonne brought answer that they could not enter into this until they received an answer to the letters by Sir Thomas Bond. Complaints regarding Isola's negotiations. They do not doubt the intervention of Spanish artifices to keep off this peace. If Charles II will let them know that Polleroon, delivered or not, will be no obstacle to the peace, they will agree to a cessation of one month. They will do their best to dispose the Dutch to the same agreement, but ask that these resolutions and those about St. Christopher be kept secret.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (186–90.) Lister, iii. 455–9 (*word said to be illegible is* 'facilitation').

April 3[/13], Stockholm. *Tho. Thynne to* [*same*]. The account the Swedish ambassadors sent of their last conference has dispersed the mists. The French wrote with confidence of St. Albans's powers to treat, and that was confirmed by the King of France's letter to the States. But the King [Louis XIV] told the Swedish ambassadors that he [St. Albans] had only liberty to discourse in general. This artifice has given a great

blow to his reputation as the word of a King was esteemed sacred. These ministers are satisfied at the King [Charles II] adhering to the Hague, 'M. Appleboom having assured them De Witt will be forced to yield, five of the seven [provinces] having already resolved to accept it'.[1] The difference between Sweden and Holland grows wider daily.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (191–2.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

April 5/15, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his two [letters] of the 1st. Believes they will abolish all jealousies. Waits upon the King tomorrow about the business of the cessation. Will help the ambassadors at Breda all he can from here. Is glad to hear of the remove to Clarendon House.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (193–4.) *Seal.*

April 9/19, Tangier. *H. Norwood to same.* Gaylan's present state is desperate which may move the King to new resolutions. Has diverted Gaylan's embassy to England being well assured his chief errand was to beg more money than Arcila is worth. Expects a Jew every day from Taffaletta with overtures for a peace. Some say he covets nothing but a free commerce between Fez and this place. Has two mares for Clarendon; hopes to embark them on Sir Hugh Cholmeleye's 'greate bellyed fly boate', having a half-promise from Major Taylor to receive them.—2 *pp. Duplicate.* (195–6.)

April 10/20, Paris. *St. Albans to* [*same*]. Louis XIV has been with the Queen today and the things concerning America are finished in the form [Clarendon] directed. The single article of Polleron is the only impediment remaining. They will do what they can to help but desire that the pursuit thereof will not spend too much time. They desire their ambassadors to know that the peace will not be allowed to break on this point so that they may pronounce it made and act accordingly with the Dutch whom they do not doubt wish to continue the war. The French have made great haste in preparing for their other business. Van Buning asked M. de Lyonne to press Louis XIV for the French fleet to join in an undertaking this summer. Danger of artifices by the Dutch to retard the peace. Suggests that future regulations of commerce and debatable things be treated of separately at London afterwards. Hopes Ruvigny will be soon sent to England as Resident. M. Courtin went away yesterday.—4 *pp.* (197–8.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 459–60.

April 10/20, Basel. *John Durie to Anglesey.* Has received his of Jan. 31 and wrote on March 2, 12 and 20. In his last showed the design against the Protestant Cantons by the Duke

[1] This passage is in deciphered cipher.

of Savoy. Has sent to Mr. Oldenburg a copy of the proposition made to the Popish cantons. Details of proceedings of an agent of the Duke's at Geneva and Berne and an account of the origin of the quarrel. Considers that unless England protects the Protestant interest here and with the German Princes they will devour one another through their internal confusions. Conjectures as to the course of events in Switzerland.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. Apr. 26'. (Vol. 85, ff. 199–200.)

April 10[/20], Stockholm. *T. Thynne to Clarendon* at Berkshire House. The answer given by the States to the Comte de Dhona is unsatisfactory, namely that all this crown's commodities are declared contraband. Biorencklo fears lest Sweden is in the treaty since Holland will then never do them justice. Assures them the choice of H. Coventry as ambassador is evidence that Charles II will not forget their interest. The choice of Breda restored the drooping hopes of peace here.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (201–2.) *Seal.*

April 11, Clarendon House. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Receipt of his of 13th and 15th [N.S.] Urges him to suppress all occasions of jealousies. If Sandwich has concluded a treaty with Spain, it is purely one of commerce. The King will observe all his promises to France. Reports from Holland every week of a new peace and guarantee between France, Holland and Denmark. If France promoted an absolute cessation it would allay all animosities. Sir Tho. Bond has not been with Clarendon since the day of his arrival and the King has not seen him since. Will leave nothing undone that may bring the Queen hither.—1½ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (203–4.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 460–1.

April 11/22 [*sic*], aboard the *Defiance* in Cascaies Road. *T. Maynard to Clarendon.* [Begins with a copy of above, p. 595.] A squadron of the King's ships convoying 43 merchant ships put in here because of foul weather and damage to the *Cambridge* and the *Revenge* frigates. Prizes were taken by the *Fairfax*, *Constant Warwick*, and the *Pembrook* while these two were fitting. The prizes will be carried home because of the complaints of Castelmelhor. Hears Clarendon is displeased at writer's long stay here; if he does not see an end of his lawsuits he must pay 14,000 crowns and lose much reputation. These inconveniences resulted not from his rashness but from doing his duty. Has now a sentence in his favour in the King's Exchequer, but the King's attorney now taking cognizance of the suit (though, as he is assured, only for matter of form) it will take nearly six months to conclude. Southwell will tell Clarendon that Maynard has done nothing criminal. Desires to be at home where he can

free himself of suspicions. Account of stormy interview with Castelmelhor who expressed great passion against the Rear Admiral and the rest of the commanders of his squadron for taking prizes under the King of Portugal's castles. Told him he had been misinformed and said they would refuse to restore them. Came aboard with the person Castelmelhor sent to protest.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (205–8.)

April 13/23, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Has no word from him, the King, nor Arlington this post. Has nothing to add to former letters. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (209–10.) *Seal.*

April 15/25, Livorno. *Sir J. Finch to same.* The States of Holland have importuned the Great Duke of Muscovy to settle the caviare trade on the Dutch excluding the English. Numbers of English herring boats are coming to different Italian ports this year. The market at Leghorn is overloaded and had there been 8,000 barrels instead of 11,000, more money would have been returned into England; this is due to each merchant keeping secret his design as to time and place. Suggests a company to regulate the fish trade to avoid losses in this way. Gives details. Discusses desirability of the King settling English trade in Italy by articles as in other places: good articles could easily be obtained at Genova (reasons given); also in Savoy, where endeavours are being made to render Villa Franca a place of trade. The Great Duke will be forced to make good articles after agreement is made with Genova, as Leghorn would be ruined by the recession of the English to his rivals. Venice because of the war with the Turks and the currants of Zante will agree to what is reasonable. Mr. Adrian Death will convey 3 chests of wine to Clarendon.—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (211–12.)

April 15, Clarendon House. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* A peremptory insisting on the redelivery of Poleroone shall not break the peace. Knows of no reason why France should defer their enterprise one hour. The indisposition of Holland towards peace ought to dispose France more vigorously to pursue it. All here look upon Reuvigny as a man of sincerity. It is necessary that direction be given the French ambassadors to enter speedily into all freedom with the English who will have the like direction. No indisposition of De Witt's could then do much harm. The warm carriage of France in this treaty will prove Louis XIV's integrity and friendship to Charles II and facilitate 'those noble designes which may contribute to the greatnesse of both crownes'. Longs to see the *Code Royal.*—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Draft by Laurence Hyde.* (213–14.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 461–2 (*wrongly dated* Apr. 10/20).

April 16, Dublin. *Sir Edw. Smythe to Clarendon.* Will observe his commands of Apr. 2. Fears the stock for reprisals will not hold out, and some are unreasonable in requiring what cannot be given, as O'Braseile. Hopes to do what is just in such cases.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 215–16.) *Impf. seal.*

April 17/27, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of the 11th. Saw the King and de Lyonne yesterday. Agrees with both that Clarendon has not spoken positively about Polleron. Has already pointed out that their engagement not to send out their fleet and to endeavour a cessation with the Hollander was to be subsequent to the desired assurances about Polleron. Yet they are so confident of Clarendon's good intentions that until they have an answer they will proceed as if it had now come to their satisfaction. They will try to persuade the Hollanders not to put to sea and will not put to sea themselves but count the month from this day. The Dutch press them to put to sea and also for the new treaties Clarendon hears about; nothing of this sort can prevail so long as France has its present confidence in England. The French ambassador in Swethland writes that that Court pretends Charles II has promised them not to make peace till they have full satisfaction from Holland, particularly touching their pretensions settled by the treaty of Elbing. The French would be much alarmed if they believed this, since it would retard the peace they want speedily for their other business. Their moving towards Flanders is openly talked of and preparations are rapidly advancing. England will thus be able to get better terms than could be otherwise gained. They are informed that Isola has told de Witt that Charles II will not insist on Polleron being restored, but they believe this is assumed by Isola to tie the Dutch to that and so retard the peace. They will try to prevent the Dutch from sending out 8 French ships which are in Holland. Courtin left for Breda nine days ago and has instructions according to the original proposition that the business of the alternative being settled, which is the foundation of the peace, the rest is of longer discussion. The English ambassadors ought to have the same orders. Asks what places in America the French have taken besides St. Christophers and Antigoy. The Queen refers the King to this letter as St. Albans has no time to write another. Asks that Clarendon's answer be very positive.—6½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (217–20.)

April 20/30, Paris. *Same to* [*same*]. [Clarendon] is held in great esteem in this Court. Has appointed Sir T. Bond to attend him about the charges against Sir Hary Wood by writer and the Queen; they are laid upon grounds of perfect truth to which he

has no excuse to make. Expects that after the business is done at Breda there will remain to be finished here and at London, the swearing of the treaty and future treaties of commerce &c. Will willingly receive what employment [Clarendon] resolves on for him. This Court removes from hence and if writer is to go with it an expensive equipage will be required. Asks for the usual allowance if given a legitimate natural employment here. Has great freedom of access to the King here and can do more service without the character of ambassador. Though this may be necessary for some functions, as swearing the peace, asks for liberty to lay it down afterwards. Writes thus freely as he is confident of [Clarendon's] favour.—3 *pp.* (221–2.)

April 20/30. *Same to same.* This Court not only desire the Dutch not to put to sea for the time named, but have [notified ?] their promise to comply for themselves. (223–4.) *Seal.*

April 20/30. *Same to* [*same*]. Has received his of 15th which has given great satisfaction, but they expect the answer of their last desire in words so plain as may be liable to no doubtful interpretation. Though this be given they will not slacken their efforts to getting it [Poleron] restored. They go on open-faced with their great design; has given the Duke an account of the forming of officers for the army. The rendezvous for the troops near the frontier of Flanders is appointed for May 20 and the King's march for the 30th. They have refused to enter any of the guarantees lately proposed. The ambassadors, if they have not left, should be given orders to avoid any accidents regarding ceremonies and questions of precedence. Formal and public entries of ambassadors should be forbidden, as has been done from here. Expressions of great kindness and friendship by Louis XIV.—3¼ *pp.* (225–6.)

April 22, Clarendon House. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Has his of 27th. Is sure he has said positively in former letters that insisting on the re-delivery of Poleroone should not break the treaty. M. Ruvigny has taken notice of Clarendon's having satisfied them in this particular. Repeats it now [*statement follows*]. No declaration on this was made to Isola, though it was then thought that France had accepted the mediation of the Emperor. He has written since his departure and seems to apprehend that all the obstructions of the peace will proceed from France and that there are positive resolutions in Holland to insist on other conditions than the alternative will lead them to. This is not credited. The ambassadors depart on Wednesday. The intelligence from Sweden is not true. England in due time will do all offices to persuade Holland to quit the elucidations

of Elbing but this will not be mentioned till the peace is concluded. It is not known that the French have taken anything besides St. Christophers and Antegoe.—1½ *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (Vol. 85, ff. 227–8.)

April 23, London. *Clarendon to Earl of Winchelsea.* Acknowledges letter by his chaplain Benjamin Denham. He said he had written out a third of a book styled *Confessio fidei ecclesiarum orientalium* in vulgar Greek on one side and Latin on the other, written by Padre Cyriacus and left it with Mr. Denton, Denham's successor. Asks him to get the rest transcribed (one or two copies) from the manuscript which Signor Pavioli will not let come out of his house. The price cannot be much above £7, £8, or £10. Pavioli is willing for it to be printed and has sent an imperfect Greek copy to Holland. Hopes to be beforehand with the Hollander. Value of the book. Asks for particulars concerning the author.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (229–30.)

April 24/May 4, Colombe. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Has received his of the 15th. Explains what they desire Clarendon to say more plainly. There is some suspicion of the visits of the Spanish ambassador to M. de Lyonne after his leave-taking. There can be no treaty now. The Queen [of France] and Council will move as far as Compiègne and then return to Paris to direct affairs in the King's absence. Recommends Clarendon's care of the market house and that he buys no wheat else, though he finds everything worse and dearer than in other places.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (231–2.)

April 25, Gray's Inn Lane. *Benjamin Denham to same.* The history of this transaction was never fully opened to the ambassador. Hopes to bring some discoveries to the old world. Asks for Clarendon's patronage. Is well known to the Marq. of Dorchester, the Earl of Derby, Lord Southampton and others. Has received good encouragement from the Abp. of Canterbury and the Bp. of Winchester. Is wearied with the world and desires only competency for his studies.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (233–4.)

April 25/May 6, Leghorn. *Sir J. Finch to Conte Bardi.* Account of difficulties raised by the general in regard to salutes from the fortress. From the register of salutes, given to writer by the general, it was evident the manner of returning salutes from the fortress was inconsistent. Explained that Charles II's custom is to allow all his castles and forts to give his ships of war gun for gun reckoning them moving fortresses. The commander, Capt. Hubbard, after a council of war, resolved not to salute the Great Duke's or any other prince's fortress unless first assured they should be correctly resaluted.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (235–6.)

April 27/May 7, Colombe. *St. Albans to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of the 22nd. The King and M. de Lyonne are now fully satisfied. If the Dutch will not accept the rules of the alternative, the French will speak other language than hitherto. They will hold the Dutch to sending ambassadors to London for regulating commerce for the future, as a thing agreed between them. But this thing is not to come into question till after peace be made.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (237–8.)

April 27. *William Pryor to same.* Petitions once more for employment either in the Life Guard, the Chimney Money Office, the Excise, or the Customs. Wishes Clarendon had someone honest, to deal with those in East Smithfield; is confident Fifth Monarchy men intend mischief. One of their prophets is now in New Bridwell; met another, a Scotchman, near Clarendon's house. (240–1.) *Two seals.*

April 27, Cornwell. *Sir T. Penyston to same.* Enclosed was sent from Oxford to be transmitted to the Council. Desired Sir W. Walter to be at the examination so that Clarendon could receive it from a more authentic hand than writer's. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (242–3.) *Seal. Enclosure: Information* by J[ohn] H[orwood] to Deputy Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, that the malignant party intend to fall upon Whitehall. They are watching for some motion of the Papists or appearance of the French. Dr. Faber referred to prophecies that the King could not stay above 7 years in the kingdom, that the Chancellor was supposed to be a great Papist. Professions of loyalty. Will discover all secret plots and conspiracies according to his engagement with St. Albans who has been an instrument of much good to him. *Minute in Penyston's hand:* 'This is the same paper without any alteration as it was delivered to me by Thorpe . . .'—2¼ *pp.* (246–7.)

April 28. *Depositions* of Robert Thorpe, keeper of the Gaol in the Castle at Oxford. Received enclosed paper from John Horwood, who informed deponent that Dr. Faber, a German, and prisoner in the Castle, had tried to engage him in a design by Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists and Fifth Monarchy men. Faber told Horwood he had this intelligence from Francis Egleston an Apothecary in Oxford. Attempt was made to poison Horwood after his refusal to join the design. *Witnessed by Penyston and Walter.* (244–5.)

April 29, Clarendon House. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Acknowledges letters of Apr. 30 and May 4 [N.S.]. Knows not how to speak plainer than in his of 22nd. The whole matter of Poleroone

lies in the King of France's hands. Isola's intelligence makes no impression here though he pretends great credit with De Witt. The King, in spite of his anger, would have St. Albans do all the good he can for the Duke of Richmond with 'reverence to Aubigny'.—1¾ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 85, ff. 248–9.) Lister, iii. 462–4.

[April.] *Instructions* to the ambassadors sent to Breda. (1) To express England's desire for good intelligence with the States and the better support of the Protestant Religion. (2) They will quickly be informed by several hands, who are the persons most desirous of peace; they are to depend on their advice in all things and from them will learn how De Witt is affected to the peace. (3) Directions as to the Prince of Orange. (4) To endeavour to procure good intelligence with De Witt. (5) To let the Dutch know that England has acquiesced in the alternative according to the Dutch offer, that either side shall acquiesce in the losses sustained and retain all places now in possession or were possessed Dec. 25 last; but they are to use all endeavours to secure the delivery of Cormantyne. (6) To expose the French breaches of faith to such as can be trusted and to point out how unquiet a neighbour to the Dutch the French are. (7) To treat the French ambassadors with the same civilities and professions they receive and to express willingness of England to resume a good intelligence and amity with France. After entering into a good conversation with the French they are to explain the mutual obligations already entered into between the two nations. (8) To insist on reparation from Denmark for their foul betrayal. (9) They are to disembark as near as possible to Breda and if possible to avoid Zealand. (10) Particular instructions regarding Poleroone; some of the East India Company to be appointed to find an expedient. (11) The persons most concerned in the business of the two ships have been advised to send representatives to treat for a good recompense, rather than to insist on what was concluded in the last treaty. (12) To use all freedom in communicating with the Swedish ambassadors; overtures for a strict friendship between the Swedes, Dutch and English. (13) To find out how affairs stand between Portugal and the Dutch and how far France interposes therein; all good offices possible to be done for Portugal. (14) After having made the proceedings of Denmark to be foul, ungrateful and odious, they will yield to an amnesty and remission as desired by France and Holland. [15 and 16][1] Additional instructions regarding restoration of English officers expelled from

[1] In MS. these are numbered 12 and 13.

their charges and commands and about creditors of the Queen of Bohemia.—7 *pp. Draft by Clarendon.* (441–4.)

May 1/11, Colombe. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Had no letter from him by last post, but Clarendon's last was worth two. The King leaves St. Germayns on Monday next: details of his intended journey to Amiens. Some think he will go thence to Arras. Thinks he has been informed amiss as regards conferences between M. de Lyonne and the Spanish Ambassador after the latter's leave-taking. M. de Lyonne has sent writer a treatise, with an epitome, of the Queen's right to the succession which makes the grounds of the present business. Sends the epitome; will send the larger treatise later.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (250–1.) *Seal.*

May 1/11, Stockholm. *T. Thynne to* [*same*]. Acknowledges his of March 29. Account of conference with the Chancellor. Sweden will not conclude with Holland unless they make peace with England. Desire of Sweden for a closer union with England. This Court alters its face; post letters rule much. Eight or nine weeks since, France ruled all and the Queen Regent and many of the senate were of that party. England is now chief in the hope that Charles II will secure them against Holland. Birencklo told writer as a great secret that if Sweden can be secure of the Emperor and Spain, they will leave France.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (252–3.) *Partly deciphered cipher.* Lister, iii. 464–5 (*extract*).

May 2, [Barbados]. *Lord W. Willoughby to Capt. Berry.* Has apprehensions of a considerable fleet of French and Dutch bound for the Leeward Isles. Will not send the relief force under his son Henry Willoughby until account received from the Governor and Berry of their present condition. Daily expects 7 men-of-war and a regiment of foot from England. Confirms orders of the Governor, Council and assembly of this island for return of the merchantmen and all unserviceable persons in the island. Will send as much force as can be spared with all speed on receipt of Berry's answer, to assist the intended design.—*Copy.* (254.)

May 2. *Same to Col. James Russell, Governor of Nevis*, giving information as above and desiring account of affairs in Nevis. *Copy.* (255–6.) *Enclosure: Duplicate* of former letter from Willoughby to Russell. Has heard of their sad condition. Urges him to acknowledge the voluntary help of their fellow subjects. Promises relief. (257.)

May 4/14. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* His of 29th arrived as the King of France was taking leave of the Queen. He is glad the

ambassadors have parted. Distribution of French forces. Thanks Clarendon for noticing his personal matters. Asks whether he will be employed here after the peace, as he will need an equipage. The King's march into Flanders will cause much politic speculation. The King said he acts as if the friendship between him and Charles II were made.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 258–9.)

May 6/16, Livorno. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Origin of dispute regarding Capt. Hubbard in the *Leopard* not saluting the fortress. Reasons why privilege was insisted on and arguments used to show that if it were granted it need not mean that similar salutes would have to be given to ships of France, Spain and Holland. Encloses copy of letter to the Conte Bardi [above, p. 604]. Knew that the salute the Great Duke might expect in England signified nothing as his ships of war never came there. An order came on May 8 [N.S.] that the demand was to be granted. Got Capt. Hubbard to begin the salute at noon on Monday when all the merchants of all nations were assembled. Consternation and confusion of the French and Spanish and amazement of Italians when the fortress returned 9 pieces of cannon to the salute of 9 guns from the 4 frigates. Assured Great Duke that the King would be acquainted with this great respect paid to him. A Venetian ship from Ostend was captured by this squadron on leaving but it was restored, as it had much goods belonging to merchants of Livorno; this restoration received great applause. Received assurance this week from the Father Rector of the English College at Rome that he had solicited the connivance at the English Factory here exercising their religion in Finch's absence and that he hopes there will be no future clamours against it. The French King has obtained leave to publish a proclamation recalling all French seamen to his service on pain of death. This shows his intentions are not so peaceful as from the present treating the world believed. The *Diamond* with the fruit trees for Clarendon's garden, has been taken by the French in the Riviera of Genova.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (260–3.)

May 7. *Lord W. Willoughby to same.* Lost only 4 soldiers out of 800 on the voyage. The assembly sitting at the time of Willoughby's arrival was composed of the most factious spirits in the island and almost all his brother's enemies. On landing nominated a council of three; Mr. Drax, Judge Kirton, (an honest man and well beloved) and Col. Bell (indifferent but a great man among the factious party). Immediately issued writs for a new assembly which met a week later. Encloses

letters with reference to the relief of Nevis, to which charitable undertaking he holds the assembly. Is confident Mr. Farmer really intends the King's service. Read over to the assembly the list of field officers he had chosen for the militia, but no exceptions were made to it. Has seen an address from the last assembly directed to Sir J. Colliton and others to be delivered to the King. Is sending a ship for Suranam with two discreet servants from whom he hopes to get an account of affairs there. Has sent a copy of his brother's will to his factor Mr. Champantee to communicate to Lord Brereton and writer's nephew Jones.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (264–5.) *Seal.*

May 8/18, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* The Court is parted according to resolution already advertised. M. de Ruvigny will be sent to England with testimonies of their desire for a more complete friendship as soon as the ambassadors at Breda have entered into their business. The letters to Spain and to the Marq. de Castel Rodrigo, the treatises on the subject of the quarrel and the great preparations made for the campaign indicate this business is not likely to end very soon. Has taken measures for procuring information. The Queen thanks Clarendon for his care of her affairs of which she is informed by Sir Thomas Bond. A quick dispatch of the £10,000 from Clarendon is expected here. Is promised copies of the letters sent to Spain and Flanders.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (267–8.) *Seal.*

May 11/21, Colombe. *Same to same.* Has received his of the 6th with enclosed for Ruvigny. Colbert, de Lyonne, and le Tellier are yet at Paris, but hears they go immediately to La Fère. Turene has sent his baggage to Perron. Cambray may be in view for their first attempt. Sends the letter written to the Queen of Spain. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (269–70.)

May 14/24. *Sandwich to same.* Conclusion of the treaty with good success regarding commerce, but not as good as might be wished regarding Portugal. Believes this crown now concurs in a hearty friendship to England and is favourable to a league. Injuries in Flanders are expected from the French. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (275–6.) *Preceded by two copies.* (271–4.) Lister, iii. 465–6.

May 14. *W. P*[*ryor*] *to same.* Saw Sir W. Morrice who said he would speak to Clarendon about writer, but he hinted that Sir William Compton's man has been employed ever since. Complains of his being neglected after allowing himself to be hunted as a traitor in order to do the King a service. (277–8.) *Seal.*

May 14, Dublin. *Sir A. Brodrick to Anglesey.* Through the

address of his brethren for an adjournment and return to England till October, cannot serve Anglesey by instant reprisals. Mr. Eliot desires an assignment of lands *de bene esse*. Doubts whether the Lord Lieutenant and [the commissioners] will agree on this. *Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'Rec. May 20'. (Vol. 85, ff. 279–80.) *Seal.*

May 16/26, Belgrade, 12 miles from Constantinople. *Earl of Winchelsea to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges letter brought by his secretary. Latter gave account of his conference with [Clarendon] regarding the ensnaring of writer's son, not yet 14, in a match not agreeable to his fortune. Asks [Clarendon's] assistance in the matter.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (281–2.)

May 18/28. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 13th. Thanks for care of writer's concerns. There was a false rumour yesterday that Cambray was besieged; Charleroy is invested by Vaubrun. The King threatens to hang the Governor (Col. Morphy) if he blows up the bastions as ordered by Castel Rodrigo. What Clarendon mentions of the Prince of Condé is wholly unknown here; believes there is yet 'noething of it'. Wrote yesterday to Lord Hollis, but doubts the safe arrival of the letter as the armies are all in the way. Hopes Hollis will write by way of the French ambassador. The Queen expects Sir T. Bond here presently and thanks Clarendon for his care of her affairs. She is grieved for the Duke of Cambridge; she does not believe the other in so much danger.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (283–4.)

May 21/31. Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. Visited this afternoon by the Baron de l'Isola and one he calls the Comte de Fontenoy who is dispatched from the Duke of Lorraine with letters of credence to Charles II. That Duke desires to be comprised in the treaty of Breda and to remain neutral in the quarrel between France and Spain. The King of France is resolved to make him join his troops with those of France. Holland will be willing to see him included out of their jealousy of seeing the French power increased by his troops. Men here think after the conclusion of the treaty at Breda, England will make herself considerable to whom and which way it pleases [her]. After a little time the French 'will bee past fearing us, and the Spaniards past needing us'.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (285–6.)

May 22/June 1, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Receipt of his of 16th. No news from the army since St. Albans wrote last. As to what the ambassadors say touching the two ships, St. Albans has carefully kept himself to Clarendon's words

therein; believes they have as little warrant from Ruvigny for their discourse.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (287–8.) *Seal.*

May 22 [/June 1], Stockholm. *T. Thynne to* [*same*]. The eternal advertisements from France and Holland that Sweden will be left out in the peace mixes much fear with their hopes. The Chancellor says the King of Sweden will be governed by Charles II's advice; he will accept a bare annulling of the elucidations of Elbing and will engage that no new commentary [?][1] be made upon that treaty. Has failed to obtain directions from Arlington or Morrice about the Duke of Neuburgh's affair by whose envoys he is daily solicited.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale* (289–90.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

May 23, Fort James, New York. *Confirmation* by Richard Nicholls, governor-general, to the heirs of Mattys Jansen of 100 acres of land, called Papperinnimin, granted to him by the Dutch governor's patent dated 18 May 1646.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 9a–b.) *Patched with fragments of a MS. in an earlier hand.*

May 24/June 3, Tangier. *H. Norwood to Clarendon.* Wrote last on April 8/18, but fears it miscarried. Sends duplicate. Low state of Gaylan's fortunes; he presses hard for a vessel to fetch him corn from Morocco. Has allowed him free access to buy up all the wheat of their prizes that remains unsold, stored here in case the King's late bountiful supply had failed. Disgrace of Gaylan's secretary a Spanish renegade, now with Norwood. If the worst comes he can secure himself and Norwood from all importunities by retreating to the Christian religion and for variety take to the Protestant Church. He is excellent company and has long been weary of the Moorish conversation. If he could recover his children, he would leave his wives to Gaylan. There is much trade from here to Tettuan. Reports here of a new governor to replace Bellasyse. Hopes Clarendon will have someone chosen who will engage to remain in the command for his whole life. Nothing has retarded the improvement of Tangier more than the change of governors, who arriving with their own creatures and an arbitrary power over all civil and military affairs, discourage the inhabitants from attempting to settle their families. Hears French merchants [in Spain] are preparing to transport their persons and estates hither. The mole goes on successfully.—4¾ *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 291–4.)

May 25/June 4, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Received a letter last night from ambassador Coventry to the same purpose as Clarendon's regarding the two ships, viz. that M. Courtin said he understood from St. Albans and Ruvigny that that matter

[1] Cipher is here defective.

was to fall within the rule of the alternative. Has sent the same answer as sent to Clarendon, that Clarendon's words were directly opposite to what M. Courtin says, and that there seemed no reason why this business should be put into any other state than it was left in by the treaty of '62. Will write about the matter to de Lyonne as soon as communication with the army is open.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 295–6.) *Seal.*

May 26/June 5, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* The Great Duke has made new applications for settling a Florentine house in London. They are afraid lest Sir Bernard Gascoigne should get it established upon Brunetti, who will not be trusted by the principal merchants here. The Duke desired Andrea Rossi to be the person admitted to this privilege. He dislikes Gascoigne's tampering in this matter, yet reserves his pension of 600 crs. per annum as a captain of a troop. Account of an interview with Rossi, who, like a fool, told writer that he drives a greater trade of English manufactures in Naples than all the English and hoped in a short time to root out the English from Sicily. He said the reason why the Great Duke favoured his interest so warmly, was that he had promised to act as Resident without any expense to His Highness. Discovered he cheats the customs in England; by similar evasions a vast quantity of foreign goods are coloured by English merchants. Foreseeing the consequences of erecting a Florentine house in London, uses all civil delays to prevent any treaty which might ruin English factories abroad. Ships arriving in England from Legorn, should be seized and the books examined.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (297–8.)

May 27/June 6 [last date]. *Copies* of proceedings of a convention and meetings of deputies and consul (Charles Chillingworth) of the English factory at Livorno: i. May 2/12. Appointment of deputies (names given) by a convention called at the suggestion of Sir J. Finch to fix a levy on their goods for public concerns. Rules for election of officers. Tariff annexed showing rates for levy on various articles. ii. May 7/17. Meeting of consul and deputies regarding the levy. iii. May 18/28, confirming previous meeting. Accounts of debts of the English. iv. May 27/June 6. Assessment of sums to be advanced by various merchants to the treasurer, Humphrey Sidney, for public occasions.—6½ *pp.* (303–6.)

May 27. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* There is too much cause here to be melancholy, hence St. Alban's letter of 21st was not acknowledged. Has received his of 28th and June 1 [N.S.]; also the large treatise. The ambassadors at Breda have strict orders

to correspond punctually with St. Albans. The King is confident St. Albans said nothing regarding the two ships that Courtine and others loudly proclaim, but St. Albans should be as loud in disavowing it. D'Estrades declares the Dutch will rather continue the war than give satisfaction for them; the King will never depart from his demand for it. He is to remind de Lionne of the promise that if Charles II gratified them in the point of Poleroone, France would allow no other thing to be proposed if the Dutch did not agree to the alternative. As regards restoration of Lacady to France, the King hopes it will not be insisted upon in the public articles, but it will be done by private stipulations. The King wishes St. Albans to be at the Court to pursue these two particulars and to secure easier correspondence with Breda.—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Draft by L. Hyde.* (299–300.)

May 29/June 8, Colombe. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Since receiving Coventry's letter has seen another on the same subject from Courtin to Ruvigny to be informed whence the mistake is risen. Has never said anything to them by which they could collect that the reparation for these ships was to be suppressed; always insisted on the treaty of '62. Ruvigny thought that the alternative was to suppress all pretentions mutually for things done before and since the war and told Courtin so. Extract from Clarendon's letter of March 25 quoted by St. Albans to justify his statement to Courtin that it would not be a point of great difficulty. Believes Courtin is gone so persuaded of meeting no difficulty in the matter that he is without instructions on the emergency, which is likely to retard the treaty and so give the fleet opportunity to go abroad. Either Louis XIV must oblige the Hollanders to leave the matter as the last treaty left it, or Charles II lay down his pretension and take upon himself the satisfying of the parties or some other expedient. Will acquaint M. de Lyonne how much Clarendon is surprised at this matter.—$4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (307–10.) *Seal.*

May 29/June 8, Charleroy. *De Lionne to* [*Ruvigny*]. Complains that the English ambassadors have raised questions regarding, first, indemnification for English goods in Polleron, and of the interested parties in the two ships *Bonaventure* and *Bonne Esperance.* If the first be insisted on the Dutch could make similar demands regarding New Belgium and England would lose on the balance. As to the second, it was understood that all past pretensions would be cancelled on both sides. The States are pressing Louis XIV not to delay longer the sailing of his fleet. Urges that minor questions be not raised to embroil them more than ever.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (311–12.)

May 30, Clarendon House. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Has received his of 4th. The French ambassadors do not discountenance the insolence of the Dutch and the Dane. The Dutch renounce the treaty of '62 as if no preliminaries were adjusted at Paris and M. Courtin says plainly Louis XIV can do nothing but is bound by de Lionne's engagement to Van Beuningen. St. Albans is to hasten to the Court and remind them that St. Albans was invited to France by Ruvigny when the Dutch themselves offered the choice of the alternatives, if England would treat at a neutral place. All apprehensions of France's insincerity disappeared after de Lionne delivered the two papers. If the King of France recedes from his obligations there is no room for future confidence. St. Albans is to expostulate very warmly if he sees cause. Besides the insolencies at Breda, their fleets are out with all the designs of war. The King has commanded his ambassadors not to recede from the treaty of '62 except as regards Poleroone. De Witt who is a declared enemy to the peace, may find that the country is not of his mind. Louis XIV can never compel England to consent to a dishonourable peace.—1¾ *pp. Draft by Cornbury.* (Vol. 85, ff. 313–14.)

May 31/June 10, Tangier. *H. Norwood to Clarendon.* The *Portsmouth* and *Foresight* frigates have been sent back from Cadiz to transport Sydney Montague to his father's manor in Tangier. As the commander of the former is Tom Guy, writer's old comrade at Dunkirk, he will take the mares for Clarendon. Hears the treaty at Madrid is concluded. Hopes this place will benefit by it. Has sent complaints to Sandwich of the barbarous usage of English subjects, especially at Gibraltar.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (315–16.)

June 1/11, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 27th and is preparing for his journey. Will leave Wednesday or Thursday next. Great care should be taken to avoid delays in the peace which would allow the coming forth of the fleets. Points out that England has not so much right to exact reparation from the Hollander in the matter, as to require France to oblige the Hollanders to make it and to observe the treaty of '62. Suggests the matter should not be contested with the Hollander but with France. If France cannot overrule them, suggests France and England should repair the interested parties. Asks for instructions accordingly, if this suggestion is favoured. Does not think this matter a point to break upon rather than not carry it. The Hollanders have desired that some reasonable overtures for the accommodation of the business between France and Spain be put into their hands. They promise they

will either get satisfaction for Louis XIV or join with him. Hopes the Duke of Cambridge will be restored to health. Asks what amounts would be required to indemnify persons interested in the two ships. Hears £10,000 would do it. Sends a copy of letter from de Lyonne to Ruvigny [above, p. 613].—4½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (317–19.)

June 5/15, Paris. *Same to* [*same*]. Has received his of the 30th. Has had a fit of gout since June 1/11, but hopes to leave to-morrow or Friday and reach Charleroy in six days. The French must have mistaken St. Albans's discourse about the alternative. Will follow [Clarendon's] orders punctually. Still believes the suggestion made in writer's last is the best way out of the labyrinth. The Hollanders are for the present England's worst enemies; it is therefore important at once to untie the knot between them and the French. The Dutch are industrious in proposing the agreement of France and Spain. The Spanish ambassador lingers here. Advises all possible means to be used to put an end to this treaty. Clarendon should send an express to writer at Compiègne.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (320–1.)

[June 5], Wednesday. *Charles II to same.* 'I have long foreseene my Lord Chamberlin had a designe to enter againe into the bonds of matrymony, you know I never faile a friende at a dead lifte,[1] I will do my parte if he can performe his, all's well, the faileings will not be on the widdowes side. C. R.' *Endorsed by Clarendon.*[2] (322–3.)

June 6. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Has received his of 8th. Concludes he has gone to the army. An expedient to reconcile the business of the two ships will not easily be found. Complains that the French ambassadors calmly look on as uninterested persons; the performance of St. Albans's agreement must be exacted. Danger of dissolving the whole foundation of the future peace, namely that of '62. Receipt of his of 11th. The expedient St. Albans proposes for the two ships is not applicable. Argues that the Dutch are obliged to observe the treaty of '62 by their own letter delivered to the commissioners at Breda. If France sticks not fast to their engagement in this matter, will not believe they ever intend a fast friendship with England. The King desires a copy of the paper signed by Louis XIV and deposited with the Queen. The blame will be laid upon St. Albans

[1] Emergency—see Wright's *Dialect Dictionary.*

[2] This autograph letter is reproduced in full. It is endorsed with date June 7 probably the date of receipt. Manchester married Margaret, widow of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle.

'if it be not as it ought to be'. The French ambassadors have shown no disposition to demand either the delivery of Poleroone or satisfaction for it, though some of the East India Company were sent with the approval of France to treat upon that composition. St. Albans is to take notice of this. As to the rest of M. de Leon's letter, he is to point out that no bagatelle is being insisted on: it is the conservation of the whole treaty of '62.—2½ *pp. Draft by L. Hyde.* (Vol. 85, ff. 301–2.)

June 11/21, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*Clarendon*]. Acknowledges his of 31st. Believes Clarendon makes a very true judgment of Count Marsyn. Latter and the Marques apply themselves vigorously to their several parts, Marsyn's being wholly that of action, at least till they have an army here to keep the field, which they hope [to have] upon the arrival of the Emperor's troops. The French have passed a whole month without any effect. News arrived here on Saturday of the signing of the treaties between England and Spain, and on Sunday of England having signed also with France. The people here are disheartened. The Council say, that if it is done to force the Dutch to make a separate peace and leave England free to take the most advantageous measures abroad, it is a masterpiece of negotiation. The terms to the Dutch should not be so severe as to force them to prefer France. The Baron de l'Isola is still here but is returning to England.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (324–5.)

June 15. *Clarendon to St. Albans.* Has received his of the 15th. [N.S.] He may now be returned to Paris, for by all accounts of affairs at Breda, St. Albans's reception at the Court has not been what he expected. England has not swerved from anything agreed upon, but France has performed nothing it promised. By letters intercepted at sea from d'Estrade and de Witt to the Duke of Beaufort, it is found that France entered into a new treaty with the Dutch on May 5 whereby their two fleets are obliged to a conjunction against England. It is most necessary for Charles II to have a copy of the King of France's paper, as the treaty is expected to be broken off every hour. There is much more reason to complain of France than of Holland. The Dutch Fleet is now advanced very far into the River [Thames] and has done much mischief. Knows not how much more they may do, nor what the conjunction between the French and Dutch fleets may produce. England will be glad of a good peace if France keep its promise; if not they must treat no more. If yielding the matter of the ships will do the business, St. Albans may consent to it and procure positive orders to the French ambassadors to conclude upon it. St. Albans must send advice

to Breda as well as to England, regarding what they may trust to.—1¾ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (326–7.)

June 17. *Warrant* by the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of Winchester appointing Edward, Earl of Clarendon, their High Steward.—*Lat. Copy on vellum.* (328–9.)

[1667. *c.* June 18.] *Declaration* by Charles II to Goldsmiths and others who have advanced money on security of the royal revenues, contradicting mischievous rumours and asserting that they will receive the monies assigned to them in the same course and method as they were charged.—1½ *pp. Draft. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Prepared but not used for the Bankers'. (439–40.) Cf. R. Steele, *Procl.* i. 3493; *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1667, p. 204.

[June ?] *Declaration* by Charles II. The trade and commerce of the City and country is unreasonably interrupted through the consternation at the Dutch invasion 'by the protestinge bills of Exchange and refusinge to make any payments of money' [&c. . . . . *in different terms but to similar effect as above*].—1½ *pp. Draft by Clarendon.*[1] (445–6.)

June 20/30, Arras. *St. Albans to M. le Tellier.* Charles II has instructed his ambassadors at Breda to notify those of Louis XIV that, if their efforts fail to procure him prompt satisfaction regarding the two ships, the English ambassadors are not to press their pretension for the provisions of the present treaty. His motives are his desire of entering into a better correspondence with Louis XIV. He relies on latter to give the necessary orders for the conclusion of peace at Breda. Asks him to forward a packet to M. Courtin.—*Fr.* 2½ *pp. Copy.* (330–1.)

June 21, Whitehall. *Warrant*, under Privy Seal, by Charles II requiring Clarendon to raise loans, for raising an army to repel the invasion. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (332–3.) Lister, iii. 528–9. *Seal damaged.*

June 21/July 1, Arras. *St. Albans to Clarendon.* Has no time to send a duplicate of his letter to Arlington. Commends resolution not to trouble the treaty any longer with the business of the two ships. England has forces and consideration enough to erect itself 'into a very good posture' after the present treaty is finished. Cannot send a copy of the letter desired until he returns to Paris as it is in the Queen's hands. Encloses copy of letter to le Tellier [above]. Will be in Paris in 3 or 4 days and will there meet M. de Lyonne and find out from him the

[1] The creasing of this paper and of the declaration on ff. 439–40 shows that they were folded together. Clarendon's endorsement of ff. 439–40 may therefore refer to ff. 445–6.

attitude of the Court.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 334–5.) *Seal.*

June 23. *Information* by E—— concerning Mr. Mead whom he thought to be the chief agent among the Fanatics in a plot in connexion with the Dutch invasion. Gives detailed account of meetings between Mead and various Dutch agents, names of disaffected officers and other suspected persons. A seditious book now common in the City which tries to prove that the King and the Papists burnt London, will do much harm if not well answered. Capt. Pierce, now going to New England, whither he carried Col. Whaly and Col. Goff, is also one of the party. Capt. Duke should not be employed in anything concerning Mead, being bribed by him. There is a blind coffee house in Bedlam where all the Fanatics, at least of that quarter, meet every day; it has an inner room they call the Privy Council Chamber.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Receaved the 9 of July from Mr. Sh[aw]'.[1] (336–7.)

June 24/July 4, 'Au camp devant Douay'. *Le Tellier to St. Albans.* Received his of 30th yesterday morning, with duplicates sent by other ways. The King will make a sincere return to Charles II's good intentions for the peace and a strict union. Has communicated Charles II's orders to his ambassadors to d'Estrades and Courtin and instructed them to hasten the conclusion of their negotiation.—*Fr. Copy.* (338–9.)

June 24, Virginia. *Tho. Ludwell to* [*Clarendon*]. Wrote last by Capt. Gillane commander of the *Colchester*. Capture on the 1st inst. of a London ship commanded by Robt. Connaway bound to this country, by 4 Dutch men-of-war and a dogger boat. Account of destructive attack by the Dutch under English colours on the shipping in James River. Preparation of a fleet from York River to attack the Dutch. Latter escaped after staying 4 or 5 days in James River before they could be attacked. Discusses arrangements for future defence.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (340–1.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1661–8, Nos. 1506, 1508.

June 25/July 5, Florence. *Sir J. Finch to same.* Received his of May 31 yesterday. Condoles with him on the loss of the Duke of Kendal. Is glad Clarendon approves of what writer has done concerning the Italian trade. As regards the fish trade, means by a 'Free Company' not an exclusive one but one open to all persons that at any time would trade. Will have fresh supply

[1] This paper is endorsed in a later hand 'These examinations are the writing of the Earl of Anglesey and were transmitted to the Lord Clarendon by favour of Mr. Shaw'.

of fruit trees ready in September. Hopes the new chaplain, Mr. Beeby of Queen's College, Oxford, will be given an established allowance as the factory here being of very different opinions, may pretend dissatisfaction and refuse to subscribe for his maintenance. Found out at Livorno that a certain imposition according to the enclosed tariff had always been paid out of the principals' goods and was designed for public and charitable uses; the factors for the last ten years had put the money into their own pockets. Called them together and told them that if the public debts, contracted apparently by the King's seamen before they were in H.M. pay, were not paid by the factors, writer would call for the last 10 years' arrears. By threats and persuasion, got all to come in but one, Mr. Sloughter Lee son of Mr. Lee of the Inner Temple. Suggests that a letter be written to the factory reminding them of their duty. Thinks the leviation money will amount to £200 sterling per annum. If the factory should be slow in their subscriptions for the chaplain, he can be paid out of this. News concerning the Pope's proceedings; he has sent his nephew internuncio in Flanders, as *legatus a latere* to the two Kings to endeavour a reconciliation. Doubts whether nowadays Popes can make any great changes in Christendom.—6 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (342–5.)

June 26/July 6, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Hears that his letter to Le Tellier was delivered and a resolution taken to send an express to Breda, but has no account from Le Tellier. Hears that the treaty of '62 provides for reparations for several ships taken since '59 and that the Hollanders suppose the pretension suppressed by the alternative. Hears also that there is some intention of naming, with other princes, the House of Austria as allies of England. Understands nothing of these matters but fears they may perplex the treaty. The Queen thinks a copy of the letter desired ought not to be ventured by the packet boat; she will send it by the first sure messenger. She would have sent an express now if she thought the importance of having it soon demanded that haste. M. de Lionne explained the intercepted letter of d'Estrades to the Duke of Beaufort as relating only to their present engagements and not to a new one; he says Beaufort will not yet go to sea. The army is before Douay. After the business at Breda is finished, they will be able to repair all misfortunes. Hears from his friends that writer passes as the author of this last misfortune. Asks for advice, as a friend, in this matter.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (346–7.)

June 29/July 9, Paris. *Same to same.* Sends copy of Le Tellier's letter. The French seem to continue to desire a better correspon-

dence. The effect will be seen from Breda. Capture of Douay; the King and Monsieur will stay at Compiègne for 8 days. The Queen sends writer to him on Monday. Monsieur had order to tell St. Albans that the King was sorry for an encounter between a French squadron with some English ships. Cannot tell whether the Spanish ambassador and de Lyonne meet, or whether there is a treaty on foot.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 348–9.)

June 29, Dublin. *Henry Nicoll to Anglesey.* In spite of Anglesey's order and an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, Sir Daniel Bellingham still refuses to give Mr. Bence acquittance upon the warrant for writer's £525. Asks when Anglesey will be here; will wait on him if he comes at the end of the month. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (350.) *Seal.*

July 2/12. *Sir J. Finch to Clarendon.* Will send his brother a duplicate of his last letter. Repeats some particulars: the public debts and measures taken for their discharge. As regards young Mr. Sloughter Lee, it is much against the dignity of a public minister of the King to recur to a foreign power to get justice on the King's own subjects. Would rather his rebuke came from England than from this Court. Asks advice. The new Pope has begun expostulations about the chaplain at Livorno. The chaplain left for England before the complaint was made; has kept the message received very secret, so if no new chaplain is sent, the King has had his ends in the eyes of the world. The English factory being all Protestants, having no minister, grow into open and shameless debauchery and become unfit to be trusted with considerable estates from England. English business will thus be devolved upon Italians and Dutch. A Jew who has been in Jamaica says that he has there discovered rich copper mines. He proposes to return there at his own charge but first desires an agreement for the advantages he is to receive. Hopes to forward these proposals with his next letter. The Pope's reformation of the clergy in Italy and restriction of the privileges of his nephews. Financial measures.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (365–8.)

July 3/13, Compiègne. *Ruvigny to same.* Is sure that the English ambassadors at Breda will no longer complain of the coldness of the French who will reduce the strange pretensions of the Danes. These are the only difficulties. Louis XIV has always wanted to end this war in which he was unwillingly engaged. Has read to the King the last lines of Clarendon's letter, which could not have pleased him more. Has received a bill [of exchange] for 1,200 crowns, signed by Backwel and

drawn on Wildegos; latter has not yet received the advice for it. —*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (351–2.) *Seal impf.*

July 3/13, Stockholm. *T. Thynne to* [*same*]. The Emperor's Envoy has demanded the help of Sweden against the French attack. The French ambassador desires to renew the treaty, dormant of late, and makes great offers of money. The Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary is not well with these ministers. It has been discovered that Ambassador Coyet, now dead, was England's great enemy and tried to persuade Sweden that Charles II resolved to leave them. He also magnified the disaffection of Parliament and people and the poverty of all. The Chancellor seems to desire a strict league with England. The treaty with Brandenburg is signed and that of Nieuburgh nearly concluded to which Charles II's mediation contributed much.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (353–4.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 6/16, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 1st. Congratulations on Lady Clarendon's recovery. Has written his news to Arlington. His journey to Compiègne confirms his opinion of the French desire for peace and as much amity as England pleases. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (355–6.) *Seal.*

July 10/20, Colombe. *Same to same.* Is anxious for news as H. Coventry has been in England. Has no letter from Lord Hollis on subject of Coventry's journey, but has some information concerning it from M. de Lyonne. If the last project receives any new difficulties there is no room left to keep together the assembly at Breda. De Lyonne says the Spaniards are practising with some of the English to stir up humours in Parliament 'contrary to the King's service and your quiet'.—1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (357–8.) *Seal.*

July 10/20, Stockholm. *T. Thynne to same.* The Count de Dona's treaty at the Hague has been more successful than that at Breda; the marine treaty is agreed; all naval provisions are thereby declared contraband for this war but no longer. Since the English ambassadors have owned a full power to treat of engaging Sweden in the war, the Chancellor of Sweden has made many difficulties such as the opposition of Brandenburg to their march. Six days after the money had been paid to him he acquainted M. Pompone with it, apparently to advertise him he was expected to offer money from Louis XIV.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (361–2.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

July 11, London. *Clarendon to Ruvigny.* Is greatly obliged by the good offices he has done writer with Louis XIV. Charles II would never have given away to the Dutch on so many points

except for the sake of Louis XIV's friendship. Considers peace has now been made, but wishes it had been on the conditions agreed at the beginning and that the Danes had not gained so much. Hopes Wildegose has discharged the bill.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp. Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 85, ff. 363–4.)

July 16/26, Breda. *Lord Hollis to Clarendon.* Opened his letter of 1st to Coventry. An ambassador in England from Sweden will be necessary; suggests writing to Sweden about Fleming. Hears their doings here are not approved in England, but it is the best they could do. Hears that order has now come from France to break off the treaty if they can. Changes in command in Dutch forces. Reports that Spain has concluded with Portugal and that Don John will again be employed in these parts. French horse have appeared near Bruges, but Ypres is thought to be the next place they will fall on.—2 *pp.* (369–70.) *Partly deciphered cipher. Extract in* Lister, iii. 466–7. *Seal.*

July 17/27, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 11th. Wishes the terms of the peace had been more to Clarendon's satisfaction. Believes they are put into a state that can be improved by prudence. Perhaps the last war was inevitable, but it was folly to imagine any advantage by it. As Clarendon says, if they were sure of France, it would not be hard to order all the rest of the parties. They may now be sure that France is ready for as much friendship as is desired. Asks for instructions as to the next steps in the business.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (371–2.)

July 19/29, Breda. *George Flemingh, Swedish Ambassador, to same,* concerning a cause between the citizens of Calmar and John Reyers, an inhabitant of Bristol, touching the Swedish ship *John Baptist,* in which Clarendon gave judgment. Hopes there will be no delay in restoring the said ship to the Swedish owners.—*Lat.* 1¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (373–4.) *Seal.*

July 19/29, Brussels. *Sir W. Temple to* [*same*]. Losses of this country. Their greatest hope is from the Dutch rather than from England and the Swedes. Their hopes are grounded on some particular assurances. They are discouraged that the recruits agreed for by the Spanish ambassador in England have been stopped and think if they had come they could have saved Douay and Courtrai. The most they expect now from England is bringing the business of Portugal to an issue. England could do this good office to Spain without danger or expense. Has been desired to represent this to [Clarendon]. Perhaps it would be much to Charles II's own interest, if that is thought to be the balancing of an unequal game between the French and them.

Hears de l'Isola is detained at Ostend by a storm.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (359–60.)

[*c.* July 20/30.] [*De Lionne*] *to same.* Has notified Clarendon through St. Albans that the Spaniards intended to do all they could by the new Parliament to take away his authority.[1] The truth of this information may be confirmed by observing the conduct of members of Parliament who will resort to the Comte de Mouline. St. Albans believes it is of great importance for M. de Ruvigny to go to England on receipt of news that the peace is signed.[2] Louis XIV should take resolutions on the memorial addressed to him by writer at Compiègne and he should notify writer of his intentions on which he could frame instructions in case he thinks it unfit for Ruvigny to go to the army to receive them. Otherwise he could at least send 'in his own hand, letters of credence for Charles II, the Duke of York and the Chancellor. Lord Hollis demands the liberty of his nephew the Comte de Limon. [*Marginal note in same hand*:] Louis XIV thinks Ruvigny should go to England as soon as peace is signed. Details of instructions. The treaty of commerce should be separated from that for a more strict alliance. He is to find out Charles II's intentions towards France.—*Fr.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, '30 July, M. Ogniate'. (Vol. 75, ff. 35–36.)

July 20/30, Madrid. *Don Patricio Muledy to same.* Expresses joy of all this nation at the conclusion of the peace. Refers to Clarendon's promise in his last audience with writer at Oxford that the King would send wise men to conclude this treaty. Urges Clarendon to take measures for settling the interests of both monarchies, which ought hereafter to be judged the same. —2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 375–6.)

July 20/30, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 15th. Expresses apprehensions regarding the peace but has not so many fears as Clarendon. Believes it may now be made and kept whole. Meanwhile will make Clarendon's compliments to de Lyonne. The English *Gazette* says the 600 men sent to Ostend are well landed; cannot understand the meaning of such politics; so ineffectual an help will make a declaration of England's inclinations. Thinks it ought to be represented as men stolen away without leave.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (377–8.) *Seal.*

July 20, Dod[ington]. *Sir F. Dodington to same.* Delivered his letter to Lord Andover, who is capable of doing good in these

[1] The new session began on July 25, 1667. De Lionne had already informed St. Albans about the Spanish intrigue with members (see above, p. 621).

[2] Ruvigny was in England from Sept. 2/12, 1667 to July 19/29, 1668 (Firth and Lomas, *Diplomatic Relations of England and France, 1603–88*, Oxford, 1906, p. 44).

times. Relates particulars in reference to a privy seal for £500 granted to Andover by the King about 2 years ago in addition to a sum of money in lieu of his pension as Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He made over his interest to writer for £400; latter delivered it to John Dodington and gave him £20 to get the Lord Treasurer's warrant. John Dodington has cheated Andover and writer. Suspects designs of rebels who meet in troops of 500 and are countenanced.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 379–80.) *Seal.*

July 23, Charleville. *Orrery to Clarendon.* Received his of 13th last night. Knows Clarendon was against this unhappy war and if his counsel had been received, the vast expense of treasure and blood and the last blemish on their reputation might have been avoided. Is glad Clarendon has cause to think so well of the French; hopes their growing greatness is taken to heart, especially at a time when the Spaniards are so little awake. In the present state of things it must be a very bad peace that is not preferable to a war. Since the fatal business at Chatham, has taken little rest till the forces in Munster were ready to serve against invaders or rebels; made Kinsale a safe retreat for ships; £6,000 cost would make it the strongest place in the three kingdoms. Details of Kinsale defences and forces lately mustered in the province.[1] Could have had nothing done at Kinsale if he had not laid out all his own money and all he could borrow to pay 300 men daily at work there. The army since the Restoration are 23 months in arrears. Discusses in detail mismanagement of the Irish Treasury. Sir Jeremy Smyth with some of his squadron is come by the North of Scotland to Kinsale, but the ships are foul and under-manned and men daily running away. Has set guards on all places for 30 miles around to seize runaways. Arrangement for provisioning the ships; Orrery gave his own bond for £700 for the purpose. Hears from Sir W. Coventry that Dutch squadrons have gone Northwards and Westwards from the Downs, probably to catch the King's ships between them. Has notified Sir J. Smith and Rear-Admiral Kempthorne and proposed that they should join immediately before Kinsale. If the enemy make an attempt here they will be sorry.—7 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (381–4.)

July 24/Aug. 3, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Hears from M. Courtin after Coventry's return that the English ambassadors were to sign the treaty next day. Is very glad that the war between their neighbours is likely to bring more advantage than

[1] These and the following particulars are similar to those in his letters to Ormonde of July 18, 19, and 23 (Orrery, *State Letters*, i. 236–45, 248–51).

their own war. Ruvigny is preparing to come to England. Asks early warning of his own employment. Has sent news of this place to the Duke of York.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (385–6.) *Seal.*

July 29, Whitehall. *Warrant* signed by Charles II, countersigned Arlington, to Clarendon for the issue of a writ of summons to John, Earl of Moulgrave to be present at session of Parliament held by prorogation on 25th inst. past.[1] *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (387–8.)

July 31/Aug. 10, Heidelberg. *Charles Lodovic, Elector Palatine to Clarendon.* Still hopes the interposition of Charles II and Clarendon will induce his brother Prince Rupert to be satisfied with writer's last offers. Asks to be included in the treaty of Breda.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (389–91.) *Seal.*

July 31/Aug. 10, Paris. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of 25th. Has seen letter Ruvigny now writes and hears from M. Courtin that the peace was signed July 31 [N.S.]. Refers to passage in Clarendon's letter saying he will never again meddle with the offices of others.[2] The care and protection of his friends is peculiarly his office. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (392–3.) *Seal.*

Aug. 2/12, Brussels. *Copy* of letter from the Marques de Castel Rodrigo written to M. Bassarode, Imperial Resident in Sweden when he sent the copy of M. Flemingh's letter. The affair is not as Bassarode is led to believe since Flemingh has power to treat and conclude with Spain. If Spain and Sweden treat through mediators they will expose their interests to others, the English and Dutch being both much interested in commerce. News of the campaign.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (394.)

Aug. 2. *Clarendon to T. Thynne.* Acknowledges his of July 3rd. The Swedish ambassadors have contributed as much to the peace as good mediators ought to do and they now perceive that the making of the peace was almost as necessary to Sweden as to England. The King will shortly be in such a position that his friendship will be valuable and Sweden may be assured of the full fruits of it. When the Swedish ambassador from Breda comes here, they will be able to adjust joint interests which could not be done at a distance. Is sorry M. Coyet acted so contrary to the professions he made. The affronts suffered lately in the river discomposed the minds of the people. The peace will quickly compose them again. The Duke of Newburgh

[1] On July 25 the Parliament was adjourned for the King's speech on July 29. Mulgrave was not present then nor on Oct. 10 when it reassembled after a further prorogation.

[2] Cf. Clarendon's *Life*, § 1117.

acknowledges many civilities from Thynne. Asks whether Brandenburg is very entire to Sweden; and whether that Elector and Saxe have entered into any treaty with the House of Austria.—2 *pp. Draft by Bulteale.* (Vol. 85, f. 395.)

Aug. 4/14, Lisle. *Louis XIV to Clarendon.* Assures him of his esteem. Credence to be given to Sieur de Ruvigny.—*Fr. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (396–7.) *Two seals.*

Aug. 7/17, Colombe. *St. Albans to same.* Has received his of the 1st and agrees that unnecessary time has been lost on the ceasing of hostilities. Thinks as well as the exchange of ratifications the peace ought to be mutually sworn to in both Kingdoms to give it greater solemnity. Thinks Ruvigny will only be sent with the character of an envoy, but believes he will have a commission to take the character of ambassador if any occasion requires it. He will have the usual letters of credence and compliments after the termination of such differences. Suggests the like should be done through writer. Is grieved for 'poor Cowly', and acknowledges intentions of Clarendon's favour as if he had lived. Details of siege of Lisle. If the Queen does not go quickly to England, writer would be glad to wait on Clarendon.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (398–9.)

Aug. 10/20. Colombe. *Same to Arlington.* Has received his of 5th. The belief that the ambassadors at Breda have proceeded sincerely is a good ground for future confidence. Cannot discover yet whether M. Carre has left. It will be easy to disperse the umbrages raised by the late return of the Imperial minister. Refers to a letter taken with Heron with a project of instructions for Ruvigny's journey to England. Is sorry Arlington cannot obtain any part of Montbrun's money. The liberty allowed Lord Castelhaven cannot be better [re]compensed than in that afforded to Lord Duglas to bring his regiment hither. It will be no hard work to plant the confidence here the King seems to desire. News of the campaign. Discusses steps for improving relations between England and France: swearing the peace, a commercial treaty, a regulation and fixing of ceremonial &c. for the reception and treatment of subjects of one King in the realm of the other, and the contracting of stricter ties. Cites various precedents for swearing the treaty, beginning with treaty at Troye 13 June 1564. Considers the swearing necessary because the war has been engaged in among English people with so much animosity.—6 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by St. Albans.* (400–3.)

Aug. 10/20. *Same to Clarendon,* enclosing above copy of letter to Arlington. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (404–5.)

Aug. 19/29, Breda. *H. Coventry to Cornbury*, condoling with him on death of Lady Clarendon, his mother. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (406–7.) *Seal.*

Aug. 22. *Dr. John Fell to Clarendon.* Refers to pardon Clarendon has sent down for Harwood, who seems exceedingly sensible of the obligation laid on him. The recovery of Dr. Pocock at present supersedes Clarendon's proposal concerning the Arabic lecture. Will remember his commands if a vacancy occurs. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (410–11.) *Seal.*

Aug. 24/Sept. 3, Colombe. *Queen Henrietta Maria to same.* Letter of condolence.—*Fr.* (418–19.) *Two seals.*

Aug. 28/Sept. 7, Stockholm. *T. Thynne to same.* Did not receive his of 2nd till the 26th, six days longer than usual. Birencklo swears that if Charles II resolves to assist Spain, Sweden will join with him and leave France. The King of Sweden this week has begun to treat with the Emperor's minister. They will treat both directly and through Charles II's mediation; they will conclude which of the two treaties they like best. As regards Brandenburgh, neither loves him well, but both keep fair; the Elector's coming to the Spanish interest will have great influence on Sweden and all Germany. The Elector of Saxe has a minister newly arrived and says his master resolves to adhere to the Emperor. Knows not what treaty B[randenburgh] has with the House of Austria.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Bulteale.* (412–13.) *Largely deciphered cipher.*

Aug. 30, Whitehall. *Warrant* by Charles II to Sir William Morrice to receive the Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor.—*Copy, signed by the King. Minute by Morrice of receipt of Great Seal from the Lord Chancellor.* (414–15.)

[Aug. 31 ?].[1] Saturday, 9 p.m. [*Clarendon*] *to Duke* [*of York*]. Apologises for length of an accompanying despatch. Asks him to send for Arlington and to read it to the King. If the King likes it, hopes he will consider whether St. Albans 'belike to read it in my hand, which he is not unacquainted with'. Thinks a copy of it ought to be kept. If the King approves, Clarendon will get Harry [i.e. Lord Cornbury] to do it by noon to-morrow. [Cornbury] does not yet know a word of it. (408–9.) *Seal.*

Sept. 11/21, Stockholm. *T. Thynne to Clarendon.* Refers to letter to Mr. Secretary especially for what concerns Brandenburg. De l'Isola corresponds regularly with Bassarode the Emperor's Resident here and gives him hopes of success in his negotiation. Is convinced both the Emperor and the King of

[1] Note in pencil by W. D. M. 'Qu. date ? Found amongst papers of Aug. 1667'. Perhaps it accompanied the paper Clarendon wrote in his own defence.

Spain try to bring Sweden to treat apart, without Charles II. Enclosed letter [above, p. 625] points to this. Begs that it be kept secret as it was obtained from the Resident by an artifice; if made public it would ruin him. Condoles with Clarendon in his loss. *Endorsed by Bulteale.* (Vol. 85, ff. 416–17.) *Partly deciphered cipher.*

[Sept. 22–23],[1] Salisbury. *John Tombes to Clarendon.* Thanks him for acceptance of a book dedicated to Clarendon by writer. Hopes for continuance of the King's favour and for liberty of acting as a minister of the gospel, if at any time this privilege is allowed to non-conformists. Discusses theological matters.—*Lat. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (420–1.) *Seal.*

Oct. 7, St. Johns. *Earl of Carlisle to Anglesey.* Bearer, John Carpenter, had a servant slain aboard H.M. Frigate the *Princess.* A small sum was there due to him. Desires order for payment. (422–3.) *Seal.*

[1667. Nov. 6.] 'A Breviate of the articles of the Commons against Edw. Earle of Clarendon', under 17 heads with names of members who undertook the proof of the articles.—2 *pp.* (426–7.) Printed in Lister, ii. 424–5; *Commons Journals*, ix. 16; *Parl. Hist.* iv. 377–9.

Copy of foregoing [slight verbal differences], and including article 11[2] charging him with correspondence with Cromwell and his accomplices.—3¼ *pp.* (428–9.)

Nov. 20. *Protest* of dissentients (omitting name of Powis) against resolution of House of Lords not to commit Clarendon on the general charge of Treason by the Commons.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (434.) *Lords Journals*, xii. 141–2.

Dec. 2, Glenarme. *Alexander McDonnell to Anglesey.* Bearer Mr. McLane has always been a faithful servant of the King's and was unjustly persecuted by the Marquis of Arguile. Begs Anglesey's assistance for him. 'Lord Latherdell must be taken of[f] if possible.' (435–6.)

Dec. 3. *Copy* of Clarendon's petition to the House of Lords in answer to the charges against him.—7¾ *pp.* (430–3.) *Lords Journals*, xii. 154–6; *Commons Journals*, ix. 30–32.

[1667.] *Manuscript poem.* 188 lines, referring to the Dutch War, and entitled 'A Second Advice to a Paynter'.
Beg.

'Nay, paynter if thou dar'st designe that fight
Which Waller onely courage had to write. . . .'

[1] Dated 'circa aequinoctium autumnale anni 1667'.

[2] This article is cancelled and marginal note added 'putt out upon debate by consent'. Articles 12–18 correspond to articles 11–17 in previous copy.

Ends.

'. . . Since in one shipp it had been fitt they went
In Pettyes double keel'd Experiment.'[1]

(Vol. 84, ff. 225–6.)

Dec. 7/17, Calais. *Clarendon to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford*, surrendering the office of Chancellor. Asks him to believe that he does not fly the country because of his guilt, nor for any reason to make the University ashamed of him.—1½ *pp. Copy.* [*Note in an eighteenth-century hand:*] This letter was read in Convocation, Dec. 20, 1667 and Archbishop Sheldon elected by all except one member, *Act. Convoc.*, 1667, p. 240.[2]—2 *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 437–8.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., p. xxxvii.

[1667?] *Paper* concerning banishment. Cites evidences and authorities to illustrate state of law.—6½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 283–6.)

[Before end of 1667?] *Letter to Clarendon* asking him to read an enclosure 'before any other sees them and to be a pleas'd to call mee to an accompt for the second part and the intrigue that follows'. (363v.) *Seal of arms.*

[1667?],[3] 'Saturday afternoon'. *Lord Massereene to Anglesey.* Cannot go abroad whilst the smallpox is among them. Asks him to call this afternoon for a petition referred to the Council this day. It is on behalf of several presented for trespass during the time of the disputes between Lord Antrim and the late Lord Masserene. Mr. Sec. Page's servant promises it shall be in Mat. Barrye's hand. Lord Antrim and writer have joined in a desire to the judge of assize to stop all proceedings, yet a stop from the Lord Lieutenant would do it more thoroughly. (Vol. 84, f. 415.)

[1667?][4] *Answer*, addressed to the Lords of the committee for considering petitions, by Col. Rich. Talbot, deft., to the petition of Sir Robert Nugent. The decree mentioned by Nugent is wholly in his [i.e. petitioner's] favour for it stays the suit at

[1] Printed, 340 lines, in *Poems on Affairs of State*, 4th ed. 1702, pp. 24–33, where it is attributed to Sir John Denham and dated 1667, but see note by Wheatley, Pepys's *Diary*, July 31, 1663. Sir W. Petty's ship *Experiment* of unorthodox design was launched Dec. 22, 1664 (ibid. under that date).

[2] *University Archives, Oxford. Convocation Register*, T. a., pp. 240–1. The entry is in the hand of Benj. Cooper. The original letter, not an autograph, is in the Bodleian Library MS. Clar. 153 (Arch. F. c. 5). It has long been exhibited in the glass cases (Macray, *Annals of the Bodleian*, p. 462).

[3] The Massarene case was involved, along with others, in the claims put forward by Dr. Gorges on behalf of the Duke of York in 1667, to lands formerly held by Adventurers &c. (*Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1666–9, p. 494).

[4] The last sitting of the Court of Claims was in Dec. 1668. The date of this document is uncertain and there is no reference to Nugent's petition either in *Cal. S.P. Ireland* for period 1660–70 nor in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1660–80, which includes the Irish papers from 1670 onwards.

common law upon the bond, makes great deductions from the principal money, and awards a perpetual injunction against Talbot so that he cannot put the bond in suit. Repudiates suggestion of petitioner or his father that defendant had some influence on the commissioners. [*On reverse:*] Prayer of the petitioner. Begs order of summons to Col. Richard Talbot to show cause why the decree obtained by 'him' should not be laid aside, execution to be stayed in the meantime.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 58–59.)

[N.D.] '*Lady Finch's letter* to her husband when she left him.'[1] If she has not of late shown any love to him, she does so now in freeing him of a woman whom he professes so much to hate.—2 *pp. Copy by L. Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 79–80.)

1667/8, Jan. 4. *Drafts of letters from* [*Anglesey*] to: (i) *Marq. of Antrim.* Joined with Lord Hollis in writing to Antrim for speedy payment of Mr. Rosse. Denies the motive was to free writer's son,[2] McDonnel from bond of the £2,000. Will advise his son to enter into security with Antrim on any of the lands which come to him after Antrim's death. Further details.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 87, f. 1.) (ii) *Col. Alex. McDonnell.* Hopes he will not conceal any of the engagements Lord and Lady Antrim have brought him into. Asks whether he has dispatched his business before the Court of Claims, so that he may secure writer's daughter's jointure. Has accepted his warrant for £2,000 and will return bond to Capt. Rosse on perfecting settlement. Hopes to bring McDonnell's brother, the Marquis, to bear a part of the burden. Has been hitherto much occupied with public affairs. (1v.) (iii) Lord *Poore.* Wonders why his letters have not been answered which he desired to be communicated to Sir Robert Welsh, that if latter could not give sufficient security in lands to satisfy the Earl of St. Albans and Capt. Rosse, Lord Poore would give assistance to Martin Folkes their solicitor for the recovery of the money. (2.)

Jan. 11, Dublin. *Lord Dungannon to Anglesey.* Bought from Sir Robt. Reynolds for £3,000 a small parcel of land near Dundalk. Asks Anglesey's help to get possession of the land in connexion with which the Court [of Claims ?] have raised difficulties. (3–4.) *Seal.*

[1668 ?] May 8. '*Introduction to the Conference*' between a committee of the House of Lords and the Commons concerning a

[1] This is Clarendon's endorsement. There is no internal evidence of the date nor of the identity of Lady Finch.

[2] i.e. son-in-law, Alexander McDonnell, brother of Randal, Marquis of Antrim, who married Elizabeth 2nd daughter of the Earl of Anglesey.

judgment in the Lords against the East India Company; a dispute between the two houses thereon; and the circulation of a scandalous paper now owned to be a petition of the East India Company.[1]—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 54–55a.)

May 15. *Order* of Privy Council at Whitehall confirming transfer of an annuity at the rate of 6*s. per diem* payable by the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, from Col. Christopher Roper to Dr. Robt. Gorge.—1½ *pp. Copy by Edw. Walker.* (Vol. 87, f. 7.)

May 22. *Reply* by farmers of the Customs in Ireland to order by the Council of Trade proposing appointing of Dublin, Kinsale, Galway and Carrickfergus as free ports. Do not agree that any of the said ports ought to be made free except Kinsale, the proposal being contrary to the King's grant to them. *Subscribed* Martin Noell, Alex. Bence, Ric. Gethen and John Stepney.—*Copy.* (5–6.)

Sept. 9/19, Colombe. *St. Albans to Anglesey.* Has received his of 30th. Is glad the Duchess will move the Duke to gratify the Queen in poor Povey's behalf. Povey's father long served the Queen and he also. Asks Anglesey to effect what has been desired for Povey. 2 *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey,* 'Rec. the 17th Sept. 1668 and left it about the 22th with her H^s^. Sept. 28 had it back againe.' (9–10.) *Seal.*

Dec. 21–22, Essex House. *Query and answer* concerning [Lord Burlington's] accounts as Treasurer for Ireland, 20 March 1661/2 to 20 March 1666/7, about method of accounting and whether revenue for 1666–7 and 1667–8 had been anticipated. When Burlington surrendered his office, he asserts that enough revenue was left due to clear all arrears to the Civil and Military list from the Lord Lieutenant's landing to 31 March 1667. (18–19.)

1668. *Clarendon to Duke of York.* Does not credit the reports that the Duchess has become a Roman Catholic. Does not imagine the Duke lacks zeal for the Church for which his blessed father sacrified himself. Danger of raising a storm against Roman Catholics. Has never urged prosecuting them with severity but does not wish them to have power to prosecute those who differ from them.—2¼ *pp. Copy.* (12–13.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., pp. xxxvii–xxxviii.

1668. *Same to Duchess of York.* Reports as to her defection in religion are much increased. Discusses at length arguments by which she might be influenced in favour of the Church of

[1] Extracts of other documents in the case *Skinner* v. *East India Company* have been printed in many selections of sources illustrating English constitutional history.

Rome. Regrets that through his banishment he cannot confer with her and satisfy her doubts.—7¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 87, ff. 14–17.) Ibid., pp. xxxviii–xl.

[1668–9 ?] *Petition* by Anglesey to House of Lords. Complains of accusations made to King against him and deprivation of offices and private fortunes. Recites proceedings against him since Aug. 1668. Commissioners appointed to examine Irish accounts of petitioner's treasurership were influenced extra-judicially. Begs Lords to examine all records and proceedings.—2 *pp. Holog. draft.* (Vol. 92, ff. 166–7.) Cf. *Lords Journals*, xii. 269.

1668/9. Jan. 14. *Resolutions and orders* by the King's commissioners for the affairs of Tangier giving detailed directions concerning the privileges of the Corporation, trade and shipping. 3 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 87, ff. 22–23.)

Jan. 18. *Queries and answers* regarding Lord Burlington's accounts chiefly with respect to payments made by warrant and concordatums not allowed for in the establishments.—4 *pp.* (20–21.)

Feb. 16/26, Thoulose [Toulouse]. [*Thomas Zacolon*] *to Sir Edw.* [*Spragg*]. Embarked at Bourdeaux with Francis Constable of Lyme in England. Latter said he went from Paris to Montpillier with one Worthington to kill the Lord Chancellor, but they were 'adviced' against it by Sir Richard Tempele then at Montpillier. This design was said to be because of an injury done by the Lord Chancellor to Constable's father. Details of Constable's affairs. He will return to Montpillier and goes as a Doctor of Physic. (53.)

1669. March 30/April 9, Montpelier. *Same to same*, in London. Has received his of Feb. 11. On Feb. 18 received orders to proceed to Rochelle and complied on 21st. Has obtained there a list of all ships arriving from England since Nov. 1. Met Capt. O'Molriaine's son-in-law and journeyed with him to St. Martin's; he said his father had been 7 years absent from home and had only returned 2 months past; two Irish or English had been looking for him at Christmas. Met at his lodging one who could answer writer's 'English and Irish in French' but would not. Understands he is a Mr. Greames according to Capt. Fitzgerald's description of him. He embarked for Portugal to transport 800 Portuguese for the French King's service. On [March ?] 20 met several Irish in Bourdeaux including Patrick Knowles a fugitive for killing Capt. Hussy's son. Refers to letters to 'my lord' and 'his lordships' affairs.—1¾ *pp.* (56.) *Seal.*

[Last date, April 15.] *Copy* of schedule of debts owing by

Clarendon, sent over to him on 25 Jan. 1667[/8], with minute by L. Hyde, dated April 15, 1669, appointing [John] Clutterbooke to make various payments.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 424–5.) Lister, iii. 535–40.

May 9. *Rough notes* by the Earl of Anglesey regarding a book he intended writing concerning the King's ecclesiastical jurisdiction and showing the ruin of Ireland by not extirpating the Pope's jurisdiction there. To be dedicated to the King.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 87, f. 57.)

1669/70. Jan. 17. *John Palmer to Anglesey*, enclosing accounts. The ironmonger and sadler both expect their money. Asks leave also to pay himself, £20. 8*s.* which he laid out from Oct. 1668 to Nov. 1669. Particulars regarding the estate. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (26.) *Seal.*

Feb. 24. *Instructions* by Charles II to John, Lord Berkeley, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [as in *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1669–70, pp. 78–81, but with verbal differences].—19 *pp. Copy.* (27–36.)

Feb. 24. *Another copy* of above with fewer variations from *Cal. S.P. Ireland.*[1]—28 *pp.* (37–52.)

[Last date March 5.] '*The Tower Account*', showing amounts of gold and silver plate, standard, and valuation in money, total £3,740. 16*s.* 6*d.*, with names of various merchants and sums of money amounting to the same total, and including two items for Lord Cornbury.—1½ *pp.* (54–55.)

April 6/16, St. Germain-en-Laye. *Licence* by Louis XIV to Clarendon to dispose of his property by will and to release him from effect of the *droit d'aubaine.—Fr. Vellum.* (60–61.) *In full in* Lister, iii. 488, note 3.

Aug. 20, St. James. *Paper* setting forth the motives which induced the Duchess of York to embrace the Catholic Religion, as written by her own hand.—2½ *pp. Copy by Cornbury.*[2] (62–63.)

Nov. 12, Drury Lane. *Anglesey to Dr. Barlow, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.* Thanks him for [treatise ?] showing Barlow's opinion concerning the condition of persons living and dying Papists. Barlow is to preach before the King next Lent.

[1] This copy has several corrections and the final paragraph as in the R.O. draft is added in another hand. The previous item is a fair copy. The variations are not important.

[2] Another version of this paper is printed in *The Compleat History of England*, vol. iii, by W. Kennet, London, 1719, pp. 319–20, and in *Harl. Misc.*, London, 1810, v. 44–46. The two bishops to whom the Duchess spoke were probably G. Morley, Bp. of Winchester, and W. Blandford, Bp. of Oxford, and not Sheldon and Blandford as conjectured by Kennet.

Asks which week will suit him best. Asks what progress is made in the catalogue of the University Library. Sends his sons with this.[1] (Vol. 87, ff. 64–65.)

Dec. 26. *Cornbury to Duke of York.* Fears the Duke was angry with him for speaking about the Duchess's religion. Her conversion would have ill consequences to the Duke. These reports are spread all over the world. Knows much of what is said is true.—2¼ *pp. Autog.* (66–67.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., p. xli.

[1670.] *Account* of the Queen's portion. Receipts £40,253. 3*s.* 1*d.*; payments £22,777. 12*s.* 8*d.*—1¾ *pp.* (154–5.)

[*c.* 1670?] —— *to* ——. Urges that the points of difference in discipline and practice between the Church of England and the Catholics are not fundamental nor on points contrary to the law of God. In doctrine where one Church says this is, and the other, this is not taught by Christ, writer's duty is to adhere to that communion which he thinks right. On the Sacraments there is no real difference between the two Churches except what proceeds from passions and interests. Cannot believe that the subtleties which now perplex the world about Transubstantiation were ever taught by Christ.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 292–3.)

1670/1. Jan. 20, Whitehall. *Order* by Privy Council referring the Irish petition,[2] presented by Col. Richard Talbot and read on 18th inst. to a committee, for report on the condition of those 'outed' of their estates by the late usurped government. Arlington is not to grant away any of the undisposed lands in the meantime. Like order to Sec. Trevor.—*Copy.* (Vol. 87, ff. 68–69.)

Jan. 23. [*Col. R. Talbot to Abp. Peter Talbot*], notifying effect of his petition. The King is now truly informed of their sufferings and of the abuses put on him by those entrusted in the settlement of Ireland. In spite of the malice of the enemies of that country, has secured the sympathy of the King and all his uninterested ministers. Speaks very clearly at the Council Board as he conceives what he does is for the King's service. The King believes [Peter Talbot] is an honest man.—2 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (70–71.)

[Jan.?] *Narrative*, in Cornbury's hand, of circumstances attending the breach of the peace of 1646 between Charles I and the Irish at the instigation of the Popish clergy and nuncio. Persecution of those who signed the Remonstrance against this

[1] Probably a copy. Only the address at the foot of the page is in Anglesey's hand. The catalogue mentioned is 'Hyde's Catalogue' of 1674, begun in 1662 (see W. D. Macray's *Annals*, p. 130).

[2] See Bagwell, op. cit. iii. 102–4.

breach of faith continued after both parties were driven out by Cromwell. It still continues and for this purpose four archbishops and several bishops, in particular Peter Talbot, titular Archbishop of Dublin,[1] have been lately sent over. Talbot stays at the house of his brother three miles from Dublin, exercises his pastoral charge, persecutes the Remonstrators and interposes in the civil concerns of the Kingdom as shewn by his brother's letter [*another copy of preceding letter follows*].—3½ *pp.* (72–73.)

Jan. 24. *George* [*Morley*], *Bishop of Winchester, to* [*the Duchess of York*], concerning her change of religion. Points out that Charles I made many enemies through the rebels spreading reports of his intending to bring in Popery. Similarly they gave out that Charles II and the Duke of York would bring back Popery with them. Two months before the restoration, writer came to England to undeceive people on this point. Hopes of the Popish priests from the reports of such a proselyte as the Duchess. The Duke has been informed that these rumours arose from the fears of the English clergy and particularly from writer. Protests that the authors of the scandal were the priests of the Church of Rome. The Duke and Duchess should publicly declare the falsity of the rumour. Gives general arguments in favour of the Church of England against the Church of Rome, and particular ones against her conversion.—16¾ *pp. Copy.*[2] (74–83.)

[1671. April ?] *Same to* [*Clarendon?*]. After Clarendon left England writer was dismissed from the Chapel Royal. He left the Court but continued to visit the Duchess at St. James's. He was so constantly there with her, the Duke and Cornbury that they were represented to the King as caballing together to some ill end. On going to Farnham arranged for the Bishop of Oxford to wait on her in his stead. Is sure he left her without the least inclination to Popery. Believes she continued thus for two years. On hearing of her wavering, sent letter, of which a copy is enclosed. Was unable to get a private audience with her. Was unable to see her before her death.[3]—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (84–85.)

April 17, Monday. *Extract* from Journals of House of Lords relating to the assertion of their right to amend money bills. (86.) *Lords Journals*, xii. 498.

[April ?] *Relation* by the President of Panama of the English

[1] Appointed Jan. 11, 1668/9.

[2] Printed, London, 4to, 1683. The manuscript noted above is in Morley's own hand and contains a passage at the end omitted in the printed version.

[3] The Duchess died on March 31, 1671.

invasion of Panama. Alleges cowardice of his troops and subordinates. Gives full details of the fighting. Defends his own conduct.—4 *pp. Translation.* (Vol. 87, ff. 87–88.)

April 20. *Relation* by Admiral Henry Morgan of the expedition against the Spaniards in Panama. Recites order of Governor and Council of Jamaica, dated 29 June 1670, granting him commission for the expedition. Details of his proceedings [as in *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1669–1674, Nos. 209, 211, 504].—8 *pp. Copy.* (89–94.)

[1671][1] June 1/11, Moulins. *Clarendon to Charles II*, begging for the repeal of the bill of banishment. Has completed a work begun with the approbation of Charles I. *Copy by L. Hyde.* (194–5.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., p. xl.

1671. 'An exact schedule of all such evidences as doe remaine in my custody [i.e. John Clutterbooke?] at Clarendon House belonging to the right honourable the Earl of Clarendon', containing lists of deeds relating to Clarendon Park, Clarendon House, Christchurch, Twickenham, Cornbury, Whichwood, Woodstock, Langley &c. Shipton Common, Blountesden and Long Acre.—$4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (95–98.)

[1671?] *Statement* of case between Sir A. Broderick and Duke of York, reciting particulars of the conditions under which Sir A. Broderick surrendered leases from the Duke and was compensated on 12 April 1665 by a grant of a rent charge of £970. 8*s.* Clarendon, at a meeting not long after a statement drawn up on 25 Jan. 1666/7, spoke strongly against such compensations and urged that they should be either by money or lands. Broderick agreed to give it up and referred himself to the Duke's pleasure. Broderick retained it for over 4 years after and then entered into a treaty with Dr. Gorges for settling lands, but nothing was effected. Appends copies of documents viz. warrant 22 March 1664/5 for an annual payment to Broderick; auditor's certificate, 10 April 1665 in obedience to said warrant; memorial by the auditor, Thomas Holder, to Sir Wm. Coventry, dated 25 Jan. 1666/7 for preventing grant of rent charges by H.R. Highness.—*In all* 4 *pp. Copies. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 85, ff. 31–32.)

[1671?] *Statement* by Sir A. Broderick with reference to foregoing case. Refers to statement drawn up by Holder in Jan. 1666/7 and Clarendon's opinion. Details of the discussions, and of his failure to get satisfaction from Dr. Gorge. Confesses he

[1] See Lister, iii. 479, 481–2, Clarendon to Cornbury, June 9 and 10 [1671] letters printed from the Register Office, Edinburgh, both of which mention Laurence Hyde being with Clarendon.

kept the rent charge uncancelled as he conceived he was entitled to do until he received compensation. Challenges H.R. Highness's Treasurer to prove that he ever wrongly detained £5 of H.R. Highness's money for his own use. The balance of his accounts in July 1670 omitting the rent charge is £2,443. 19*s.* 7*d.* Few of the compensations are yet finally adjusted save Col. Talbot's, Lord Anglesey's and Lord Carlingford's; and Mrs. Burniston is now passing a warrant for the moiety of her husband's rent upon his lease during the whole term unexpired to Lady day last, 1671.[1]—4 *pp.* (Vol. 85, ff. 33–34.)

[1671?] *Observations* on a case concerning Sir A. Broderick's lease from the Duke of York's lands in Ireland. Broderick insinuated that the Duke obtained an unfair lease of New Haggard, Co. Meath. Broderick is alleged to pretend to a lease of the same land and also of all Hewson's and Axtell's estates, and an annual rent charge of £970. 8*s.* obtained when he was acting as Commissioner. Detailed discussion of case.—10 *pp.* (Vol. 84, ff. 400–5.)

[1671?][2] *Reasons* against the new intended act for the confirming of the *latitat* with the *ac etiam*, and for the abatement of fines upon originals in the Common Pleas, *inter alia* that an illegal new form of writ for summons in debt is introduced. (Vol. 92, ff. 7–8.)

1672. [*c.* March 25.] *Statement* of the case of Edward Heming of Mile End, Co. Middlesex. Complains that he is wrongfully arrested for counterfeiting, clipping and washing on the information of Henry Holden who obtained money from him by false pretences. Holden said he was a chemist and one of the King's operators in his laboratory with Dr. William, and that the King promised him an office of £500 a year if he could find [an office?]. Heming deals as a merchant, also buys and sells lands, and finds things 'for persons to ask of his Majesty'. Holden desired Heming to find something for him and promised a good gratuity. —2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 99–100.)

May 29. *Martin Clifford to Mr. Dryden.* Refers to the gross scurrility of the last prologue. Will not misemploy his time in exposing all his faults. All the world knows how great a plagiary is Dryden, and his writings are like a Jack-of-all-trades' shop,

[1] In spite of this date the MS. is endorsed in pencil '1667' and bound up with the papers for that year.

[2] A bill for legal reform was before the Commons in 1661–2 (*Commons Journals*, viii. 286, 292, 423) and another bill came before the Lords in 1670–1 when apparently it was shelved after officials of the King's Bench and Common Pleas had been heard (*Lords Journals*, xii. 297, 327, 490, 509).

having variety but nothing of value.—*Copy. Endorsed by Cornbury.*[1] (Vol. 87, ff. 140–1.)

June 1. *Martin Clifford to Mr. Dryden.* Has read over his *Conquest of Granada*,[2] a dull task. Criticises character of Almansor and accuses him of stealing from his own writings.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (142–3.)

June 11, Charterhouse. *Same to same.* Quotes, ironically, weak passages from Dryden's plays. Refers to Dryden's postscript 'that Shakespeare is below the dullest writer of ours'. Throughout Dryden's trash, not only the words but the thoughts are nonsense.—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (144–5.)

[1672 ?] June, Moulins. *Clarendon to Charles II*, concerning his reply to Hobbes's *Leviathan*. Lory will, if desired, give a short extract of Hobbes's desperate conclusions on policy and religion. —*Copy.* (192.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., p. xlii.

June. *Same to Duke of York.* Acknowledges his mediation. Has appointed Lory to mention a suit to him. Leaves it entirely to the Duke whether he presents it to the King or not. *Copy.* (193.)

'*The Establishment for Ireland, anno domini*, 1672. Civil List £21,824. 17*s.* 1*d.* Military List, £150,018. 8*s.* 5*d.*' with annexed documents. Include list of all payments to be made for civil affairs beginning from 25 March 1672 arranged under different departments; creation money; pensions and annuities; concordatums; list of places in Ireland returning Parliament men (total 275 members); particulars of subsidies; abstract of demise made by Charles II 12 July 1669 to John Forth and others his partners of the revenue of Ireland; table for reducing plantation acres into English and ascertaining the King's rent from Ireland according to the Explanatory Act; list of payments for military affairs from 1 July 1672 (incomplete); abstract of the King's indentures of 4 Aug. 1671 with Lord Ranelagh and partners, reciting previous grant to John Forth and partners.—74 *pp. Copy.* (101–39.)

1672/3. Feb. 6 and 13. *Orders* by the Kings and Heralds of arms in chapter for transcribing and presenting the orders made by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, late Earl Marshal and the late commissioners for that office, touching duties of officers of arms and their rights, and of the commission for rebuilding the

[1] This and the two following letters, with another not found among the Clarendon MSS., were printed under title *Notes upon Mr. Dryden's Poems in Four Letters . . .*, London, 1687, 4to.

[2] *Almanzor and Almahide: or, the Conquest of Granada*, first performed at the Theatre Royal in Bridges St. about Dec. 1670 (Alladyce Nicoll, *Restoration Drama*, Cambridge, 1923, p. 104).

College of Arms. *Subscribed.* Examined by Thomas Lee *alias* Chester Register. *Endorsed by Anglesey.* (146–7.)

1672/3. March 24/April 3, St. Germain-en-Laye. *Treaty*, 18 articles, between Louis XIV and Elector of Brandenburg, negotiated by Duke of Neuburg and signed on behalf of the Elector by Sieur Straatman, Chancellor of the Duke of Neuburg.[1]—*Fr.* 3¼ *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (148–9.)

April 9. *Order* by St. Albans, countersigned Clifford, to Sir Gilbert Talbot, master and treasurer of the Jewel House, to deliver to Prince Rupert 7,560 oz. of white plate to be made into such vessels as he directs for his service at sea.—*Copy.* (150–1.)

April 29, Dublin. *Draft* of a commission by Charles II to James, Abp. of Armagh, Sir George Rawdon and others, for valuing ecclesiastical livings and promotions in the diocese of Armagh which were not formerly valued or taxed. *Subscribed*, Domville.—2 *pp.* (152–3.)

May 21. 'Humble observations upon the new draught of reviveing the Duke of Norfolks orders in reference to the future granting of arms', by [Sir] E[dward] W[alker]. Contests right of Earl Marshal to order the Kings of arms to give new arms. Not stated which of them is to devise the arms and prepare grant. (156–7.)

May 30. *Petition* of Sir E. Walker to Charles II that the Lord Privy Seal, who is to report on the petition of the Earl Marshal, Henry, Earl of Norwich as to whether present petitioner has right to grant augmentations and supporters without the Earl Marshal's consent, may also report as to practice of petitioner's predecessors and why he ought not to be joined with the two provincial Kings of Arms to grant arms. *Minuted by H. Coventry* as referred by the King to Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal, for report.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey.* (159–60.)

May 31. *Reasons* under 8 heads, why Garter, principal King of Arms, conceives he ought not to be joined with the two provincial Kings of Arms in the future granting of arms by reviving the Duke of Norfolk's order of 1568.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (173–4.)

June 3. *Report* by Anglesey on authority of the Kings of Arms, under 5 heads. States all the points at issue between Garter King at arms and Earl Marshal and submits the points in

[1] Cf. treaty dated Vossem, June 16, 1673, printed in Dumont, *Corps Dipl.* vii. 234–5 (articles 1–5 are practically identical in both versions; 6–13 in Dumont contain the substance of 6–18 in above copy with omission of some particulars).

difference to the King's determination.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Anglesey*, 'presented to His Majesty, June 9'. (Vol. 87, ff. 161–2.) *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1673, pp. 354–6.

June 3. *Rough draft*, in Anglesey's hand, of foregoing.—3 *pp.* (165–6.)

June 3. *Minutes* in Anglesey's hand, of the hearing before him between Earl Marshal and Sir Edward Walker, Garter King of Arms. Contains substance of above report.—2 *pp.* (163–4.)

June 9. *Opinion* of Anglesey as to the whole matter of his report of the 3rd [as in *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1673, pp. 353–4].—2 *pp.*[1] (167–8.)

[June ?] *Paper* examining historically the powers of Garter King of Arms in the granting of arms.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (175–6.)

Nov. 3. *Warrant*, by James, Earl of Suffolk, deputy Earl Marshal for arms and crest to be used by Richard Sherwin seal bearer to Lord Chancellor. (181–2.) *Seal.*

[1673.] Genealogical table of the descent of the princess of Modena, second wife of the Duke of York.—2 *pp.* (183–4.)

[1673.] *List* by Sir E. W[alker] of various Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshall from 34 Eliz. until appointment of Thomas Arundell and Surrey about 20 James I.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (179–80.)

[*c.* 1673.][2] *Classified list* of books possessed or desired.—*Lat. and Engl.* 15 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 311–18.)

1673/4. March 7/17, Moulins. [*Clarendon to Cornbury*], regarding the attitude Cornbury and his brother should assume towards Clarendon's enemies. Expects some signal vindication in this world. Asks circumstances in which the Duke procured leave from the King for Clarendon to move to Rouen. State of his health. Discusses his reply to Hobbes's *Leviathan*. *Postscript.* Does Ruvigny know of the King's leave for Clarendon to remove hence ?—4 *pp.*[3] (Vol. 87, ff. 185–6.) *Cl. S.P.* iii suppl., pp. xlii–xliv (*omits postscript*).

April 9/19, Moulins. *Same to Lockhart*, acknowledging latter's kindness to him.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (187.) Lister, iii. 484–5.

[1] Note by Anglesey on back: 'Let Sir Ed. have a copy June 16, 1673'. Other copies of related papers are in MS. Ashmole 1133.

[2] In the list is 'Catalogi librorum seu impressorum seu manuscriptorum ut Bibliothecae Oxoniensi Bodleianae. . . .' (*qui iam expectatur*). This is doubtless the third edition of 1674.

[3] Not autograph but at end are added in Clarendon's own hand the words 'God blesse you all &c.'

May 11/21, Varsovia. *Memorial* by the Grand Marshal of Poland, giving an account of the free and unanimous election of King John, and acknowledging the friendship of the King of France and the good service of M. de Marseilles. Details of the proceedings at the election.—*Fr.* $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (188–91.)

June 13/23. *Account* of miscellaneous payments for Clarendon since last account given to his lordship, with note in Clarendon's hand concerning a bill of exchange for £300 upon Clutterbucke at usance.—2 *pp.* (209–10.)

June 25/July 5, Rouen. *Clarendon to Lady Carteret.* Was surprised at amount of his debt to her husband. Is sorry to hear from his son of his sharp treatment by writer's old friend [Sir G. Carteret] and threat to seize his land. Promises satisfaction.—$1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Copy.* (207.) Lister, iii. 485–7.

July 4, Farnham Castle. [*Bishop of Winchester to Cornbury.*] Forwards a list of a few passages in Clarendon's book for further consideration. Approves Clarendon's forbearing to skirmish with Mr. Hobbs's speculative notions concerning sense, imagination, thought, speech, reason, science, passion &c. Has gone carefully through the book and compared it clause by clause with Hobbs's own text. Commends the work and discourses at length on Hobbs's theory of a social contract. Denounces it as irreligious, antichristian, impolitic, irrational and absurd.—19 *pp. Copy by Cornbury.* (196–206.)

Aug. 18/28, Rouen. *Clarendon to Charles II*, asking leave to return to England, after being out of favour for seven years, so that he may die among his own children. Presumption and sauciness are the only crimes of which he is conscious of guilt. Expresses loyalty and protests innocence of charges of corruption.—2 *pp. Holograph.* (211–12.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., pp. xliv–xlv.

Aug. 19/29, Rouen. *Two copies* of foregoing by Cornbury. (213–16.)

Aug. 19/29. *Clarendon to Queen Catherine.* Thanks her for allowing his son to come to him. Asks her to move the King on his behalf.—*Copy by Cornbury.* (217.) Ibid., p. lv.

Aug. 19/29. *Same to Duke of York.* Thanks for mediation and assurance of future protection. Asks him to beg of King the repeal of the bill of banishment.—*Copy by Cornbury.* (218.) Ibid., p. lv.

Aug. 27/Sept. 6, Rouen. *Same to Lady Carteret.* Is glad her husband and she believe his professions [of friendship ?]. Has given order to his son by which her husband will receive a good

part of the debt. Hopes to pay the rest before long.—*Copy.* (Vol. 87, f. 208.) Lister, iii. 487.

Sept. 9, Wednesday. *Robt. Brent to John Hall, Surveyor-General to the Queen.* Finds the privy seal for £51,010. 16*s.* 11¾*d.* due to the Queen is made payable to Mr. Harvey. It will be necessary for the Lord Treasurer to pay this sum to Harvey from whom the Queen is to command it. Hopes to obtain the warrant by tomorrow. (219–20.)

Sept. 30/Oct. 10 [last date]. *Abstracts* of treaties, between England and Sweden, more particularly of what relates to commerce, together with an abstract of a project between Holland and Sweden, with observations upon all the treaties as they may concern a project to be made between England and Sweden for answering the grievances and demands of the English merchants and renewing former treaties. Arranged in columns for comparison and covering period 1654–1674.—15½ *pp.* (221–36.)

Nov. 9. *Proclamation* by Sir Edmond Androws, confirming grants of estates, privileges &c. made before the late Dutch government. *Copy.* (Vol. 82, f. 54r–v.) *New York Documents*, ii. 250.

Nov. 28/Dec. 8, Saturday, [Rouen]. *Wm. Shaw to L. Hyde* at Clarendon House. His last two or three letters to Clutterbooke would show all was not well here. [Clarendon] would not consent until this moment that Cornbury or L. Hyde should be sent for.[1] He now gives order for one of them to come. Suggests an eminent physician be brought. Has removed by [Clarendon's] direction most of his papers into good hands. (Vol. 87, ff. 237–8.) *Seal.*

[Nov. ?] *Dr. Stephen Gough to Clarendon.* Has now got a catalogue of all that M. Herman, canon of Beauvais has published. Begs further commands concerning them. Discusses Herman's writings, and various theological dogmas of the early church.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (249–50.)

Dec. 1/11, Rouen. *Will* of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. Executors: Henry, Viscount Cornbury and Lawrence Hyde. Witnessed by: H. Pecceus, physician to the King of Gt. Britain and Hump. Wilkins. Proved at London 14 Dec. 1675.—*Copy.* (239–40.) *Followed by a later copy omitting witnesses and note of probate.* (241–2.) Lister, ii. 489–90.

Dec. 8/18, Paris. *Le Tellier to Abbé Montague.* Acknowledges his of Dec. 12, 14 and 17. Sends a letter for M. de Souzy in favour of the English Jesuits of Gand. Will remind the King

[1] Clarendon died on Dec. 9/19.

of his promise regarding the *droit d'aubaine*. Court news.—*Fr.* (243.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 488 note.

Dec. 10/20. *Abbé W. Montague to Lord Cornbury* [*sic*] enclosing foregoing letter. In the case of any unexpected trouble, Cornbury should acquaint the Premier President of Rouen to whom writer will obtain a letter from Le Tellier. *Endorsed by Cornbury.* (245–6.) Ibid., iii. 488–9.

Dec. 14/24, Paris. *Dr. Stephen Gough to Henry, Earl of Clarendon*, acknowledging notice of his father's death. Condoles with him and extols his father's great reputation since being in France. Of late received ample letters from him on literary matters. Will come to Rouen to help him if desired.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (247–8.) *Seal.*

Dec. 14/24, St. Germain. *Le Tellier to Abbé Montague.* Has received his of the 20th. As regards affairs of Clarendon's son, the King has caused a letter to be sent to the Premier President of Rouen as desired by the Abbé.—*Fr.* (251.)

Dec. 17/27. *Abbé Montague to Henry, Earl of Clarendon.* Excuses delay in replying to his of 18th. Encloses letter from Le Tellier. Need not set any measure to Clarendon's bounty to M. Cornet. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (252–3.) *Extract in* Lister, iii. 488, note 2.

[1674.] *Monumental inscription*[1] commemorating Edward, Earl of Clarendon. *Beg.*: 'M.S. Heic ille iacet, quo corroborante, stetit, perstititque Britannia. . . .' *Ends:* 'Abi iam lector, et ex praefatis disce, quam periculosa res sit eminere.' 37 *lines.* (244.)

[1674?] *Memoranda* by Clarendon concerning bonds cancelled by Sir James Thin's payment of £5,000. States what he can remember of various debts to men of Reading, Mumphesson (£500) and St. Johns (£1,000) and to Earl of Danby (bond for £1,800 or £1,900). (Vol. 92, f. 110.)

[1674?] *Account*, in Cornbury's hand, of Sir James Thynne's debts, drawn up for the King. Thynne has been extremely prejudiced by the neglect of the Chancellor in regard to the bonds. He is required to give notice whether the £2,000 of Lord Danby's were all received. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (355b.)

[1674?] or later. *Address* by Arlington, as Lord Chamberlain, to 'the lords of this committee'. As the Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole, has produced witnesses, begs for a dayto be appointed when he may produce his own witnesses to be sworn. Replies to objection made against the *etcetera* in the oath administered by

[1] On an inserted slip in a contemporary hand: '*Votum. Quam veniens annus salve pia virgo, salutat excipiat vertens πότνια μωτερ. Ave.*' (244b.)

the Lord Chamberlain. Thanks them for copy of the books. Asks for a day to be appointed for them to be read over and Philips, Seamour, Progers, Windham and other Grooms of the Bedchamber to be present to state custom in the time of Charles I.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 254–5.)

[1674?] or later. *Remarks* by Arlington on the copy of the first book of orders for government of the Bedchamber produced by the Earl of Bath concerning his right to enter the Bedchamber by virtue of his office without asking leave. Disclaims jurisdiction in the Bedchamber. Detailed examination of books, orders, &c. bearing on the Lord Chamberlain's privileges.—2 *pp.* (256–7.)

1674/5. Jan. *A brief state* of the case of Sir Edward Walker whose petition is to be heard by the King in Council on 15th inst. Gives grounds for asking authority to grant augmentations of arms and supporters and denies that his pretences, as alleged by the Earl Marshal, are unreasonable and groundless. States five grievances relating to affairs of his office which are annexed to his petition.—3 *pp.* (258–9.)

1675. Dec. 26 [last date]. *A brief* of the general account of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh and partners of their undertaking [farm of Irish casual revenues], 25 Dec. 1670 to 25 Dec. 1675. *Signed by* Ri. Chapell, deputy auditor.—2¾ *pp.* (260–1.)

[Dec.?] *Notes* criticizing the preceding account and showing in what particulars Lord Ranelagh and partners have not carried out their undertaking.—2¼ *pp.* (262–3.)

[Dec.?] *Schedule* of debts due from the King to subjects which were left unpaid by the undertakers. *Endorsed by Henry, Earl of Clarendon.* (264.)

1676. April 21. *Lord Chancellor Finch to Henry, Earl of Clarendon* summoning him to appear to answer on Apr. 24 a bill entered in Chancery against him by John Danvers. (266–7.) *Seal.*

[1676–7?][1] *Note*, in Dugdale's hand, of names of persons assuming titles of Knights or Baronets, not known so to be: Thomas Rowe, —— Clapham, Thomas Sands, Gilbert Gerard, Edward Boughton, George Melvin ('a Scotchman'), Yevan Llhoyd, —— Windebanke, Sir Wolston Dixey and Sir John Knightly who assumed titles for years and were 'lately' created baronets by Charles II. William Smythe pretends he was knighted by Charles II. (Vol. 88, ff. 31a–b.)

[1] Sir W. Dugdale's *Baronage* was published in 1675–6 and he became Garter King of Arms and was knighted in 1677.

1677. Nov. 1/11, Paris. *Madame de Guinegand to* [*Laurence H*]*yde.* Rejoices at the news of the marriage between the Princess Mary and the Prince of Orange. Compliments on his being chosen as the King's plenipotentiary at Nimégue. Asks for news of her son who met Hyde in Poland.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 87, ff. 269–70.)

Dec. 12, Gray's Inn. *Cha. Cremer to Anglesey.* Compliments on Anglesey's zeal for learning. Sent for his view yesterday some law collections which he values as much as the rest of his library. Desires to serve him. (271–2.) *Seal.*

1677/8. Feb. 19, Whitehall. *Warrant* by Charles II to Laurence Hyde to demand the execution of the sentence of States General of Oct. 21st last in favour of William Hamilton, Abraham Stock, George Torriano and others proprietors of goods in the ships *Rebecca* and *Elizabeth and Mary* taken by privateers of Zealand about Aug. 1674.—1¼ *pp.* (273–4.) *Seal.*

Feb. 26/March 8, The Hague. *L. Hyde to Danby.* Desire of Dutch and Spaniards for peace with France. The ill success of the war has weakened the Orange interest. If Charles II could procure peace it would be looked upon as a great service. Comments on terms.—2¼ *pp.* (275–6.) *National Review*, Aug. 1888, pp. 750–1.[1]

March, Tangier. *Ric. Bolland to* [*Tangier Committee?*]. Arrival of the provision ships under Capt. Willshere since his last of Feb. 17; some are already unloaded. If more arrive before part of this is expended, it will be difficult to store the provisions. Suggests an addition to the storehouse. Several French have withdrawn to Faro because of reports of a war; some of their bales still remain. Mr. Shere is very forward with his chests for this summer's expedition.[2] Will send a calculation of all the provisions in store. Has not Mr. Bowles's accounts yet. The commander-in-chief has repaired the two forts taken by the Moors. Hears King Meoly Ismeall is coming to these parts; this may produce some small action. All here are in peace. The corporation has bought the *Margaret* galley from Mr. Shere for a bridge to land goods on. Other news items.—1¾ *pp.* (277.)

1678. May 12/22, The Hague. *L. Hyde to Sec. Williamson*, Account of interview with a deputation from the States, concerning overtures from the King of France. M. Fagel denied they took steps for a separate peace. Explained in reply that Charles II had not yet had time to get his troops ready to

[1] Edited by F. R. Y. Radcliffe. The note on p. 751 is inaccurate as L. Hyde was himself the ambassador (see *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1678, p. 78). The endorsement is not contemporary. [2] See *Tangier Papers* (Navy Records Soc. 73) p. 47.

execute his part of the alliance. Gave the Prince an account of this interview. The Prince said that he could not carry a negative vote on the French invitation to send deputies to treat.—4½ *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 280–3.) *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 1888, pp. 751–3.

[1678.][1] [July ?] *Tract* by John Rothe, entitled 'A short and brief relation from whence the warr betwixt France, England and this State [i.e. United Provinces] is arisen, for instruction of the peaceable mynded subjects', accusing the Prince of Orange of seeking to become absolute. The design was hatched when the Prince of Orange was in England in 1671. Mentions treachery of Brandenburg in making peace with France. The Prince's intended marriage will be destructive to the States; the princess is a papist born of an ungodly family. Accuses the Prince of being inclined to Popery like his uncle Charles II. *Note.* Instances of the Prince's high handed proceedings. Has printed or publicly made known nothing since 12 Dec. 1675. Disclaims anything given out in his name in meantime.—13 *pp. Copy.* (297–305.)

[1678?] Oct. 27/Nov. 6, Amsterdam. *The second libell,* by John Rothe containing some heavy accusations justly brought in against the Prince of Orange. Ecclesiastical changes. Marrying a Popish princess. Disasters in 1672 and 1673. Private correspondence with the Jesuits and Rome. Subservience to Charles II and Duke of York. Lack of respect to States General, as sovereigns of the land. Waste of treasure at the siege of Mastricht. Offices given to Papists. Refers to plakkaats published against Rothe's writings and orders given for his arrest. The Prince abuses the States as the King does the Parliament in England. *Note.* Refers to a proclamation by the City of Utrecht of Oct. 11 and 20 against writer.—17½ *pp.* (306–16.)

Nov. 2/12, Vienna. *Emperor Leopold to Charles II,* recommending Father Nicholas Donellan, an Irishman, and John, his nephew, (who have done many services to writer), to the King's favour.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (278–9.) *Seal.*

1678/9. March 18/28, Bruxelles. *Maria, Duchess of York to the Queen.* Thanks for enquiries the Queen has made about writer through Lady Henriette Hyde. Intends visiting the Princess of Orange. Doubts whether anything will come of the Princess's expectations [of an heir].—4 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (284–6.) *Two seals. Nat. Rev.,* Aug. 1888, pp. 754–5.

1679. Sept. 28/Oct. 8, Bruxelles. *Same to same.* Is assured by

[1] Though the tract appears from internal evidence to have been written earlier, the note was appended in the year 1678 when the treaty at Nijmegen was still in progress.

the Duke of the Queen's goodness to writer. Hopes to deserve her kindness.—1½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (289–90.) *Nat. Rev.*, Aug. 1888, p. 755.

Dec. 6, Edinburgh. *Same to same*, giving account of their journey and safe arrival.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (292–3.) Ibid., p. 756.

[1679.] *Charles II, King of Spain to Mlle* [*d'Orleans*], acknowledging his obligations to Louis XIV and Duke of Orleans for the success of his marriage [treaty]. Expresses impatience to see her in Spain.—*Fr. Copy.* (295–6.)

1679/80. Jan. 29, Edinburgh. *J*[*ames, Duke of York to Clarendon*].[1] Receipt of his of 6th. Regards Lord Hollis as his friend. Said nothing to Lady Weems of him, and of Lord Shaftsbury nothing but what is true. Asks him to enquire into Lady Weem's letter. Has done nothing against Savile.—3½ *pp. Holog. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Reed. the 4th Feb'. (321–3.) Ibid., p. 757.

Feb. 28. *Sir Wm. Jones's opinion*, concerning the clauses in the Queen's jointure. States powers of the trustees, Lord Hollis and others, to make leases of property granted to them in trust for the Queen and interprets the two letters patent making grant.—3¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (327–8.)

1680. May 26, Whitehall. *Copy* of proceedings of Privy Council on the occasion of Clarendon being sworn and taking his place. *Signed by Phi. Lloyd.* (329–30.) *Seal.*

July. *Account* of Lord Ranelagh and partners, of sums contracted to pay [by indentures] of 4 Aug. 1671.[2] Give details of payments. Balance still to be paid is £54,189. 7*s.* 7½*d.* if exceptions made by Lord Ranelagh and Mr. Stepney (items amounting to £46,563. 10*s.* 11*d.*) stand good.—3 *pp. Copy.* (337–8.)

[July.] *Estimate* of arrears due to Ranelagh to discharge payments outstanding. *Total* £134,254. 15*s.* 6*d.*—*Copy.* (339–40.)

Oct. 30, Edinburgh. *Duchess of York to the Queen*, begging her favour and protection. Regretted leaving her ill. Dorinda had 4 puppies this morning.—2½ *pp. Holog. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (324–5.) *Nat. Rev.*, Aug. 1888, p. 758.

Nov. 23, Edinburgh. *J*[*ames, Duke of York to Clarendon*]. Received his of 16th on Saturday. Asks him to thank those that assisted in throwing out the [Exclusion] Bill. Has written to Halifax. Unless the Commons be checked the Crown and Church will be destroyed. Asks for a copy of the heads of the Act of

[1] The 'unknown correspondent' referred to in the *National Review* article is doubtless Henry, Earl of Clarendon.

[2] Cf. above, p. 644.

Association in Edward III's reign. James Skene one of the Covenanting party was tried and condemned here yesterday.—$3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Holog. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 28th. Answerd. the 30th'. (Vol. 87, ff. 331–3.) *Nat. Rev.*, Aug. 1888, pp. 759–60.

Dec. 7, Edinburgh. *J[ames, Duke of York to Clarendon.]* Has received his of 30th with copy of the bill of limitations. Comments on dangers of bill. Lord Shaft[sbury] does not oppose it out of good will. Hopes the King will continue firm. Hopes a *noli prosequi* will end the indictment against himself [as a Recusant]. Mentions Sir F. Winnington, Oats, Stafford's impeachment and Dugdale.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Holog. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 13th. Answerd. the 18th'. (334–6.)

[*c.* 1680.] *Copy* of an act for annexing the lands enclosed within Phoenix Park to the crown, and annulling all grants &c. made after 1 April 1679 with provisions in favour of Kilmainham Castle and adjoining lands for the erection of an hospital.[1]—5 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 182–91.)

[1680–1.] *Clarendon to Sir R. B[ellings?]*, analysing and commenting on Du Cange's *De Familiis Constantinopolitanis*.[2] Will give about 12 months hence an account of M. de Vaillant's *De successione regum Syriae*, which he hears is in the press.[3] Mentions being at Swallowfield 'the summer before our distracting plott broke out'. Will spend the summer between London, Windsor, and a month in Newmarket.—6 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 92, ff. 338–41.)

1681. June 3, Boston. *Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay to Sir Leoline Jenkins*, giving account of their proceedings on receipt of the King's letter of 30 Sept. 1680.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 1–2.) *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1681–3, No. 126.

[June ?] *Extract* from a sermon by Mr. Nowell minister and magistrate [of Massachusetts] and one of the agents chosen to be sent to England. Advocates armed resistance if their liberty is invaded. (3–4.)

July 4, Isle of Menteith. *Certificate* by William, Earl of Menteith, that he has given permission to Sir Rich. Graham Bart., Viscount Preston, to bear the Menteith arms with mark of difference.—*Copy.* (Vol. 89, f. 165.)

[1] The project was nearing completion by Dec. 1682, and proposals for drawing up rules for the hospital were already being considered in Aug. 1681 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.*, N.S. vi. 124, 487–8).

[2] *Historia Byzantina duplici commentario illustrata. Prior familias ac stemmata Imperatorum Constantinopolitanorum . . . complectitur.* Paris, 1680, fol.

[3] Jo. Foy Vaillant. *Seleucidarium imperium, sive historia regum Syriae . . .* Paris, 1681, 4to.

July 7. *Menteith to Col. Graham*, brother to Viscount Preston, enclosing foregoing with genealogical details.—*Copy.* (165 r.–v.)

Sept. 28. *Paper* given to Lord Chamberlain by Mr. Shepheard from Earl of Shaftsbury, proposing as conditions for his release: (1) To retire to the country. (2) To go beyond the seas. (3) To go to his plantation in Carolina. In latter case begs, that he be given £3,000 often promised by the King 'for making the house fit for the seales . . . for which he hath a warrant'.—1½ *pp. Copy by Clarendon.* (Vol. 88, f. 5.)

Oct. *Memorial* to Charles II presented by Van Buning. The Dutch ambassador and envoy extraordinary are commanded by States General to discuss either with the King himself or his ministers measures for preserving the public peace in view of alarms and disturbances arising daily. The King has been made a party to the guarantee lately concluded between the King of Sweden and the States. Begs him to take a favourable resolution regarding the guarantee.—*Fr.* 1¾ *pp.* (6–7.)

[1681.] Nov. *Indictment* of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, on account of refusal to take the test and exhibiting to the Council a treasonable paper expressing his sense of the intent and interpretation of the Act. Found guilty by an assize. Copy of paper exhibited by Argyle. List of persons on the assize and list of witnesses. Followed by note to effect that an exact copy was delivered to Argyle by a herald on the 22nd inst.—4¼ *pp. Draft, corrected by Clarendon.* (8–13.)

[1681.] *Characters* of famous men of his time by Sir G. Mackenzie [intended][1] to be added to his *Ideae eloquentiae forensis hodiernae*, including those of Craig, Sharp, Hope, Nicholson, Stewart, Gilmore, Nisbet, Nicholson Jun., Wederburn, Kerro and Lockhart.—*Lat.* 2½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 335–7b.)

[1681?] Windsor, 10 p.m. *Ew. Seymour to Lord Hyde.* The King orders the prince [of Orange?] to be brought early to-morrow, saying 'If hee will be gone upon these termes, the sooner hee be gone . . . the better'. Was prepared for King's warmth by the Duchess of Portsmouth. The sooner Hyde and Halifax come the better. (65–66.)

1682. Aug. 24. *Grant* by James, Duke of York to Wm. Penn Esq. of the town of Newcastle *alias* Delaware and all land lying within a circle of 10 miles about same and on the Delaware River and the islands in the river &c. on payment of fee 10*s.* and yearly rent of 5*s.*—3 *pp. Certified copy from the Secretary's office in New York. Entered* 21 Nov. 1682. (Vol. 88, ff. 16–19.)

[1] They do not appear in the 8vo edition, Edinburgh, 1681.

Nov. [last date.] *Particulars*, compiled by Mr. Green, of money lost by various collectors [of Irish Revenues ?]. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 88, ff. 30–31.)

Dec. 24. [last date.] *Notes* of various grants of lands &c. Feb. 1660/1 to July 1670, to George, Duke of Albemarle, deceased with a note concerning Beechwood Park, Co. Notts, dated Dec. 24, 1682.—4½ *pp.* (20–25.)

[Not later than 1682.] *Answers* to questions by [Lord Hyde ?] concerning the casual revenue of Ireland. It is farmed by Sir James Shaen and partners but not by them sub-farmed.[1] Details of the various branches which make up the casual revenue, including first fruits, twentieths and the Green Wax. Methods in which these revenues are paid. Safeguards against false returns and entries by the officers are insufficient, as evidenced by the low produce of this revenue of late years. Examination of reasons of low yield.—12 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Casual Revenue'. (Vol. 89, ff. 123–32.)

[1682?] *Paper* [by Edw. Roberts][2] concerning improvement of revenue in Ireland. (i) Account of writer's previous experience. (ii) Proposals under 16 heads to lessen present charges and increase yield. Special care of ships from Chester, Bristol, Liverpool and Whitehaven with silks, silver and gold lace &c. often smuggled by way of Isle of Man. Writer was ordered about 1677 to inspect the records of the Court of Claims then in great confusion and was assisted by Mr. Taylor who is since dead. (iii) Particulars of casual revenues. Losses through neglect of Ranelagh's officers.—11¾ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 238–45.)

[1682?] *Papers* concerning Anglesey. (i) Draft of pamphlet in his hand giving eulogistic account of ancestry and life. About Nov. 1679 saw Mrs. Cellier being examined by Council on Dangerfield's accusation. (ii) 'The necessary vindication of Arthur, Earle of Anglesey . . . from the groundless and scandalous information of Thomas Dangerfield . . . the 20th day of October 1680 . . .' Gives account of his services in Ireland against Owen Roe O'Neill.—5½ *pp.* (169a–72.)

[N.D.] *Single sheet* with address 'For my Lord Privy Seal'. (168.) *Seal.*

[1] The farm of Shaen and partners was superseded by the appointment of Treasury Commissioners to 'manage' the revenue. Their patent passed the Seal in Ireland on Nov. 21, 1682 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.*, N.S. vi. 481) and the farm apparently lapsed on Dec. 25, 1682.

[2] Writer says he was appointed Auditor-General in 1655. Paper endorsed 'Dr. Gorge'. Roberts was agent for new contractors who sought the farm on the expiry of the term of the present farm. Laurence, Lord Hyde (cr. Earl of Rochester 26 Nov. 1682), was thought to be concerned in this (ibid., pp. 114, 146, 235, &c.).

1682/3. Feb. 10. *A Brief* of the account of Sir James Shaen, William Hill and others farmers of the revenue of Ireland. Dec. 25, 1675 to Apr. 30, 1682. Total of payments and allowances (some details given and annual totals) £1,452,405. 19*s*. 1*d*. Due by farmers to the King, £87,594. 0*s*. 11*d*. *Memorandum* by Ri. Chapell, deputy-auditor that the farmers are further charged with £160,000 for 8 months ending Dec. 1682; also £60,000 for 3 months ending March 31, 1683.—2½ *pp*. (Vol. 88, ff. 14–15.)

Feb. 15. *Statement* of arrears of £160,000 rent due from Sir John Shaen and others farmers of the revenues of Ireland for 8 months ending 31 Dec. 1682. Specifies nature of revenues farmed by them. They have been several times called on to deliver their vouchers in discharge of the said arrears, but have neglected to do so. (32–33.)

Feb. 20. Dublin. *Extract* from a letter to the Treasury Commissioners from the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, concerning the late farmers' accounts. They are now certified by the Auditor of the Exchequer to 1 May last. If all claims are allowed, (viz. those contained in a memorandum, at the bottom of the account), they will still be in debt to the King, £20,000. They are also charged with £160,000 [as above] which will wholly lay aside the pretence of their quit-rent lease. The farmers' inability to pay. (34–35.)

[Feb.] *Paper* discussing details arising out of the above accounts and method in which the farmers' rent has been paid. Difficulty of checking their practices as the only account to be had is from their own officer Mr. Taylor, whose monthly certificates leave them always considerably in arrear to the King. [*Copy of statement of Feb. 15 and extract from accounts of Feb. 10 follow.*] 4 *pp*. (36–37.)

[1683.] July? *Note*[1] of ceremonial to be observed about the reception of Prince George. He is to be treated as a King's son and the Duke will give him precedence. (Vol. 92, f. 256.)

Dec. 16 and 30. *Extracts* by Clarendon of letters from Ireland of Dec. 16 and Dec. 30 concerning Lord Rochester's computations regarding Irish arrears after a cursory view of the records. The Lord Chief Baron opines that it is necessary for a full discovery to be made forthwith, for delays encourage levying, collecting and compounding arrears and persons may get private grants prejudicial to the King and people. He advises that Clarendon be the first discoverer. If latter refuses he desires the Duke of York or the prince may be made patrons. The casual

[1] In a hand resembling that of Henry Earl of Clarendon. At foot of page is the name: 'Sir John Berry'.

revenue ought to yield £6,000 more than it did to the King or the farmers.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 38–39.)

[1683?] *Abstract* of some of the many complaints of oppressions and misdemeanors committed by Sir Richard Dutton, governor of Barbadoes: (1) Illegally fining Robert Hanson. (2) Wrongful imprisonment of Hanson. (3) As Admiral sentenced a ship of Hanson's to be forfeit and kept a third of the forfeiture. (4) Dutton contrary to his own commission divested Henry Ball of his Office of Clerk Register and Examiner in the Chancery which he held by the King's letters patent. (5) Detaining property of Robert Ayres deceased, who had appointed Capt. Robert Smith as his executor, alleging that he was the proper guardian of all orphans. (6) Refusal to grant Mr. Sutton, executor to a considerable planter, liberty to prove the will. (7) Arbitrarily changing the justices of peace. (8) Establishing an office to gage all ships without the consent of the assembly. (9) Seizure of the office of Provost Marshal of the island as forfeit for the escape of Hanson.—3¾ *pp.* (42–43.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1681–5, No. 1409.

[1683?][1] *Paper*, entitled 'A State of the Ecclesiasticall Revenue of Ireland'. Refers to acts and commissions from 28 Hen. VIII to 1673 and examines different assessments for first fruits and twentieths of yearly revenues. If the ecclesiastical revenues were truly valued they would amount to £120,000. List of bishops and values of dioceses in [1683 or 1684]. Concludes with copy of the King's letter dated 19 Oct. 1661, for a review of the Clergy's livings and a remittal of all first fruits and twentieths from 1641 to 25 Dec. 1662.[2]—7½ *pp.* (Vol. 75, ff. 278–85.)

[1683?] *Criticisms* by [Sir W. Dugdale] of [B. Whitelock's] *Memorials of the English affairs* . . . &c. ed. London, 1682, pointing out several particular errors. On a serious perusal of this volume many more could doubtless be found. (Vol. 88, ff. 31c–d.)

[1683?] *Proposals* by Dr. Robert Gorges for the satisfaction of his just pretentions on loss of Secretary's and Auditor's places granted to him by Charles II's commission from Brussels. Proposals for reprise out of discoveries of arrears and concealments.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 90, ff. 35–36.)

[1683?] *Draft* of warrant by Lord Lieut. of Ireland to Earl

[1] This paper is wrongly bound up with papers of year 1661. The names of the bishops of Clonfert and Dromore show that it belongs either to year 1683 (after Sept.) or to 1684.

[2] See copy of warrant, above, p. 148.

of Longford and other revenue commissioners, for collection from tenants of Exchequer fees according to an annexed schedule [*wanting?*]. Collectors are to account for said fees to Receiver-General.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 230–1.) Cf. below, p. 662.

[1683.] *Reply* to attacks on Anglesey in pamphlet *Azaria and Hushai* [Lond. 1682, 4to.] Quotes elegy on Shaftesbury [London, 1683, s.sh.fo.]—10 *pp.* (161–5.)

1683/4. March 13, Drury Lane. *Anglesey to* [*North and Halifax*], giving six objections against the new commission for the disposal of the remaining stock of lands in Ireland.—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 49–50.) *Ormonde Papers* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), vii. 210–12.

1684. [March ?] *Answer* to the six objections made against the commission for defective titles. Asserts the King's right to dispose of the lands whether he is seized of them in his own right, or whether they are within scope of the Acts of Settlement. Points out necessity of commissioners being appointed. Discusses view that the King is a trustee for the uses mentioned in the Acts of Settlement.—5 *pp. Draft, corrected by Ormonde.* (57–60.)

1684. May 13, Windsor. *Instructions* by Charles II to the commissioners appointed for the remedy of defective titles in Ireland. Persons in possession of lands &c. prior to 1641 before the rebellion began and for greater part of time since the Restoration to have new patents, fines not to exceed one sixth of the yearly value. Those in possession as old proprietors in 1641 not returned as belonging to them in 1641 in the Civil Survey, the Gross Survey, or the Down Survey and who are not able to make a good claim, shall pay no more fine than two years' value. Persons desiring alterations in patents shall pay fines according to the incumbrances of which they are discharged. Clergy passing letters patent shall be admitted on easier terms. Persons claiming under Acts of Settlement and Explanation and certificates issued by the commissioners for the same, shall pay no more than one sixth of yearly value if they desire new patents, or not more than one half if they desire misnomers &c. rectified. Persons with no decree or certificate for lands and not in possession before 23 Oct. 1641, shall pay not more than 4 years' value for new patents. Lands sequestered or held in custodium shall be adjudged to those who shall have best pretence to them, on payment of a reasonable sum. Limitations as to grants of manorial privileges. Reasonable fines to be taken for renewing charters of corporations and in cases not before provided for.—4½ *pp. Copy.* (51–54.)

June. *Commissioners of Grace to* [*Ormonde*]. Are much hindered by the clause in their instructions not to pass any reversions belonging to the King depending upon estates tail without reference to the King. This relates to almost all adjudged Innocents by the Court of Claims and causes much disappointment. Expense of petitioners soliciting their compositions in England.—1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 55–56.)

Aug. 4, Windsor. *Additional* instructions by Charles II to the Commissioners for defective titles, authorizing them to make grants of estates tail where reversions belong to the King except in cases of royal gifts.—*Copy.* (61–62.)

Aug. 2, London. —— *to* '*My Lord*'. Discusses at length the martyrdom of Amphibalous and legend of St. Alban's cloak, with reference to, *inter alia*, Bede, the English chroniclers, and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. Ireland, especially Armagh, as an ancient seat of learning; Ware's *De antiquitatibus Hibernicis*.—4½ *pp.* (63–66.)

Dec. 25. *Abstract* of account of John Price Esq., Receiver-General of the King's revenue in Ireland, 20 March 1683[/4]–25 Dec. 1684. Receipts, £216,511. 2*s.* 6*d.* Civil list, £20,652. 5*s.* 1*d.* Military List, £194,794. 5*s.* 4½*d.* Balance £1,064. 12*s.* 0½*d.* Annexed to foregoing are memoranda of unpaid balance from Sir G. Carteret's account of 1668–9, viz. £368. 5*s.* 10⅝*d.* *Subscribed* 'Ri. Chapell'.—4 *pp.* (67–70.)

[1683–4.] *Paper* concerning arrears in Ireland due to the King; also of arrears due 'to' Lord Ranelagh's undertaking. Estimates. Expedients proposed for securing and collecting the arrears are the appointing of two experienced commissioners, composition of debts of 20 or 30 years standing by payment of one moiety in two years time, commissioners to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* for their charges and the King's chief commissioner of the Revenue to assist. The arrears due to the last two Irish farms should be settled because the Forths are 'broake and imprisoned for debt', and Sir James Shane and his partners have no visible estate. These arrears are the only security for their debt to the King. Reasons why they should be collected by the King's officers and not by new officers appointed by the farmers.—4 *pp.* (71–72.)

[1684.] *State* of Aldermen Forths' farm reduced to particulars. £20,000 is owed to the King. At expiration of farm in Dec. 1675 about £100,000 was due to the farm. They acquired interest of other partners, but transmitted part of it to William Muschamp, Sir James Shane and others. The Forths without consent of

latter appointed three commissioners to collect aforesaid arrears; £9,000 of the best arrears were collected but none of the balance due to the King was paid. Details of the Forths' and Shane's affairs. Suggests that if the arrears be collected by the King's commissioners the King will be secured of his due and the respective farmers receive a true account of all receipts due to their farms.—2½ *pp.* (73–74.)

1684. *Abstract* of commissioned officers at present in the Army in Ireland who served in the army there before His Majesty's Restoration, anno 1659, with the capacity they then served in. —2 *pp.* (75–76.)

[1684?][1] *Proposal* concerning lepers' lands. Charles II by patent of 15 Dec. 1668 constituted Robert Waller, Doctor in Physic, overseer of all lepers, lazar houses, and hospitals within the kingdom. Details of grant. Waller now surrenders grant so that a grant may be made to the governors of the King's hospital at Dublin. This will not be a misapplication of the original charity.—1¼ *pp.* (Vol. 87, ff. 341–2.)

1684/5. Feb. 18. *Oath* taken by Henry, Earl of Clarendon as Keeper of the Privy Seal.—*Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 82–83.)

Feb. 18. *Extract* from proceedings of Privy Council reference foregoing. (84–85.)

1685. June 7, Collmore. *Hugh Rowley to Lord Massarene.* Reports of great Talbot's braving the Lord Granard and commanding the forces. All the Irish, fit to bear arms have purchased swords and are being enlisted, and officers assigned.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (90.)

[July ?] *Deposition* of Hugh Rowley of Colmore concerning information given by him in foregoing letter. Gives abstract of examinations in proof of information. Details of listing and arming of the Irish to serve under the Earl of Antrim and of fears of the Scottish Nonconformists of a design to attack them. Efforts of Rowley to compose both parties.—5½ *pp.* (86–89.)

[July ?] *Sir James Hayes* [*on behalf of Lord Ranelagh*] *and others to Rochester.* Understand by Rochester's commands signified to them last Tuesday by Mr. Guy that he desires their undertaking to be settled forthwith. Give in present paper state of their account as settled by commissioners of accounts in July 1680 [cf. above, p. 647]; present state of same; and proposal for settlement of that troublesome affair. Details of the accounts

[1] The charter of the King's Hospital, Kilmainham, is dated 1684. The minutes of the council date from that year. The MSS. of the hospital are now in the War Office Library (see *Report of Commission on Public Records*, 1912–19, ii. 221a).

in Ireland discussed. Suggest that if the King will pay two of their debts viz. £73,278. 12*s*. 4*d*. and £32,237. 8*s*. 8¼*d*. and grant them a general release as to their contract and £24,000 bond, they will resign all the covenants they have from him and effects thereof. The King would be able to forgive old debts and arrears due from that kingdom, without hearing word 'defalcation' and settle agreements with Sir Wm. Petty and Ald. Forth and partners.—5¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 91–93.)

July 7, Whitehall, Treasury Chambers. *Rochester to Abp. of Armagh and Earl of Granard.* Encloses copy of foregoing. Has proposed to the undertakers that they first assign over to the King all covenants they have from him and effects due to them thereupon which the King will apply to the uses they were designed for as far as they will go. The King will not release them till he sees what the said effects will make. Asks the Archbishop and Granard to examine matter and return their opinions.—*Copy.* (94.)

Aug. 12. *Abstract* of money remitted into England by Sir William Talbot, principal agent to the Duke of York in Ireland, in payment of profits of H.R. Highness's estate there and received by Sir Allen and Sir Peter Apsley Treasurers and Receivers General of the Duke of York's revenue, 20 Nov. 1673–29 Sept. 1684. Gives dates various items were received. Total, £51,135. 6*s*. 6*d*. *Memorandum* by Sir P. Apsley, dated 12 Aug. 1685, that no further receipts can be traced in his books from the beginning of Talbot's management to the present date.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (95–100.)

Aug. 12. *Mr. Cubett's account of the titular Primate's proceedings in the province and diocesse of Ardmagh.*[1] Dr. Magwyre *alias* Tavaro, as Cubett one of the clergy of Ardmagh informs writer, is so severe against some of the priests that they will not pay him the money he requires of them. There are 6 appeals to the present King against Dr. Magwyre's injustice. Latter also said he would punish some of the priests for having a hand in the death of Dr. Plunkett, late titular primate, for appealing to heretics for redress of their grievances. The Popish priest and people of Creggan are looked upon as Fanatics by the priests and people of the adjacent parishes for appealing to the King and not to the Pope. (101–2.)

Aug. *Account* of one of the six appeals to the King from the titular primate. Dispute about title of Vicar-General between Manus O'Quinn priest of Creggan, Dr. Hews appointed by the Dean of Ardmagh after execution of Plunket and Dr. Drumgood

[1] Contemporary endorsement.

who got power for same from beyond the seas. Details of the present Primate's oppression of O'Quinn and of his clergy in general, who were very happy under 'his grace's jurisdiction'.—1½ *pp.*[1] (103–4.)

Nov. 6, Dublin Castle. *Order* by the Lords Justices to Murtagh McGenis and Daniel McGenis esquires, to take necessary measures to suppress and apprehend Tories abroad in Co. Down. —*Copy.* (105–6.)

Nov. 27. *Wm. Lowndes to* [*Clarendon*], giving opinion on the [annexed][2] papers. The matters proposed may be done by an able clerk under the direction of the commissioners. Aggrieved persons could get their rents rectified by suit in the Exchequer or petition to the King. Suggests that the Court of Exchequer should be directed only to grant custodiums at the full value. Sheriffs may give their warrants for casual revenues levied by them to the officers of the King's Revenue who are under the inspection of the commissioners, since the sheriffs' officers are often negligent or corrupt. A person skilled in the laws of Ireland and the practice of the Exchequer should be added to the present commissioners. [*Annexure:*] *Copy* of paper [by Baron Worth] concerning the quit-rents and custodium rents. Proposes making books of the Crown rents and that search be made in the various offices for concealed rents and rents not fully charged. Gives detailed account of means to carry out proposals.—7½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (107–10.)

Nov. London. *Articles of agreement* between John Irving of Stabletoun Esq. on the one part and Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry, Earl of Peterborough on the other. Irving is to receive commission as deputy to Clarendon, Norfolk and Peterborough, for licensing pedlars and petty chapmen, and will pay on receipt of commission £10,000 yearly. —*Copy.* (111–12.)

Nov. *Paper* entitled 'Short Animadversions on a libel intituled *A narrative of the Settlement and Sale of Ireland*, reprinted November 1685'.[3] States that the narrative, originally published at Louvain in 1668, was really an attack on Clarendon though his name is now omitted from the title page. Urges benefits derived by Ireland from the Act of Settlement. Detailed criticisms of the libel, from English Protestant standpoint.—11½ *pp. Copy.* (131–6.)

Dec. 24, Custom House, Dublin. 'A present view of Sir William Talbot's cash account, delivered to the commissioners

[1] Endorsed as received Aug. 28.
[2] Cf. pp. 653–4.
[3] By F. N. [Nicholas French].

. . . of His Majesty's Revenue of Ireland by Mr. Charles Playdell . . .' 20 Nov. 1673 to 20th Nov. 1684, presented to Lord Treasurer Rochester. Comprises revenues due to James II before his accession; includes additional charge for year ending All Saints, 1685, and remarks on the revenue and accounts submitted by Talbot. *Subscribed by* Longford, W. Strong, Robert Bridges and Will. Culliford.—9 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 143–50.)

[Dec.] *Notes and memoranda,* in another hand, upon Sir W. Talbot's accounts and management of the King's private revenues and of documents and books required from him to substantiate his accounts.—2 *pp.* (151–4.)

Dec. 25. *Abstract* of account of John Price, Receiver-General of all the King's revenues in Ireland, 25 Dec. 1684 to 25 Dec. 1685. Total receipts, £253,618. 12*s.* 0*d.* Payments, on civil list, £25,369. 12*s.* 3*d.*; do, military list, £228,092. 14*s.* 10*d.*—3 *pp.* (155–6.)

Dec. 25. *Abstract* of account of Roger Moore, Clerk and receiver of the first fruits and twentieths, for year ending, Christmas, 1685. Paid into Exchequer £897. 5*s.* 9*d.* Arrears £316. 1*s.* 1*d.*; allowed to Auditor General £10; balance in accountant's hands, £34. 3*s.* 4*d.* (157–8.)

Dec. 25. *Abstract* of account of Thomas Domvile, clerk and keeper of the Hanaper for year ending Christmas 1685. Receipts £560. 8*s.* 7*d.* Balance, after deducting payments and allowances (including £30 for a new purse for the Great Seal), £142. 19*s.* 7*d.* —2 *pp.* (159–60.)

[1685.] *Extracts*[1] of [Ford] Lord Grey's information, concerning Monmouth's insurrection. Particulars of plans for risings in Essex, London, the West, Cheshire and Scotland.—8½ *pp.* (137–42.)

[1685.] *Form of oath* for the Lord Lieutenant. (169–70.)

[1685 ?][2] *Memoranda* concerning the Lord Lieutenant's household: (i) A list of officers and servants necessary for the Lord Lieutenant's family in Ireland; various provisions to be laid in at stated periods, plate, &c. (ii) Dishes served at the various tables in the Duke of Ormonde's time; list of state days; notes of various matters relating to provisions and the kitchen with

[1] This paper is an abridgement of the confession of Ford, Lord Grey, printed under title of *The Secret History of the Rye-House Plot: and of Monmouth's Rebellion written by Ford, Lord Grey in MDCLXXXV*, London, 1754, 8° (see pp. 5, 16–18, 26, 32, 34, 42, 51–53, 58–59, 93–98).

[2] In spite of the late endorsement of f. 174 as 'probably hints to Lord Tyrconnell . . . 1686', these are most likely papers received by Clarendon from Ormonde in 1685 or early 1686.

recommendations of certain experienced servants. (iii) Duties of gentlemen ushers, gentlemen of the Bedchamber, valet de chambre and gentlemen waiters. (iv) Fees of honour and list of state days. (v) Account of the household servants' salaries for one year; total, £954. (vi) His Excellency's allowances, &c.; total, £11,206. 14*s*. 8*d*. (vii) An account of the horses kept in his Excellency's stables giving names of horses.—10½ *pp. in all.* (171–81.)

[1685.][1] *Memoranda* of money received by Sir Richard Dutton from the government of Barbados. Clear profit £12,075. Demands of Sir John Witham, excluding anything for false imprisonment and malicious usage, £2,899. (40.) *A second copy, omitting Witham's demands.* (41.)

[1685?] *Paper* with observations on Mr. Maxwell's trial. The prosecution was occasioned by a letter from Wm. Sheridan, Bishop of Killmore to Mark Hodges, cornet to Lord Ardglass dated Dundrum 15 Nov. 1679. Copy of letter follows, stating that Maxwell said that the Duke of York had a hand in the plot to murder the King and that some of the clergy omitted to pray for him when reading Divine service. This was delivered by Hodges to Lady Ardglass on 31 Aug. 1682 and endorsed by him as received on that date. Details of evidence given against Maxwell; all the witnesses were his professed enemies; Maxwell's cross examination of them and defence. The bishop confessed that the letter, though dated Dundrum 15 Nov. 1679, was actually written at Hillhall on 31 Aug. 1682; that though addressed to Hodges at the White Hart, Chequer Lane, Dublin, Hodges was with him when he wrote it; and that when the words were spoken he was perfectly friendly with Maxwell.—9¾ *pp.* (113–18.)

[1685.] *Papers* concerning the late Earl of Essex's government in Ireland. (i) Method of regulating his steward's accounts; checks on expenditure in his household; prevention of waste and abuses; control of servants, &c. Writer suggests the Lord Lieutenant[2] should not allow his servants to take presents from tradesmen but should reward them with offices. (ii) Method of dealing with correspondence, registering documents, entry books, council books. The books of the second secretary's, as Mr. Garrett Bor says, were burnt with the Castle. £400 or £500 per annum of the concordatum money was spent on secret intelligence &c. (iii) Essex forbade his secretaries to take any

[1] Printed, V. T. Harlow, op. cit., pp. 266–7.

[2] Probably Clarendon and written before his arrival in Dublin, Jan. 9, 1685/6. The fire occurred Apr. 7, 1684 (*Hist. MSS. Com., Ormonde MSS.*, N.S. vii. 218–19).

rewards from persons that applied for business more than the accustomed fee; especially from officers of the army or sheriffs. He made this known to the principal officers and persons of quality in the country. Letters of recommendation to the Secretaries of State, or other ministers in England were often delivered to the persons soliciting them with his own hand. All letters written were immediately copied and all received endorsed with name of sender and date of receipt. A guard could be provided from troops doing duty in Dublin 2 or 3 months at a time.—5½ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 44–48.)

1685. *Account*, of the repairable arms remaining in the King's stores in Ireland according to the book of remains left in the Ordnance Office in Dublin by Thomas Phillips and Francis Povey, with observations on the account. A competent supply is desired to be sent forthwith to Dublin. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Mr. Robinson upon the King's letter concerning the stores'. (119–20.)

[1685/6.] [Jan. ?] *List* of the officers and artificers of the train of Artillery, headed William, viscount Mountjoy, master general of the Ordnance.—1½ *pp.* (121–2.)

[Jan. ?] *List* of officers of ordnance and artillery train with their respective allowances. Includes allowance of £1,600 for the constant expense of ammunition, to be applied to no other uses and a proportion (£679. 9*s.* 10*d.*) for artillery train of 10 guns.—1¾ *pp.* (123–4.)

[Jan. ?] *Reasons* why the King's army and magazines in Ireland should be provided out of England: (1) To preserve the dependence of Ireland upon England. (2) Danger of encouraging the manufacture of arms and powder in Ireland. (3) To keep the officers and artificers of the Ordnance Office in employment.

Answers to above reasons: (1) Better established by other prerogatives. (2) Of no weight while arms &c. made within the King's forts and there are strong garrisons. (3) Will have the same effect in Ireland and save the King nearly 30 per cent.—2 *pp.* (125–8.)

[Jan. ?] *Answers* to proposals by the Master of the Ordnance in England for checking ordnance, ammunition, &c., in Ireland whereby the King may know the state of his magazines there. The Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, appointed by letters patent, and his subordinate officers are as proper to perform the work as any persons sent from England. Method of accounting for 'remains' by the Master of the Ordnance. The Master has regularly drawn up annual expense and decays of arms and

ammunition and lodged them with the Auditor of the foreign accounts. All ordnance and stores are removed to the capital garrisons except some iron guns in remote parts.—1¾ *pp.* (129–30.)

[Jan. ?] *Paper* by Mr. Plunkett, concerning the King's estates in Ireland. If valued and sold at 12 years purchase will amount to £100,000; this being once done and put into a common treasury will invite each new interest to contribute thereunto and raise probably a million of money. Divided equally amongst deserving Irish, it will be a means to settle the whole kingdom and the other two nations. Hopes for religious union in a few years, differences only proceeding from pride and self interest. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (165–6.)

[Jan. ?] *Statement* of services of Col. John Salkeld to Charles I; Charles II and James II. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (167–8.)

Jan. 12. *Certificate* by R. Sawyer, Attorney-General, as to Col. Vernon's surrender of grant of the Forest of Needwood and the failure of Mr. Browne to bring in the patent. Browne stated that Vernon had sent word he would not submit the grant.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (211.)

Jan. 21. *State* of the King's private revenue [in Ireland]. Receipts, up to and including 21 Jan. 1685[/6] £7,187. 0*s.* 5*d.* Arrears since Sir Wm. Talbot's time, to All Saints 1684, less abatements, £8,752. 9*s.* 8*d*; more till All Saints, 1685, £4,588. 10*s.* 11*d.*—2 *pp.* (182–3.)

Jan. 23/Feb. 2, Rome. *Queen of Sweden to Chevalier de Trelon,* in reply to his letter asking her opinion of the extirpation of heresy in France. Foresees many prejudices which this prosecution may produce. Condemns this conversion by force and doubts the sincerity of the new converts. Condemns the scandalous liberty of the Gallican Church and the extravagant propositions published by the clergy of France.—2½ *pp. Translation from French.* (184–5.)

Jan. 29. *Abstract* of a narrative delivered by Robert Clarke of Kingsale to Lord Lieutenant, giving information against Edward Riggs, Sir Emanuel Moore, Thomas How and others in connexion with Monmouth's rebellion. Arrangements for people to go over from Kinsale to join Monmouth. The Sovereign promised them certificates to pass the guards. Henry Rice kept three lists, one of those which stayed and were well armed, another of Crafton's company and others in the garrison who could be depended on and the third the names of all those to go over. The letter Clarke wrote to Major Lawless made him

many enemies in the town; this was the reason why he designed to go to England. Desires pardon. 2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 88, ff. 186–7.)

Feb. 2. *Paper* by Mr. Wormington[1] for regulation of the offices of Auditor General in Ireland. Urges compilation of a complete rent roll of the King's fee farm rents, payments made to the Treasury or to the Revenue Commissioners to be entered half yearly, and a half yearly statement of arrears. (81.)

Feb. 13, Athlone. *Examinations* on oath, before Peter Stern Esq. Sovereign of the borough of Athlone concerning a bonfire on Oct. 23 last and the alleged burning of an effigy of the Pope and the vilifying of him and his clergy, and the discharging of shots. Examinates: Wm. Andrews, Edmund Kelly, Richd. Lenan, Benjamin Chapman, Michael Lyne, Edward Andrews, Geofry Farell, George West, Edward Acton, Thomas Acton, Thomas Price and Thomas Acton senior. Some of the witnesses said a block was being burnt which was used for beating leather and called the friar; they deny reflections against the Pope or his clergy.—4¼ *pp.* (188–91.)

Feb. 16, Athlone. *Peter Stern to Col. Salkeld* at Athlone Castle. Encloses above examinations and comments on mis-statements in evidence of Lenan and Lyne. These hints will show what dangerous people are in this town. Asks for commands. (192–3.)

[Feb. ?] *Petition* to Clarendon of the officers of the Court of Exchequer (Receipt or Treasury part) of Ireland for payment of fees wrongly collected and detained from them by the collectors of the farmers of the revenue since 1668 and lately by those of the Revenue Commissioners. A committee of the Irish Council appointed 13 June 1683 reported in petitioners' favour; their report was confirmed 14 Feb. 1683[/4] but the said collectors have not yet paid the money. Beg Clarendon to represent the case to the King. Offer to pay one-fourth (at least £690 per annum) of said fees for maintenance of Charles II's New Hospital for old soldiers if the King will secure the remainder to them on the Civil List. £16,000 are due in arrears from divers collectors. If allowed to prosecute, petitioners will give a moiety of what they recover to the New Hospital, provided they receive the remainder.—3 *pp.* (288–9.)

March 18. *Abstract* of proceedings upon a commission under Great Seal issued 7 Nov. 1673, directed to the Archbishop of Armagh and others, to regulate fees of judges, officers, clerks, registrars and other officers of both ecclesiastical and temporal

[1] Taken from a contemporary endorsement.

courts. This commission reported that the fees formerly received from sheriffs on passing their accounts in the Exchequer ought to be moderated. The Lord Lieutenant and Council approved this by an order dated 5 Dec. 1673. No fees of other officers were regulated by this commission except those for passing sheriffs accounts.—1½ *pp.* (194–5.)

March 23, Whitehall. *Warrant* by James II to Clarendon to admit Mr. Robert Power of the Middle Temple, London to be a King's Counsellor, in Ireland. Entered at Signet Office April 8, 1686. (204–5.)

March 24, North Aston. *Col. E. Vernon to* [*Ormonde?*]. Through his dismissal from the King's service, people imagine he must have committed some foul fault. Denies ever retracting his submission at Council in the presence of the King, his grant of Tudbury and Needwood, or sending any message to that purpose to Mr. Browne. States his case. Asks him if he considers he has been misinformed by Browne, to obtain a full examination of the matter before the Council.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (210v.–11r.)

March 27. *Exceptions* to the report on Lord Massareen's petition given in to his Excellency 19 March 1685[/6], concerning Massareen's disputed purchase of Andrew's adventure and award by the Court of Claims, of these lands to the Duke of York (19 Apr. and 27 June 1666 &c.) Details of case not noticed in the report. *Minute, signed by T. Nugent*, submitting these exceptions to [Clarendon's] consideration.—5½ *pp.* (196–9.)

March 28, Dublin. *E. Corker to Clarendon.* Omitted to enclose in last letter Sir Abell Ram's receipts. When completing the rent-roll of the private estate received from Mr. Norman, a representation came from Sir W. Talbot to Lord Deputy full of base reflections on the commissioners and Corker. Asks pardon for not sending the rent-roll now. Deficiencies of the Customs and Excise revenue all over the kingdom; talk of means to supply the decay, such as raising the coin, erecting a mint, taking off the duty from Spanish iron to open that trade, permitting the export of cattle, or paying the £30,000 for the English forces in cattle, renewing fines abolished with the Court of Wards &c. The contradiction of Clarendon's having paid the establishment to Christmas and giving a month's advance or more to the Army, was due to Mr. Price's delaying the issue of the month's subsistence till the end of February.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. April 4th. Answerd the 16th'. (200–1.) *Seal.*

March. *List* of documents passing the Privy Seal in England

since Clarendon's coming thence. Covers period 24 Dec. 1685 to 11 March 1685/6. *Endorsed as received 30 March 1686.*—1¾ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 202–3.)

May 22 [last date]. *Abstract* of money paid into the Treasury, 25 Dec. 1682–22 May 1686, by collectors, ter-tenants, and for casual revenue. (206–7.)

May 31. *Revenue Commissioners to Col. E. Vernon.* Disclaim any responsibility for the proceedings of Horton and King who make use of writers' names in their ill-usage of Vernon.—*Copy.* (212v.)

[May ?] *Opinion* of Lord Chancellor Porter, in obedience to the King's commands signified to Clarendon by the Lord Treasurer, that the possession of lands should be confirmed to their present owners and the Commission of Grace renewed. Discusses advantages and personnel of commission. Necessity of supporting the Acts of Settlement.—3 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (284–5.)

[May ?][1] *Proposals* by Porter regarding a Commission of Grace. A considerable sum of money might be raised to distribute among the King's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland to provide recompense for them without making a breach in the Acts of Settlement. States the King's gain out of increased quit-rents, fines, compositions &c. from defective titles. Other revenues will be increased through security people will have therby of their estates. States also the subjects' advantages by obtaining legal titles from the commission. Detailed proposals regarding the terms of the commission and the commissioners' instructions.—3¼ *pp.* (286–7.)

June 10, Whitehall. *Rochester to Clarendon*, enclosing copy of Mrs. Willoughby's petition for payment of the arrears of her pension out of the growing revenue. Cannot comply. Asks for order to satisfy her out of arrears of the late farmers. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 14th July'. (208–9.)

June 18, Dublin. *Col. E. Vernon to* [*Ormonde?*]. Complains of calumnies of Rupert Browne by which means Vernon has been dismissed from the King's service. On Vernon's coming here to answer a bill in Chancery, Browne spread false reports through the newsletters. George Trumball, Accountant General to the Commissioners, raised a lie that Vernon owed his brother Sir William Trumball £1,500 and procured his arrest, though protected by Chancery, on an action out of the King's Bench in Browne's name. Details of the business concerning Vernon's

[1] Cf. *Clarendon Correspondence*, ed. Singer, 1828, i. 407 sqq.

grant of Needwood which he had trusted Browne to take in latter's name to 'hinder the emerging' of Vernon's leases. Asked Lord Longford to let the commissioners know what the sheriff and bailiffs averred and that Vernon did not owe the King any money. They replied [as above, May 31]. Gives substance of letter, dated Doctors' Commons June 4, sent by Browne to Mr. Rivett here, who he expected would show it to the Lord Chancellor, expressing hope of getting the King's order for the Lord Chancellor to withdraw his protection from Vernon. Chancery however asserted their privileges and got Vernon's liberty and punished the sheriff. Has given bail and filed a bill against Browne.—3¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (210r., 212–13.)

July 6. *Clarendon to Sunderland.* Has seen alterations made in the commissions. Alarm of people at the changes in the Army, but it is believed the King will not allow the Acts of Settlement to be shaken. Need of discretion on the part of officers. Has directed the corporations to admit Roman Catholics without taking the Oath of Supremacy.—2½ *pp. Extract.* (214–15.) *Clar. Correspondence*, ed. Singer, i. 485–7.

July 11. *Same to same*, concerning the admission of Roman Catholics to corporations. Difficulties made at Cork. *Extract.* (216–17.) Ibid., p. 488.

July 20. *Same to same.* Review of troops at Kilkenny. Irregularities of new officers in dismissing soldiers. Tyrconnel in spite of his declaration that no distinction be made between Catholic and Protestant in admitting new, gives contrary orders. Tyrconnel's extraordinary conduct.—4½ *pp.* (218–21.) Ibid., pp. 499–503.

July 26. *Cash account* of the King's private revenue covering period All Saints, 1684, to 26 July 1686, with separate detailed statements of money paid in salaries &c. (£1,189. 8*s.* 8*d.*) and allowances and abatements given to several tenants (£779. 17*s.* 10*d.*)—4¾ *pp. Copies.* (232–7.)

July 27. [Last date.] *Statement* of arrears in Sir Wm. Talbot's accounts for years 1684–1686. Still remaining for half-year ending 1 May 1686, £3,077. 17*s.* 5*d.* Examined by Edmund Corker, 27 July 1686.—2 *pp.* (226–7.)

[July.] *Short narrative* by Corker of his proceedings regarding Sir William Talbot's accounts. Compared three rent-rolls and abstracted arrears in Turner's and Sir W. Talbot's accounts; also, from imperfect rolls and abstracts, the arrears in Dr. Gorge's time. Gives details of the results obtained by this

method, and what he did by order of the Revenue Commissioners.—4¾ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 228–31.)

[July.] *State* of Sir Albert Cunningham's case as to arrears due to him. In 1675, £1,053. 15*s.* 4*d.* was due to him by several warrants. Orders issued in 1684 for him to receive satisfaction out of discoveries of arrears of Lord Ranelagh. References to orders of July 1686 in Court of Exchequer on schedule of arrears within Ranelagh's undertaking presented by Cunningham. (294–5.)

[July ?] *List* by Col. Garett Moore, addressed to [Clarendon], of 21 persons recommended to be of the Common Council of Galway and dispensed with taking oath of supremacy, with minute for a recommendation to be sent to the Mayor of Galway.—1¼ *pp.* (298–9.)

Aug. 2. [Last date.] '*An inventory* of the severall writings herewith bound up.'[1] List of 15 deeds dated between 16 March 1653[/4] and 2 Aug. 1686, relating to the Clarendon estates and assignment of shares in the New River Company, 7 July 1679.—1¼ *pp.* (296–7.)

Aug. 4, Jamaica. *Examination* of Richard Arnell before Hender Molesworth, concerning his attacks on the Spaniards in the South Seas [as in *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1685–8, pp. 226–7]. Arrived here on 24 July 1686.—6¼ *pp. Copy.* (238–41.)

Aug. 5, Lisborne. *Certificates* by Lord Iniskillin: (i) Dated July 27, 1686, of names of 40 men discharged from his company in Col. Thomas Fairfax's regiment. (ii) Dated Aug. 5, of names of two sergeants, one discharged and the other reduced to corporal, and of two appointed sergeants in their places; also of 40 men newly entered. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (242–3.)

Aug. 26, Windsor. *James II to Parliament of Scotland.* Asserts dispensing power and the loyalty of the Catholics to his father and brother. It was never his meaning by the Test to preclude any man from the freedom of voting in Parliament or Council, nor was it meant to prevent any alteration not contrary to the express tenets of the Protestant Religion. Is resolved to protect Catholic subjects from the severity of the laws against them. Requires the Parliament to support him in allowing Catholics the private exercise of their religion and hereby discharges any sentence to be given against them for the above things. No preachers or others are to be allowed to insinuate that any violent change is to be made.—3 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Cornbury.* (244–5.)

[1] None is bound up with this collection of state papers.

Sept. 29. *Account* of the concordatum money for the quarter ending Sept. 29, 1686. Total issues £1,197. 1*s*.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (256–9.)

Oct. 20. *Description* of County of Wexford, with list of freeholders and persons of chief interest in the county. Gives, in separate columns, names and place of dwelling, nature of religion, estate and whether old or new interest with observations on their character, loyalty, &c.—6 *pp.* (260–5.)

Oct. 23 [last date]. *Copies* of papers relating to complaints against Clarendon's government: (i) Heads sent by the King's command in a letter from Rochester to Clarendon dated 25 Sept. 1686 [as recited in letter Clarendon to Rochester, Oct. 6. *Clar. Corr.* ed. Singer, ii. 16–20, the third head being given more fully].—1½ *pp.* (246–7.) (ii) Oct. 6. Clarendon's answers to above heads sent to Rochester.—5¼ *pp.* (248–51.) Ibid., pp. 16–21. (iii) Oct. 6. Clarendon's letter to the King concerning above.—1¼ *pp.* (254–5.) Ibid., pp. 21–22. (iv) Oct. 23. Clarendon to Rochester with reference to Rochester's letter of Oct. 16 saying that the King is not satisfied with former answers. Enlarges further on above five heads [as printed ibid., p. 39 (last line)–42 (fourth line from bottom)]. Note follows, of Rochester's letter of Nov. 18 saying that he had not been able to read the foregoing letter to the King till then. The King was quite satisfied.—4 *pp.* (252–3.)

Oct. 26, Coventry. *Sir Richard Nagle to Lord Tyrconnel*, against issue of the proposed proclamation saying that the King has no intention to touch the Acts of Settlement in Ireland. Also observations criticising Charles II's Declaration and the Acts of Settlement and Explanation.[1]—8 *pp. Copies. Endorsed by Clarendon*, '. . . Mr. Nangle's l(etter) . . . '. (266–71.)

Nov. 22, Whitehall. *Warrant* by James II for passing of letters patent under the Great Seal of Ireland for grant of all lands adjudged to William, Earl and Helen, Countess of Clanrickard by the commissioners for defective titles notwithstanding the petition of Edward Fitzgerald *alias* Villiers and Katherine his wife.—1½ *pp.* (278–9b.) *Minute* of entryat Signet Office dated 21 Dec. 1686.

[Nov.] *Paper* concerning the issue of subsistence money for the new recruits to replace the ancient, feeble and unserviceable men discharged by Tyrconnel's order. Explains way officers

[1] Printed in *Ormonde MSS.* (*Hist. MSS. Com.*), vii. 464–70 and in *A Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland*, ed. J. T. Gilbert (Dublin, 1892), pp. 193–201.

have got into debt on account of their companies. Suggests that on Dec. 1. an order should be issued for the two month's subsistence owing and borrowed out of September pay and a further order for a month's subsistence till the last of Dec.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 272–3.)

Dec. 3. *Depositions* sworn before Wm. Wray concerning dispute between David Conningham of Mevagh Co. Donegal and Torlagh O'Differ [*sic*] a Popish priest of Clondehorka when drinking the Princess of Orange's health. Torlagh denied that she was heir apparent, and asserted Mr. Fitch James was heir and had been legitimated by the Pope 'who was head of us all'.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (274–5.)

Dec. 15, Whitehall. *Order* by James II to Clarendon to instruct the Commissary-General and others concerned to pass Capt. Thomas Belasyse as captain of a company of Foot-Guards since March 1 last, during his absence till cured of a wound received in service of the Emperor of Germany. (276–7.) *Seal deficient.*

Dec. 25. *Estimate* of cash remaining in the collectors' hands, total, £32,037. 14*s.* 8*d.* Examined by E. Corker, deputy clerk of Pells. (279c–d.)

[1686.] *Memoranda* concerning the revenue. The state of Lord Ranelagh and partners' last account with report of Attorney- and Solicitor-General on Sir James Hayes's proposal. Ranelagh's last account as vice-treasurer. Neat produce of the several branches of the King's revenue for years 1683, 1684, 1685 and produce of casual revenues for these three years. Produce of several branches of revenue 25 Dec. 1685 to 29 Sept. 1686 to be taken out of collectors' quarter books and for Sept. 29–Dec. 25, 1686 to be taken from collectors' abstracts. To have from Auditor-General names and districts of all collectors and receivers of revenue who have accounted for years 1683, 1684, and 1685 apart for each year. State of Receiver-General's accounts for same years and 1686; also for money paid into the Treasury, cash &c.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (280–1.)

[1686.] *A proportion* of arms for the Army in Ireland. Shows distribution of arms and equipment among grenadiers, regiments of horse, dragoons, foot-guards, and regiments of foot.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (282–3.)

1686. [*Clarendon to Rochester?*] Gives account of his dealings with Tyrconnell regarding the army's changing quarters and discharges to be made. Men were discharged by officers without a farthing nor certificates though a month's pay was sent to them for the purpose. Delays ensued in paying those who came

to town. Tyrconnell reported to [Clarendon] at Kilkenny that there had been a mutiny. Replied that the irregularities in the disbanding might be designed to provoke a mutiny. Money was available and the men were not disposed to mutiny though thousands were disbanded between the June and September musters. Great confusion through these irregular discharges was caused in the accounts when the September and December pay was completed.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Copy.* (222–3.) *Draft corrected by Clarendon follows.* (224–5.)

[1686.] *Memorandum* of what James Hairs has observed since 1 May 1686 of what officers are lately entered into the army of the nobility and gentry of Ulster. Points out their connexions with the rebellion of 1641 and crimes committed by them. Superseding of Protestant Justices of the Peace in Counties of Cork, Limerick, Clare, Monaghan and Fermanagh by Irish Catholics. (302–3.)

[1686?] *Notes*, by E. Corker, upon Sir Wm. Talbot's representation of Lord Massareene's case. Defends latter's title to disputed lands and Clarendon's measures regarding the case. Talbot and Pleydell attack the report of Clarendon, the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General.—$4\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 119–22.)

[1686?] *Memorial* [by Dr. Robert Gorges?] to Clarendon concerning the Revenue of Ireland. On Clarendon's accession to the government of Ireland, produced the King's references on writer's petition, requesting Clarendon to report on his allegations. Produced letters patent granting him an annuity on the Irish establishment during his life; also an order of 15 May 1668[1] to the Lords of the Treasury for this purpose. Clarendon consented to report that the said annuity be inserted in the Irish establishment, arrears to be satisfied out of arrears of rent due to the King discovered by writer. Particulars of arrears discovered by him as not in charge, in connexion both with Lord Ranelagh and partners' farm and the Londoners' farm. Recites report of an inquiry by writer and others about the causes of the confused arrears. Auditor's office in the hands of a weak and ignorant person; his deputy only charged rents and arrears appearing due from the records of that office; these records very defective; preparation of an exact rent-roll recommended. After some time Clarendon commanded writer and Mr. Stone to prepare the rent-roll. Summarises results of applying this book to the several offices. Examination of the ecclesiastical revenues, and other particular branches of the revenue. —$7\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 161–4.)

[1] See above, p. 631.

[1686?] *Petition* to Clarendon of the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Corporation of clothiers and stuff-weavers of Dublin. Refer to Queen Elizabeth's inquiry into the condition of the clothiers in Gloucestershire, when it was found that by the decay of 40 clothiers, 7,204 persons would be left without work. Beg that Clarendon will order the officers of the Army to buy provisions for the soldiers wholly of Irish manufacture since the domestic consumption of woollen manufactures is small. Also ask him to intercede with the King to suspend the act prohibiting Irish manufactures from export to his foreign plantations.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 88, ff. 290–1.)

[1686?] *Information*, with reference to a paper subscribed by Col. Russell and certified by the Lord Lieutenant that certain persons, 18 in number, would be for the increase of the King's revenue in Galway, and settle a good correspondence between the inhabitants, if sworn of the Common Council. This paper was delivered to Russell in Tyrconnel's chamber. Points out that Richard Talbot was a rebel since he was a cornet in the lifeguard of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland. In 1648 Talbot, Watt and Netterfield committed a robbery near London; Talbot fled, the other two were hanged. The English are greatly frightened at the beating and imprisoning of some of the chief townsmen in Galway by Maj. Connor. When latter took possession of the citadel, a priest sprinkled holy water before him to expel the heresy from the walls.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Information'. (300–1.)

[1686?] *Col. Russell's* account of the pay of a private foot soldier. After deductions (estimates given) it is 4*d.* a day. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 92, ff. 274–5.)

[1686?] *Paper* regarding the taking of the oath of supremacy by officers of Irish corporations according to 2 Eliz. c. 1. Powers of Lord Lieutenant to regulate corporations. Naming of officers ought to be in hands of King or chief governor.—2 *pp.* (234–5.)

[1686?] *Lists* of military officers, (i) In various counties in Leinster—*Incomplete.* (ii) Apparently those of doubtful loyalty, headed by Col. Sir Thomas Newcomen.—2 *pp.* (227–9.)

[1686?] *Memorandum* of disloyal persons in Queen's Co., Catherlough, Kilkenny and Wexford during late pretended Popish Plot. Many have compacts with notorious tories. Christopher Ramsay of Old Laughlin, Co. Catherlough, procured a Grand Jury to make presentment to raise £300 for his pretended services.—2¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (219–20.)

[1686?] (i) *List* of robberies by Patrick and Jame Brenan

[two of Tories mentioned in foregoing] before and since their rebellion, total value £11,760. (221–2.) (ii) *Petition* by Charles Evers [an accomplice] for pardon. Undertakes to discover various robberies. Details of his examination before Edward Hayes and George Warren about robbery of the coal pits, Ormonde's plate &c.—5 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (223–6.)

1686/7. Jan. 4, Whitehall. *Order* by James II to Clarendon or the Lord Deputy for making new liveries for six state trumpeters and kettle drummer. Entered at Signet Office, Jan. 8th. (Vol. 89, ff. 1–2.)

Jan. 7. *Certificate* by Ri. Chapell, deputy-auditor of the remainders due on accounts of Earl of Anglesey and Sir G. Carteret 2 July 1667 and 20 Jan. 1669/70 respectively. (3–4.)

Jan. 10. *Estimate* of arrears to Christmas, 1686, reduced by Clarendon during past year from £58,926 to £24,000. (5.)

Jan. 17. Papers relating to Earl of Anglesey's accounts:— (i) Statement of claim to discharge debit on his account ended 2 July 1667 by payments to the Earl of Carlingford, Sir George Carteret and others, (total £7,445. 5*s*. 5*d*.) *Note* by E. Corker: To objection that these sums were payable only out of particular funds, he alleges they were paid out of the revenue by the King's positive commands. (ii) Money received out of England, 15 Aug. 1660–19 March 1660/1. (iii) Certificate by Ri. Chapell of sums accounted for as received from England by Anglesey and Carteret in accounts 20 March 1660/1–20 March 1667/8. (6–11.)

Jan. 22. *James Hairs to Dr. Dudley Loftus.* A meeting of Romish clergy in Cavan resolved to appoint one or two persons in every parish to attend Protestant meetings and report their observations to their superiors. This is done in England and Wales but not in Scotland. The British of the Eastern shore of Ireland are sending their wealth into England, Scotland and Wales. Cities, forts and the sword are in the hands of the relatives of those who murdered their predecessors in '41. £500,000 has been sent out. Trade is at a standstill. (12.)

Feb. 2. *Copy* of a letter from a Jesuit of Liège to a Jesuit of Fribourg. Favour shown in England by the King to their society. He spoke very familiarly to writer in the Queen's presence. Mentions Fr. John Keynes and Rector P. Clare. Increasing number of converts to the true faith. Low state of the Protestants, whose defenders are practically Atheists. Knows nothing of Prince George except that he professes the faith. They are gradually getting a foothold in England,

especially in London and Lancashire.—2¼ *pp. Lat. with heading in Fr.* (Vol. 89, ff. 13–14.)

Feb. 12, King's Courts [Dublin]. *Writ of scire facias* directed to sheriffs of Dublin for the appearance of the Mayor, Sheriffs and citizens of Dublin at the Court of Exchequer in the King's Courts Dublin in 15 days of Easter next, to show by what title they claim certain liberties, franchises, &c. which they have usurped for the past year.—1¼ *pp. Lat.* (19.)

[Same date.] *Memorandum* that on Feb. 12, Richard Neagle, attorney-general, lodged an information against the mayor &c. of the city of Dublin [*as recited in foregoing writ*].—*Lat.* (19v.–20r.)

[Feb. ?] *Return* to above by James Huison and Isaac Holroide, sheriffs certifying that the Mayor, sheriffs, commonalty and citizens of the city of Dublin are a corporate body and so constituted under that name. Allege the writ should have been directed in this form. *Reply* by Sir John Temple, solicitor-general, to the sheriffs objection about the writ and arguments by the city's counsel (Mr. Rochford and Mr. Donnelan), and Temple as to the manner of serving the writ.—5½ *pp. Partly Lat.* (20r.–22.)

Feb. 13, Dublin. *Sir Charles Porter to Clarendon.* Delivered the Great Seal yesterday to Tyrconnell as required by the King's letter by Sheridan. Complains of Tyrconnell's reserved manner. Hopes Clarendon will have a prosperous voyage.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (15–16.)

Feb. *Petition* to Earl of Tyrconnell by the Roman Catholics of the parish of Donagh, Co. Monaghan, against oppressive levies by the former landlord John Leslie, Protestant bishop of Clogher to build a chapel of ease at Glasslough, and later by John Leslie, Dean of Clogher, son of the bishop on various pretexts. Referred by Tyrconnell, Feb. 18, to the Dean for report. Also petition by the Dean asking for a fortnight's time to make answer and desiring that the petition may be signed by some particular persons. Complains of malicious aspersions against his father, 16 years after his death.—*Copies.* (17–18.)

March 2, Dublin. *Lord Longford to* [*Clarendon*], concerning difference between himself and Sheridan about writer's salary from Christmas to the day of his being superseded, i.e. to-morrow. The Lord Deputy promises it shall be paid. Leaves [Clarendon] to decide whether to deliver Longford's and Capt. Bridges's letter to the Lords of the Treasury or to keep it till effect of this promise is seen. In the King's warrant for passing

the new commission, Strong's christian name is written as Robert instead of William. On Monday [Feb. 28] the Lord Deputy sent for the mayor Sir John Knoxe, and some aldermen of Dublin, accused Knox of having delayed the admission of natives under the influence of Clarendon and advised the citizens to surrender their charter to the King to avoid a *quo warranto*, which he would otherwise have to execute. Said that London had now only privileges of a village through obstinacy towards the King. The mayor said he could give no answer till he had called an assembly.—4 *pp.* (23–24.)

March 2. [*Mr. Coote to same.*] Since writing last has learned the whole proceedings between the Lord Deputy and the Lord Mayor. Lord Deputy harangued him on the irregularities of the magistracy. He also said he had the King's commands to bring a *quo warranto* against all corporations in the kingdom that had lately made bye-laws grievous to the subject, such as imposing oath of supremacy on new members of the corporation. [Further details supplementing preceding letter.] Their consultations are all carried *verbatim* to the Lord Deputy and the Lord Mayor is guessed to be the spy. They can resolve nothing until the Recorder returns from Tipperary.—3¼ *pp.* (25–26.)

March 3, Dublin. [*Mr. Aubrey*] *to Mr. William Ivy* [*Clarendon*]. Refers to events as above. A Parliament will be called shortly. At a general muster, none of the 'uncertain' officers were turned out. Report that the Hospital is designed for a court for the chief governor. Christ Church has a resolute Dean who will not give up his title here; 'he will not be archbishop of Cashall if he might'. Continues in the favour of the government. The villain Ferguson is supposed to have been taken in the habit of a pedlar who owns he was eleven years in the University of Scotland. The governor is dissatisfied there was no more cash in the Treasury and fancies some anticipations of the revenue.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Rec. the 12th; answerd. the 26th'. (27–28.)

March 5, Dublin. *Longford to* [*Clarendon*]. Account of interview with the Lord Deputy on behalf of his brothers. One was readily promised the pay due to him to Feb. 15 when he was disbanded, but the younger one, ruined by laying out his money in purchasing his troop, will not be kept in it. The Lord Deputy said he was represented as caballing with Lord Roscommon and the King was not obliged to give reasons for turning officers out of his army. He also said he had orders from the King to remove writer from the Council Board but would not execute them if he repaired to England. Complains of his misfortunes after 26 years'

loyal service to the crown. Desires [Clarendon's] mediation with the King.—4¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 11th; answerd the 12th'. (Vol. 89, ff. 29–31.)

March 5. *Longford to* [*Clarendon*]. Received his of Feb. 27, from Litchfield. Sherridan, Culliford, and Aubrey were sworn yesterday by the Chief Baron [as Revenue Commissioners]. Hears Strong is not likely to come hither. Hopes by Clarendon's mediation with the King to be restored to his employment in the Revenue. Guesses the Lord Deputy endeavours to restore Capt. Bridges. Sherridan has consented to writer having his salary till date he was superseded. All Price's past accounts are to be looked back into and a retrospect may be made into all accounts since the Restoration. Details concerning revenue. Is glad Clarendon was so well received at Chester. Sir Charles Porter went off this morning.—3 *pp.* (32–33.)

March 6, Mellifont. *Lord Drogheda to same.* Acknowledges letter from Litchfield. Mr. Reade by petition to the Lord Deputy and Council endeavoured to renew his information against Capt. Cooke but failed. He said Cooke searched his house at the time of the supposed Papist plot for powder and ball. Thus people here under pretence of serving the King are revenging private grudges. His Excellency has stopped the Lord Chief Baron from going on his circuit; the other judge went alone. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 18th; answerd'. (34–35.) *Seal.*

March 8, Dublin. *Longford to same.* Account of proceedings about petition to the Council, by the Mayor of Limerick, complaining of the Recorder's (Mr. Turner's) petition against the legality of his being mayor this year. On Mr. Mathew Barry reporting on the matter of fact that Clarendon's approbation was not signed within the 10 days limited by the act, the Board ordered a new election. Suggests Clarendon should send an attested copy of the King's or the Lord Treasurer's letters to him about the payment of salaries and incidents as authority for the warrants issued to Price. It will avoid malicious reflexions being made.—3¼ *pp.* (36–37.)

March 12, Dublin. *Edw. Corker to* [*same*]. Encloses accounts of receipts by the Chief Remembrancer of 'arreares of yeare's value' belonging to Rannallagh's undertaking and of money of the '49 interest paid to Sir Abell Ram and how disposed of. Hopes to send rent-roll of the King's private estate in 20 days. Intends it to be a perfect roll of what is actually received. Comments on Sir Wm. Talbot's accounts. Refers to Talbot's petition to the Lord Deputy. He complains that [Clarendon] and the Revenue Commissioners had not truly represented his

proceedings. Remarks on state of revenue, which was never in a better state than that in which [Clarendon] left it. The Lord Deputy has forbidden payment of standing concordatums which means the poor soldiers provided for by [Clarendon] by a weekly payment will go a-begging. Price also is forbidden to pay any part of the Civil List without his immediate directions.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 18th; answerd the 19th'. (38–39.)

March 12 [last date]. *Copies* of papers relating to Sir William Talbot's petition: (i) *Petition* by Talbot to Lord Deputy Tyrconnell complaining that the Commissioners of the Revenue have compelled him to re-submit after a new method five accounts he delivered to them and desiring that the commissioners be required to state their exceptions in writing. (ii) Feb. 19. *Reference* of above petition by Tyrconnell to the commissioners. (iii) *Schedule* to above petition giving abstract of accounts referred to. (iv) [March 1.] *Report* by Longford, R. Bridges, Wm. Culliford, and Herbert Aubrey, in regard to foregoing. Complain of obstructions by Talbot's deputy Mr. Pleydell and non-rendering of a ledger book or copy of it by which the accounts could be checked. Point out discrepancies in the accounts. (v) March 12. *Answers*, by Talbot, to the commissioners' report, clause by clause. Owns that ledger was refused as not pertinent to any fair purpose. Denies or explains other charges and imputations. (vi) *Narrative* by Sir W. Talbot and Charles Playdell of their proceedings with the late Revenue Commissioners concerning Talbot's accounts and management of the King's private estate in Ireland.—13 *pp. in all.* (40–47.)

March 12, Dublin. *Longford to* [*Clarendon*]. Has received his of 5th from London. Rejoices that he was graciously received by the King and hopes he will be adequately rewarded. Thanks for patronage. Price receives daily mortifications in his concerns. Sheridan's interview before leaving London with Lord Godolphin about his project for recovering reliefs since the Restoration; Sheridan and his brethren are to attend the King's Counsel here about it on Monday. Lord Rannelagh who formerly opposed it has now changed his opinion.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 21th; answerd the 29th'. (48–49.)

March 14, Dublin. *Same to* [*same*]. Encloses papers relating to the revenue obtained from Mr. Bonnell; also a scheme of the charge of management for each of the four preceding years and other papers. Bonnell will now finish the three books of incidents which Clarendon signed for the last three quarters of 1686.

Gives other particulars concerning revenue and arrears. Match concluded between Clanrickard's son by his present lady and Lady Frances Hamilton. The Lord Deputy has forbidden Mr. Gilbert to exercise his office of chaplain to the Hospital because of his sermon before Clarendon on Gunpowder Treason Day. Failure of the Bishop of Kildare's intercession. The citizens generally are averse to giving up their charter but do not wish to oppose the King's commands. Report that all the Protestant judges will be laid aside as they return from their circuits. Mr. Evans is still indefatigable on [Clarendon's] behalf. —2½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 26th; answerd the 29th'. (Vol. 89, ff. 50–51.)

March 14. [*Mr. Williams*] *to Mr. William Christopher* [*i.e. Clarendon*]. Many of the 'frighted' Welsh and English have left Ireland. The new invaders begin to domineer. As regards the charter, the aldermen are trimmers but afraid of an adverse vote of the Common Council. Sir John Allen and some of the wealthiest are playing double. The Recorder says he will sacrifice his estate before they surrender. An information is said to be lodged in the Exchequer, instead of a *quo warranto*, because there lies no appeal from it into England. Gilbert of the Hospital has no hope except for Clarendon[1] to get the King's order for a *noli prosequi*. It is said the Archbishop has surrendered his place at the Council Board. The Dean of Christ Church being rebuked by the Chancellor for taking Gilbert's part, replied he seemed to have so much zeal for the religion he has lately come by, as to suffer nobody else to have zeal for theirs though they have known it much longer. Asks whether Clarendon has had leave to speak freely to the King. 3 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Mr. Williams . . . recd. the 21th; answerd the 26th'. (52–53.)

March 16 [last date]. *Opinions* of counsel, viz. Edm. Saunders, (Dec. 13, 1682), Hen. Pollexfen (Dec. 15, 1682), J. Holt (Dec. 18, 1682) and R. Reynell (March 16, 1686/7) in matters relating to the late farmers of the revenue of Ireland, i.e. Sir John Shaen and partners.—3¾ *pp. Copies. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (54–56.)

March 17. *List* of the council of Barbados [as in *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1685–8, No. 1190 I].—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon* as recd. in letter from Mr. Stede. (57–58.)

March 19, Dublin. *Longford to* [*Clarendon*]. Refers to previous letter and enclosures sent under Dr. Wynne's cover. The City has not yet replied to the Lord Deputy, who on Thursday told the Lord Mayor he would issue the *quo warranto*. A friend saw these writs in the Court of Exchequer against most of the

[1] Referred to as if to a third party.

corporations. Details of Price's affairs. Charles Melvill says the Excise in this town sinks about £50 compared with this quarter last year; he gives the reason as the removal to England of so many families and of workmen who occasioned a great consumption of beer and ale. Dullness of trade and shortage of money. Discusses proposals to raise the value of current coin to bring in a glut of foreign coin and for setting up a mint. The *quo warrantos* are now turned into informations in the Exchequer.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 8th Aprill; answerd May 17th'. (59–60.)

March 19. [*Mr. Aubrey to same*]. Efforts of the Lord Deputy to still the people's fears. His apprehensions of the fall of the revenue and want of money. The project for a mint will meet with many difficulties. Expectation of many civil changes; many are stealing away their effects into foreign parts. The new commissioner is importuned by his fellow countrymen seeking employment. The Provost is to have the College plate and has given security to the Senior Fellows that it shall be safely kept. The Lord Deputy on Sunday last examined the patent and the rules of government of the Hospital. Price is warned to take his cattle away from his lodge and to quit his house. Mr. William Ellis is supervisor of the Park, Hospital and much more. His influence is great.—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 28th.' (61–62.)

March 21, Limerick. *George Roche, Mayor and sheriffs of Limerick to same*, concerning the disputed election and the proceedings of their Recorder, Turner, at Dublin. Explain case and beseech him to save them, or seventeen of them and their families will be ruined. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 2nd Aprill'. (63a–b.) *Seal.*

1687. March 30, Dublin. *Edw. Corker to* [*same*]. Acknowledges his commands of 19th. Discusses affairs of revenue. Need of passing Price's last year's account to confute those who deny Clarendon's having paid the establishment. Complains of malice of Sir W. Talbott and Pleydell and their falsehoods about writer having been in gaol. The Revenue falls and will continue to fall. The clothes and accoutrements of the soldiers have been too dearly paid for; the colonels through their agents and others have connived at the cheat. Affairs of Dublin. The Lord Deputy, Lord Chancellor and others have been inquiring into the rights of each man's holding in the King's Inn here. Report that it will be restored as an abbey.—$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. Aprill 4th; answerd the 16th'. (64–65.)

March 31, Dublin. [*Mr. Coote to same*], enclosing [copy of]

a letter from the Lord Deputy to the Archbishop of Dublin in connexion with a letter sent to the clergy of both persuasions, when the Excise revenue was found to have fallen extremely. Will send the Dean of Derry's published reasons for joining the Church of Rome. Sheridan is said to have several projects on foot. There was nothing to do at the Custom House yesterday, though it was the day after the holidays. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. Apri. 12th; answerd the 16th'. (Vol. 89, ff. 66–67.)

[1687. April 1.] *Petition* to James II from Lord Mayor, sheriffs and citizens of Dublin.[1] Protest their loyalty in the past and annexe a copy of a letter of Charles I. The public good will suffer if their charters are either surrendered or evicted. Concessions have been and will be made in favour of the Roman Catholics of the City in all things equally with the King's Protestant subjects. At the general assembly of July 27 last[2] all obstacles were removed between them and the freedom of the city, in conformity with the King's letter to Clarendon, the late Lord Lieutenant. Pray that the Attorney-General be ordered not to proceed on the *Quo Warranto*. *Enclosure*: Letter from Charles I, dated Oxford, 23 Feb. 1643[/4] about their sacrifices on behalf of the army in Ireland.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 73, ff. 386–7.) *Cal. Rec. Dublin*, ed. J. T. Gilbert, v. 422–6.

May 30, Custom House, Dublin. *Wm. Dickinson and Wm. Culliford to Sir Wm. Talbot*, commenting on the charges he makes himself accountable for in the book of accounts sent to them last Friday. The account should have included All Saints 1686. Enclose a charge and ask for vouchers to adjust the matter. —2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 89, ff. 68–69.)

[May.] *Enclosures*: (i) *The charge* given by the commissioners to Talbot pursuant to method formerly given him to account by, total, £143,433. 13*s.* 7*d.* (ii) *Account* of Sir W. Talbot abstracted from the accounts he delivered to the commissioners and numbered as in the report to the Lords of the Treasury, total charge £138,910. 12*s.* 8*d*; balance shown due from accountant £8,676. 12*s.* 5*d.* (iii) *Observations* on Talbot's account brought in May 28, 1687. (iv) *Further observations* on Talbot's accounts. (v) *Report* to the Lords of the Treasury on foregoing accounts.—28 *pp. in all. Copies.* (70–94.)

[June.] *Memoranda* by Corker concerning Talbot's accounts. Pleydell came to the commissioners on June 6 and said he could easily clear the objections. On being referred to the Accomptant-general he said clerks were at work to that purpose. Impossibility

[1] Bound up with papers of the year 1660.
[2] i.e. 1686, see *Cal. Rec. Dublin*, ed. J. T. Gilbert, v. 406.

of getting fair accounts. Unless protection can be given to Culliford and directions come from beyond sea, the accounts must pass as they are.—1½ *pp.* (97.)

June 10, Custom House, Dublin. *Directions* by Sheridan, Dickinson and Culliford, on Pleydell's answers to Capt. Corker's queries.—*Copy.* (95–96.)

[June ?] *Account* of proceedings in the Exchequer against the charters of corporate towns in Ireland in Easter and Trinity terms. Particulars of pleadings of various towns and legal arguments and rulings thereon, particularly in cases of Dublin, Monaghan, Kilkenny and Waterford. Other business in the Exchequer in cases respecting Lord Dunsany, Hussey of Galtrim and Lord Gormanstown. In these cases there were instances of the favour of the court and jury. [*Appended:*] A list of 104 corporations against which *quo warranto* proceedings are being brought, marking those that have pleaded.—5½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (98–101.)

[June ?] *Account* of proceedings on the North East circuit of Ulster last assizes. Juries were very kind to all Irish rogues whatever their crimes. Attempt to procure trial of Maginnis for murder of Capt. Hamilton to be held at Dublin before the end of term. It is likely, however, that he will come to trial next assizes and no sooner. It is said that as soon as he is acquitted he is to be a captain of horse 'to which his valour entitles him haveing dared to kill a man that two men held'.—2 *pp.* (102–3.)

June 13 [last date]. *Copies*[1] of documents relating to payment of tithes and other Church dues. (i) *Petition* from Francis Archbishop of Dublin, John Archbishop of Tuam and Bishops of Meath, Kildare, Derry and Kilmore to Tyrconnell and Irish Privy Council asking for opinion of the judges to be taken whether payment may not be enforced by statute 27 Hen. VIII c. 20, or that a proclamation be issued commanding payment and sheriffs to seize and imprison all such against whom the writ *de excommunicato capiendo* is issued. (ii) May 9. *Reference* of foregoing to Lord Chancellor and judges. (iii) *Return* by judges asking for table of fees in Ecclesiastical Courts and recommending directions to the judges of Assizes on their next going in circuit to charge the people to pay church dues formerly paid. (iv) June 13. *Orders* by Tyrconnell and Council in accordance with the judges' return.—2½ *pp.* (104–5.) *Seal.*

June 13 [last date]. (i) *Petition* from Capt. Rob. Purcell to Tyrconnell for order for payment of £14 stopped by the Receiver-

[1] Addressed 'For Mr. William Cristopher: To be left with Mr. William Nott a bookseller in the old Pelmell, London' [i.e. for Clarendon].

General by order of the late Lord Lieutenant from Mr. Lucy, Quartermaster of petitioner's troop of Dragoons for Capt. Colgrave. (ii) *Order* by Tyrconnell to John Price in accordance with foregoing, to forbear further on account of orders given by a previous governor. (iii) *Receipt* by Purcell for £14.—1¼ *pp. Copies.* (Vol. 89, ff. 106–7.)

Aug. 9. *List*, by Clarendon, of names of persons removed from Lieutenancies of Shropshire, Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Cumberland, and Staffordshire, and of those put in their places. Also of aldermen of city of London removed.—2 *pp.* (108–9.)

[1687 ?] Aug. 21. *Memorandum* of taking of oath of fidelity to James II by James Dardan, papal collector. [*Copy of form of oath follows.*] Will not do nor allow anything to be done under pretence of Papal letters or mandates, which may be prejudicial to the King or Kingdom.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (141–2.)

Oct. 2, Naas. *John Brereton to* [*Clarendon*]. Went to bury the corpse of Wm. Crosby in the Chapel yard of Barrettstowne. Found grave filled up and seven men with poles and pitchforks endeavoured to prevent the corpse being buried on the south side giving reason that Crosby was an Englishman. Asks advice. —1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (110.)

Dec. 25 [last date]. *Abstract* of the revenues of Ireland, X'mas 1682 to X'mas 1687, showing total receipts from the several branches, arrears and payments, in parallel columns for each year.—2 *pp.* (117–18.)

Dec. [last date]. *Paper* concerning arrears due to Charles II, the undertakers and their two farmers of the revenue of Ireland, Michaelmas 1662 to Michaelmas 1682. During the usurpation there were no quit rents in charge. The Lord Justices at the Restoration, having only imperfect records, did not know what was due from each tenant. Commissioners appointed by them for each county made imperfect returns to the auditor. Confusion continued till the period of the Court of Claims, about 1668. The subsidies were then all spent and money was wanted to pay the establishments. Orrery averred falsehood of certificate of the Deputy-Receiver and Auditor, that only £19,000 remained due to the King. Six weeks after being employed writer returned an account that there was arrears of quit rents of over £200,000 after comparing rent rolls for each year in the Auditor's Office with the certificates passed by the Court of Claims. This caused the King in 1668 to farm the whole revenue for 7 years to the London farmers. A great balance was due to

the King on their account. Gives details of arrears due to the King, the London farmers, and Sir James Shane and partners, total, £340,000.—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 26–27.)

Dec. [last date]. *Schedule* containing arrears due for rents from subjects of Ireland to the King and the two farmers, with memoranda relating thereto and proposals for bringing all the arrears into the King's own hands. Books are to be perfected showing tenants names, lands, yearly rents reserved and for what years in arrears. These books, with exceptions to arrears charged, may be returned to the Earl of Clarendon to report to the King what arrears are fit to be collected.—4 *pp.*[1] (28–29.)

[1687.] *Paper* entitled, 'The Scotch proclamation for liberty of Conscience examined'. Criticizes ironically, under 16 heads, the claim to absolute power. Suspects a further use of absolute power to establish the Catholic Religion. Discusses settlement of the church lands and titles and of the Protestant religion by James VI. Laws made in his minority have been many times confirmed. Catholics cannot be good subjects even to a Catholic Prince; cites Gunpowder plot and the Irish rebellion. Points out that James II [VII] now declares void laws, oaths and tests which he enacted in person when representing Charles II in Scotland. The oath to maintain this absolute power is the hardest provision of all.—8 *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 133–6.)

[1687.] *Paper*, in the same hand as foregoing, criticizing the claims put forward by the Catholics as unreasonable. Defends the Test Act and answers various arguments against it. Urges the King to be content with the exercise of his own religion, without embroiling his whole affairs because Fr. Peter will have it so.—4 *pp. Impf.* (137–8.) *The beginning is missing.*

1687/8. Feb. 9/19, The Hague. *States General to James II*, concerning the six regiments required by his letter. Assure him of assistance if needed and of their intention to perform their treaties. Have examined the treaties, but can find nothing of any engagement regarding those regiments. Those English and Scottish troops voluntarily enlisted in Dutch regiments and companies.—*Fr.* 2¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (145–6.)

Feb. 14, Drogheda. *Tho. Williams to Mr. William Christopher* [*i.e. Clarendon*] at Mr. Lownds' . . . over against Exeter Exchange in the Strand. Sends copy of a petition which made great noise here and in Divelin [Dublin]. Hears Tyrconnell has rebuked the titular Primate for bearing so great a share in the matter. The breach between them over Sheridan grows wider. Macguire is said to be working underground too. Wishes the

[1] In same hand as preceding entry and ff. 161–4, above, p. 669.

Primate would look a little after his flock. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 27th. answerd March 3d'. (147.) *Seal. Enclosure*: *Petition* of Tobias Pullein to Tyrconnell, complaining of the invasion of the church of St. Peter's, Drogheda and violation of petitioner's rights by a great number of Romish clergy, Capuchins, Franciscans and Dominicans in their respective habits, on the occasion of the funeral of the mayor of Drogheda Jan. 30 last. Demands public satisfaction and reparation. (Vol. 89, f. 148.)

April 26 [last date]. *Papers* relating to Lord Coloony: (i) Letters patent dated 22 Nov. 1687 recalling Coloony from the Hague to Ireland. (ii) Certificate dated 25 April 1688, of delivery of foregoing by Silvester Plunkett, on April 1. (iii) Deposition of Silvester Plunkett before Felix O'Neill concerning above. Is credibly informed that said Lord Coloony is still in Holland, April 25. *Minute of record*, signed Walter Bunbury, dated April 26.—2½ *pp. Copies. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (156–9.)

June 14, Dublin. —— *to James II.* The English are unable to trust themselves and their families in Ireland. The majority of English were never false nor the majority of Irish ever true to the crown of England. Under Clarendon the scale was held even between the English and Irish, as he had no interest among them. Details 23 questions which Clarendon should be asked to answer, chiefly to effect that whatever their religion, the Kings and Queens of England have always found the English the most trustworthy servants in Ireland, and to show the disloyalty of the Irish during the Civil War.—4 *pp.* (160–1.)

July 9. —— *to* [*Clarendon* ?] Has been near this camp 14 days. Several of 'our' clergy did swear against Primate Plunkett in London; three of them are to be banished unless they perform services imposed on them; they will then be absolved and readmitted into the church. They are to go together next week and take shipping at Waterford for Holland to perform what was concluded about 12 months ago here and confirmed at Rome from whence 'our messengers' returned May 12 last, landing at Wexford. On June 4 last 'we' concluded all in Co. Leitrim. The two writer has seen, Patrick McLaumph(?), a priest, and Father Duffy, look like desperate rogues; has not seen the other, of Munster birth; they are kept under guard of 'our novices'. Derogatory remarks on their appearance and characters. Notwithstanding the bishops coming off free, a Parliament will be called; precedents will be produced for the King naming most of the Parliament men. (162.) *Endorsed by Clarendon with date.*

July 10 [last date]. *Petition* of Edward Corker to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for a report to be called for from the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland about petitioner's management of the King's private revenue there that he may be recompensed for the past and receive certain allowance for the future. Referred to Revenue Commission, May 10. *Report* of Revenue Commissioners, dated Custom House, Dublin, July 10, that Corker deserves favourable consideration.—1½ *pp.* (151.)

July. *Account* of proceedings in the Four Courts at Dublin. (i) Chancery: *Scire facias* against Mr. Coote's patent; escape of the Marshal's prisoners and seizure ordered against him; cases of Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Drogheda, Drew *v.* Drew, petty duties at Waterford, Fingall *v.* Aylmer; Archbishop of Tuam's claim to one fourth of all tithes in the archbishopric; decrees of Sir Charles Porter; (ii) King's Bench: forgery trial, Brooks prosecutor; sequestrations. (iii) Common Pleas: Decrees for the King against the corporations of Bangor, Newtown and Monaghan; commissions issued to inquire of Lord Coloony's estate. (iv) Exchequer Chamber: Judgment for Ashpooll against Oland; also against Capt. Fitzgerald.—4¾ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (152–5.)

July 21, Dublin. *R. Smith to Clarendon*, giving state of the casual revenue accounts and the vacant bishoprics. These accounts cannot be passed until the judges return from their circuit, as the Chancellor has gone to drink the waters at Wexford.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (163–4.)

Aug. 16. *Copy* of certificate by John, Earl of Errol, Great Constable of Scotland, giving authority to Sir James Hayes of Bedgebury, Co. Kent, to bear the Errol arms. Power formerly given by Gilbert, Earl of Errol was lost in the Great Fire of London.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (166.)

Sept. 14, Dublin. 'A letter from an adventurer and agent in Ireland, showing the present state of that kingdome, with short remarques on a printed pamphlet, stiled the vindication of the present government . . . under . . . the Earle of Tyrconnell.'—12½ *pp.* (167–74.)

Sept., Dublin. —— *to William Pen Esq.* Hears of Pen's grace and favour with the King. Quotes from book of Hester (iv. 13, 14) to illustrate the state of the English in Ireland under Tyrconnell. Asks Pen's protection for them. Refers to the interrogatories [above, p. 682] that the King was asked to get Clarendon to answer. Need of reviewing the late judicial proceedings here and a

better security for the English propriety than that given by the Irish judges, sheriffs and juries.[1]—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 175–6.)

Nov. 15. [*R. Smith?*] *to Mr. H. J.* [*i.e. Clarendon?*]. Pains and efforts of 'our' clergy[2] in connexion with raising troops. They have named a colonel in each county and the commissioned officers for each regiment; when raised there will be a total of 37,000 foot, horse and dragoons. Gives other details. *Endorsed by Clarendon with date.* (177.)

Nov. 20, London. —— *to 'Your Grace'*. Importunes him to save a kingdom. There are thousands that have never bowed the knee to Romish Baal, yet who know how to be loyal to the King. Refer to an enclosed paper. Rely on him for their safety. Biblical similes.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (178–9.)

[1688 Nov.] *Memoranda*, signed Robt. Eddowes, of writs delivered to him for the election of a Parliament to meet Jan. 15 next.—$1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (139–40.)

Dec. 2. *M. H. to Mr. J. H.* [*i.e. Clarendon?*]. Shan O'Neill, guardian of the Friary of Tirone, met writer and Fr. Bryan two days ago. He asked their opinion whether it were not the safest way to disarm all the Protestants in the Kingdom and seize all their horses, in order to make conditions to restore 'us' to liberty. Replied that it could not be done without murder. Learned from Bryan that about Christmas new things could be expected to happen here. *Endorsed by Clarendon with date.* (180.)

Dec. 14. *Same to* [*same?*]. Writer's son knows nothing of their dealings. Two days after above meeting with Shan O'Neill, met again and saw two priests for Lord Mullenex of Lancashire and his son-in-law, Sir Neale O'Neale, writer's kinsman. 'They have a mind to cutt you off roote and branch.' Said he would defend his neighbours with 1,000 men if they do so. Had high words and was called by them 'Bryan Gault'[3]; they said by his power he had saved 1,000 men in '41 yet had lost his estate as they did. Their saying was 'save an Englishman and he will cut your throat'. Sir Neale O'Neale, 'being soe neere related to the Lord Lieutenant is the spy of that province and protests more against youe and yours . . . then any in England'. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (181.)

Dec. 20. *List* of the several troops and companies for whom commissions signed by Earl of Tyrconnell were lately entered

[1] In same handwriting as Vol. 89, ff. 160–1 and 178–9.

[2] The language is apparently disguised as if that of a Catholic. Cf. letter signed R. Smith (above, p. 683) which is in the same handwriting.

[3] Irish: gealt or galt (a fierce man).

in the Mustermaster-general's book. Total forces to be raised, 30,000.—5 *pp.* (183–4c.)

Dec. *List* of names of some of the officers of the men newly raised in Ireland, Dec. 6, 1688. (182.)

Dec. *Lists* of the new regiments raised and raising in Ireland, of the former army in Ireland and of regiments sent to England.—1¼ *pp.* (185.)

Dec. 27, Antrim. *Massereene to* [*Clarendon*]. Signified to their friends in the Pal Mall the great terror all are in here; also sent an account of the attempt to murder his son-in-law, Mr. St. George. Encloses declaration mentioning affairs at Londonderry. Cannot extenuate the grounds of the Protestants. Is almost alone in a continued abode in Ireland. The army raised lately gave most fear. Presumes the King will stay. Hears he is at Rochester and the Prince of Orange at London. Need of the same purging physic here as has been taken in England and Scotland, before ill humours become more dangerous. Rumours that [Clarendon] will return. Hopes the Parliament for which [Clarendon] and so many other lords joined will meet. Has been twice sent for to Dublin by Tyrconnell but will not leave home, till Protestants are more secure, though assured by Tyrconnell and Granard there will be no danger. Cannon by sea and horse and foot by land were coming against Londonderry when articles were making between Mountjoy and Londonderry. People will not sleep in their beds till the Army is purged and others quite disbanded.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 90, 1–2.)

[1688. Dec.] *Dr. D. Loftus to Tyrconnell.* Laments the retirement of the King. Advises him against proclaiming war and to treat for a cessation of arms. Disastrous consequences of transferring the seat of war from England and Scotland to Ireland. The Irish Catholics cannot hope to prevail by arms against the forces designed to be sent over, or to persuade the English to join with them. Refers to Charles II's indulgence to them after the last war. Urges Tyrconnell's duty to preserve the Kingdom from bloodshed. Weakness of Dublin's 'crazy and ragged walls . . . and castle'. Has since received news of the King's return and second removal from the country. Argues against reinforcing the army with new raised Irish Catholics, because of Louis XIV's promise of assistance. The priests and Littletonians should be admonished not to inflame the passions of the people. —4 *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 186–7.)

[1688. Dec. ?] *Same to same.* Detailed arguments in favour of moderation and against resorting to arms and raising fresh

troops. He should be assured of more powerful confederates first and not rouse the jealousy of his neighbours until his own strength is better secured. It is better for the over matched party to sweeten a powerful enemy by preparing for a treaty than embitter him by hasty preparations for war. Power and reputation of the Prince of Orange who will receive powerful English support to protect the religion and property of the British in Ireland. Points out parallel to the invasion by Louis of France in reign of King John, and illustrates other contentions by historical examples. The Prince of Orange's designs about Ireland will not be known until he pleases to publish them. He is guided by Dutch statesmen chosen for their abilities and not 'by birth or beard as elsewhere'.—8½ *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 188–93.)

[1688. *ad fin.*?] *Petition* of the chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral church, Dublin, to Tyrconnell asserting their right to elect a new dean. Beg that either he will recommend a fit person for election, or allow them to pass to a free election. 1¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 90, f. 3.) *Extracts* from Black Book of the Exchequer, Charter of 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, in support of above.—*Lat.* (4.)

[1688?] The Bishop of Kildare's three queries whether the members of a Church incorporated by charter can be lawfully dissolved. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 89, ff. 143–4.)

[1688.] *Petition* of Sir Arthur Jones, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland to James II, to be restored to profits and benefits of his office. *Annexure:* Statement of duties and ancient allowances of the office of the Pells.—2 *pp.* (149–50.)

1688/9. Jan. 20, London. [*Clarendon to Princess of Orange.*] Sends this by Sir R. B[ellings?]. Hears the ships are gone to fetch her. Believes if she had been here sooner some difficulties might have been kept off. Many different notions are in men's heads relating to the government and her name will probably be much mentioned without her knowledge. Some pretend by the King's withdrawing himself, the government is fallen to the disposition of the people and that this Convention may fix the crown where they please. These intend to proclaim the Prince of Orange without regard to the Princess. They are no friends to monarchy. Others think to proclaim the Princess Queen and the Prince to reign with her, the Prince to continue after her decease, to the prejudice of her sister. The greater part of the nation, Church of England men, having taken oaths of allegiance and supremacy to James II think that while he lives they cannot swear allegiance to any other. These New Modellers of those of the Church of England, who are certainly the most

considerable part of the nation, make no mention of the Prince of Wales in their schemes. England is an hereditary monarchy and if the chain of succession be slipped over, all the rest will fall to pieces. The notion of the government being devolved to the people is a chimera. His conscience, since he can have no worldly ends in it, makes him differ from those who press her claim. Would go as far as any man to redress evils of recent years. Has suffered for not complying with those who have been in authority. If necessary would suffer death for the Protestant religion. Joined the Prince of Orange on the grounds of his Declaration, but cannot go beyond that. Miscarriages in the government may be rectified but to pluck up the foundations will bring all into confusion and frustrate advantages of the Prince's undertaking. It is contrary to the doctrine of the [Church of England].—9¼ *pp. Holog. draft.* (Vol. 90, ff. 11b–19.)

[Jan. ?] *Complaint* by Protestants of Ireland of Tyrconnel's proceedings. He has conspired with Roman Catholics, particularly with Chancellor Fitton, to bring in the public exercise of the superstitious and idolatrous Mass, both in churches newly erected by Roman Catholics and in churches consecrated by Protestants. Arming of the Irish and degenerate English: the standing army is now composed of Irish Roman Catholics. The English have been forced to fly for safety to England, Wales, Scotland, Holland and the Isle of Man. Tyrconnell threatens to reduce Dublin to ashes. Need of an English army to make war against the Roman Catholics who refuse to lay down their arms.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 115–16.)

Feb. 12. *Clarendon to Princess of Orange.* Enclosed [above, p. 686] was to have been presented to her by Sir R. B[ellings ?]. The Prince's declaration gained him the hearts of the whole kingdom, but the consciences of many of the best men would not permit them to come into the measures taken since. Under these circumstances cannot approach her presence.—2¼ *pp. Holog. draft.* (Vol. 90, ff. 9–10.)

[Feb.] [*William III to Tyrconnell*], requiring him and his council to restore all cities and corporations of Ireland into Protestant hands in the same condition they were in when he came into the government; to recall all commissions for raising troops since Sept. 1 last and to disband troops so raised; and to take advice of the Protestant lords of the [Council] Board for other measures to secure the peace. He is to resign the government, forces, garrisons &c. to persons appointed. Papists will be protected in their persons and estates, have the benefit of the laws, may exercise their religion without disturbance as

in the time of Charles II.—2½ *pp. Draft by Sir Richard Stevens. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 90, ff. 5–6.) *Another copy follows.* (7–8.)

[Feb. ?] *Paper* entitled 'The sense of all the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland'. They take up arms for the defence of their persons, religion and the free exercise of the laws of the kingdom. Arming of the Irish catholics has forced them to protect their liberties. Threaten any of the Irish who shall destroy buildings, plantations, &c. made by the English; full satisfaction will be required for such damage. Will endeavour to prevent rapine or violence, especially in fairs and markets and punish offenders whether Irish Catholic or English Protestant. As the King is now in France in the power of a professed enemy of the Protestant religion, they will follow the advice of those in authority in England until the affairs of state be better settled. Express abhorrence of the doctrine of the dispensative power; and of the murderers of the late Earl of Essex and Sir Edmond Godfrey.—2¾ *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 89, ff. 113–14.)

Aug. 12/22, Whitehall. *Treaty* between William III and States General for joint armed action against France and prohibition of commerce between subjects of either party and those of the King of France.—*Fr.* 3 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 20–21.) Dumont, *Corps Diplomatique*, vii. 238.

Sept. 26/Oct. 6. *Speech* of Earl of Pembroke ambassador to States General at his *audience de congé.*—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (26.)

Dec. 4/14, The Hague. *Speech* of Viscount Dursley, Envoy Extraordinary from William III at his first audience.—*Fr. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (26v.–27r.)

1689. *Pamphlet* entitled 'Ireland's accompt truly Examined Stated and Adjusted for the year 1689, or whether Teige according to Irish Discretion made a good bargaine . . . reduced to the usuall method of Debtor and Creditor'. A satirical account of the present government from the English Protestant standpoint. Condemns French influence.—3¼ *pp.* (28–29.)

[1689?] *Memorandum* that Pat. Carolan, Dr. of Physic in Drogheda, desired to take land from Sir Pat. Trant in lordship of Slane. He was dissuaded by Primate McGuire who said he would soon have his own primatial estate and would give Carolan what would suffice gratis. (32.)

[1689?] *Prophecy* that the viceroy [Tyrconnell] will meet his death at the hands of the English through the treachery of the Irish who are too easily split into factions. The planets are assembled in a fatal line of death. (Vol. 89, f. 194.)

1689/90. Feb. 4, Lysnigarvey. *Dr. R. Gorges to Clarendon.* The only letter he has received from Clarendon was dated from Cornbury not Whitehall. Ireland needs his advice. Unparalleled mortality has here lately befallen them. Enclosed proclamation proves that King James's hands will not do their present work. The little left with the Protestants of this province [Ulster] by the Irish is too much taken from them by the English; what these leave, the country thief takes, there being no government for their restraint. They have still enough hands here with the help of the Protestants of Dublin and Munster to beat all the Irish out of the other three provinces. The best service against the enemy has been done by the poorer and meaner sort at Londonderry and Iniskillyn. King James's army has suffered as much as theirs by the mortality. Misery of the country multitudes perishing by hunger and cold. In Dublin fuel, salt and food are excessively dear and scarce. Keating is great among them. McCarty writes to get writer to betray his trust. They are at much difficulty what to do with the numerous body of Protestants in Dublin, but cannot make them join their party. The French ambassador and many French officers are going to Galloway and so for France. It is believed the King will follow them. They talk of landing in England and Scotland. Danger of famine. Destruction of corn in the western part of this province by the frequent march of the Irish armies and the dissolute carriage of the Londonderry and Iniskillyn force.—3½ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, . . . 'Recd. the 19th'. (Vol. 90, ff. 33–34.)

1690. Sept. 6, London. *J. F*[*raser*] *to same*, '. . . to be left at the posthouse at Woodstock, Oxon.' Hears the Duke of Lauderdale's MSS are to be sold by auction. Will send a copy of the catalogue, but some of the old MSS. mentioned are wanting, as Jordan's *Scoticronicon*. The Latin part of the library is to be sold at the same time. Encloses a poem vindicating the nine ladies lampooned last week. Report of rout of French at St. Christophers in the West Indies. Other news items. Will send a copy of the *History of the Unitarians*.[1]—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'recd. the 8th; answerd. the 10th'. (37–38.) *Seal.*

Sept. 13, London. [*Same to same.*] Has no news from overseas. Lord Malborrow is come to town from Portsmouth. Count Solms and other officers are coming from Ireland. Other news. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'recd. the 15th., answerd the same day'. (39–40.)

[1] *A Brief History of the Unitarians called also Socinians.* [By S. Nye.] London, 1687 and 1691.

Sept. 16, London. [*J. Fraser to Clarendon.*] Dearth of news. Return of Malborrow to Portsmouth. The wind is fair to carry this fleet to Cork or Kingsale.[1] Sir Henry Vane is candidate to be the third Lord Justice of Ireland. Encloses a 'secret piece' which arrived yesterday. Rumour that Earls of Devon and Pembroke will go over to the congress of the allies at the Hague. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 18th, answerd the 20th'. (Vol. 90, f. 41.)

Sept. 17, Somerset House. [*Lady Bellings*] *to same.* Must consult the astrologers to answer his last query; the *Gazettes* will answer others. The Queen is not going to Bath. Now we are for Hambourg and thence to Ausbourg. The Queen has refused Mr. Leybourne and Mr. Giffard a pass. Hears Mr. Browne, Lord Montague's brother officiates as Secretary of State at St. G[ermain's].—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 20th, answerd the 22nd'. (42–43.) *Seal.*

Sept. 18, London. [*Fraser*] *to same.* Was at his cousin Nourse's Wood Eaton for 4 days. Saw the Dean of Christ Church in Oxford. Will wait on him at Swallowfield if he can go and come back in 3 days. Refers to the *Gazette* made up of 19 mails. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. the 20th, answerd the same day'. (44–45.) *Seal.*

Sept. 23. London. [*Same*] *to same.* Talk that Shrewsbury and Godolfin are to be Secretaries of State. Sir Charles Porter is said to be going as third Lord Justice of Ireland. Deaths among the nobility. Commissioner Rawlinson is treating about the Latin part of the Duke of Lauderdale's Library and the MSS. Hopes they will not come to an agreement. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. 25th; answerd the 29th'. (46–47.) *Seal.*

Sept. 27, London. [*Same*] *to same.* Letter from Ireland to Ormonde gives an account of an engagement between the English and Sarsefield in which 2,000 Irish were killed; this affair lacks confirmation. Maj. Gen. Scravanmore has marched to Cork with 1,000 horse and two Danish regiments of foot to meet the English forces that are to land there. Mrs. Gautier, a Roman Catholic was taken into custody two days ago; considerable papers were found in her house and about her. They say there are 25 French frigates between Galloway and the mouth of the Shannon. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. and answerd the 29th'. (48–49.) *Seal.*

Sept. 27, Chester. *Will. Worth to same*, at German St. London. Irish news from passengers lately landed. A kind of government

[1] The Earl of Marlborough had been delayed by contrary winds from Aug. 30, when he first embarked until Sept. 17 when he set sail (Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, *Marlborough*, London, 1933, i. 327–8).

is settled under Lord Sidney and Coningsbey at Lady Clancarty's house on College Green. Militia raised and settled in Dublin. Count Solmes's headquarters are at Kilkenny. Departure of Tirconnell and Lozan with all the French from Lymerick and Gallyway to France. Divisions and straits of the Irish forces. Understands that such as are of Clarendon's mind must not expect common civility from the powers in Ireland. Will not go to Dublin but under the shelter of Col. Boyle to his own estate in Munster, *via* Bristoll. Mr. Lessley and Sir Robert Colvin took shipping on Monday at Neston for the North [of Ireland].—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. 8ber. 4th'. (50–51.) *Seal.*

Sept. 30, London. [*Fraser*] *to same.* Defeat by Scravanmore of a body of raparees. 50 silver hilted swords found. Retirement of Sarsfield beyond the Shannon. Arrival of Sir Cloudsley Shovell at Waterford with the victualling ships. Attack on the Harwich packet boat by privateers of Dunkirk failed, but they captured 5 colliers from Newcastle. *Endorsed by Clarendon*, 'Recd. 8ber 2nd, answerd the 4th.' (52–53.) *Seal.*

1691. June 21. [*Lady Bellings to same.*] Has made his and Lady Cl[arendon's] compliments to the Queen which were graciously received. She did not name any time when Lady Clarendon might see her. She goes to Hammersmith tomorrow. Yesterday [Lady Clarendon ?] sent Lord Ha[lifax ?] and Lord Fe[versham ?] to the Queen for leave to send a person into France to procure leave for Her Majesty [Queen Catherine] to pass through that country to Portugal. This caused great consternation 'in our family'. The Queen said she would consider it. Her Majesty [Queen Catherine] has visited the Queen our Mistress [Mary] this evening. Hears a Quaker that resided at St. Germans is sent to the Bastile.—2 *pp. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (55b–c.) *Seal.*

Oct. 3. *Treaty of Limerick*, agreed between Sir Charles Porter and others on one part and Patrick, Earl of Lucan and others on the other part. Military articles subscribed by Latour Monfert, Marke Talbott, D'Uson, le Chevalere Tesse, Lucan, Jo. Waushop, Galmoy, and N. Pursell.—9 *pp. Copy.* (56–61.) Printed in *A Jacobite Narrative of the War in Ireland*, ed. J. T. Gilbert, Dublin, 1892, pp. 298–308.

1691/2. Feb. 24. *Ratification* by William and Mary of foregoing articles [*copy follows*] with additional words casually omitted in transcription.—14 *pp. Copy.* (62–71.) Ibid., pp. 313–14 (*omitting the Latin* inspeximus *clauses*).

1692. *Speech* of Sir Rich. Cox, one of the judges of the Court

of Claims upon the adjudication of the Gallwaymen within the articles [of surrender]. Special mention of case of Sir John Kirvan.—8 *pp. Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 90, ff. 72–77.)

1692/3. Feb. 16. *Exceptions* laid before the House of Commons by Sir Robert Howard on the accounts delivered by the Commissioners for examining &c. the public accounts with the answer of the commissioners.—10½ *pp. Copy.* (78–83.) See *Commons Journals*, x. 816.

1693. June 15, Ed[inburgh]. *Address* to William III by Lord Tweedale in name of Estates of the Parliament of Scotland.—4 *pp. Copy.* (84–85.) *Acts Parl. Scot.* ix. 323–4.

July. *Louis XIV to M. d'Avaux, his ambassador in Sweden.* Has resolved to send the Dauphin to compel the princes of Germany to come to an agreement. Understands the two Northern Crowns, many of the princes of the Empire and a great part of the assembly of Ratisbon desire him to declare reasonable conditions for ending the war. States terms he will accept. D'Avaux is to acquaint the King of Sweden with these conditions but not to give any writing under his own hand.—2 *pp. Translation.* (86.)

Aug. 17. *Charge* addressed to [William III] by Lord Bellomont and James Hamilton of Tullymore against Sir Charles Porter and Lord Coningsby. Their previous petition was misinterpreted; did not desire to be heard in Council. The present paper contains some of the heads of the grievances presented by both Houses of Parliament. Hope these charges will prevent the intended pardons and justify the petitions. From the Lords: defalcations of revenue, embezzlements of stores, encouragement to Papists not included in articles of Limerick, execution of Gaffney and others without trial, and Sweetman, charged with same crime, not prosecuted. From Commons: exposing of Protestants to oppression by soldiers, reversing outlawries against rebels &c. Discuss evidence showing that Porter and Coningsby neglected to redress these grievances. Point out that by the Bill of Rights proceedings in Parliament ought not to be questioned elsewhere. *Appended*: Extract of proceedings in Council, Aug. 17. concerning above.—7½ *pp. Copy.* (87–90.)

[1695.] Nov. 23, Dublin Castle. *Lord Capel to Clarendon.* Is glad Clarendon approves of what he has done in reference to the Parliament's proceedings. They soon fell into measures necessary for their own preservation and what was legally due to the crown in the business of the *sole right*. Got grant of

£163,000. 'Heats' between the Lord Chancellor and the Commons. Has put a stop to caballing and attempt of the prosecutors to carry an impeachment into England. The Kingdom is divided into Court and country, town and castle. The Speaker is nearly every night with writer. Composes differences to lay foundation of a Protestant settlement.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 89, ff. 111–12.)

[1695?] *Heads* of the New Bill[1] for trials of High Treason. (Vol. 92, f. 24.)

[1696?] *Extract* of 19 articles of a project for a secret treaty between England, States General and Denmark, for a defensive alliance. Denmark will send 2,000 horse and 1,000 foot to the Rhine if the war lasts and is to receive 200,000 crs. a year for them. Denmark to break off commercial relations with France. Provisions for mutual satisfaction of disputed rights.—*Fr.* 3 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 91–92.)

1696–7.[2] *Proposal* for deepening and rendering safer the harbour of Dublin. The Channel runs between the N. Bull and S. Bull Sands. The channel on the N. and N.E. is encompassed with the adjacent shores but on S., S.E. and E. it lies open and storms from S., S.E. and E. make the greatest tides and prove most injurious to shipping in the harbour. The harbour has been choked with sand, three or four feet in ten years. Suggested remedies: walls on the S. side of the channel; a Ballast Office so that ships will be compelled to take their ballast from the channel; and drawing brooks and rivulets into the Liffey, Dodder and Holybrook. Proposer offers £6,000 with a possible further £10,000 if given (i) from the City, the fee-farm of the channel, waste and strands from the Old Bridge downwards; (ii) a patent from the King to exact ballast at a reasonable rate; and (iii) a matter to the King's advantage which will be named if the proposals are accepted.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 232–3.)

[1697.] [May?] *Manifesto* by James II entitled 'Mémoire sommaire contenant les raisons qui doivent obliger les Princes Confederéz Catholiques de contribuer au rétablissement de Sa

[1] Probably refers to 7 and 8 Wm. III, c. 3, introduced in the Commons, Nov. 26, 1695 (*Parl. Hist.* v. 965).

[2] There were various complaints about Dublin Harbour and proposals for its improvement between 1674 and 1707–8 when the Ballast Office was ultimately built (see J. T. Gilbert, *Records of Dublin*, v. 573–6; vi. 375, 609–12). The harbour was also mapped in March 1687/9 and a survey of the Bay and harbour made by the city surveyor in 1705–6 (ibid. v. 470; vi. 349). I am indebted to Dr. W. H. Gratton Flood for these references. He suggested that this is Capt. Davison's proposal of 1696–7. It is obviously made by a seaman. —F. J. R.

Majesté Britanique'.[1]—*Fr.* 18¼ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 21u–bb.) *This copy is written in four different hands.*

[About same date?] *Manifesto* with title similar to above, addressed to the Protestant States and Princes.—*Fr.* 6¾ *pp.* (21q–t.)

1698. May 12, New York. *Lord Bellomont to Lord Somers.* Arrival at New York. Seized an unlawful ship from Madagascar with negroes and East India goods; it was commissioned by Col. Fletcher; 5 or 6 of the Council were part-owners; only a remnant of the cargo seized through the unwillingness of Brooke the Collector. Sends a copy of the complaints against Col. Fletcher made to the Council of Trade. This government has been a sink of corruption. Fletcher has placed mean men in positions of trust, such as sheriffs, who would return such members for the Assembly as Fletcher wished. There are Whigs and Tories or Jacobites here; the latter were cherished by Fletcher. Difficulty in getting act for the reversal of Leisler's attainder obeyed. The Council was made up of merchants who had an understanding with Fletcher in an unlawful trade. Has proved a correspondence between Fletcher and the pirates. Offers made to writer for protection of pirates. Fletcher carries with him an address signed by several merchants and most of the Council. All the subscribers are either his accomplices in breaking the acts of trade or Jacobites. Grant by Fletcher of a tract of the Mohocs' land to the Dutch; he deserves to be hanged for this. Has received great compliments from Boston and other governments. Bellomont's lieutenant governor, Nanfan, has been debauched by Brooke and Nichols, Fletcher's agents in England; he has got words inserted in his commission which withdraw him from Bellomont's instructions. Has written to Sec. Vernon, Duke of Shrewsbury and Mr. Stanley, to procure writer a power to make deputy governors in all three governments. Quotes precedents; and urges advantages of this. This town has grown under Fletcher's government through people leaving the frontiers, and his connivance at the merchants' unlawful trade. Piratical trade with Madagascar in East India goods. Does not want to turn Nanfan out but to reclaim him.—4 *pp. Duplicate.* (Vol. 102, ff. 19–21.)

1699. Nov. 17. 'A Manifesto or Declaration, set forth by the Undertakers of the New Church Now erected in *Boston* in New

[1] Printed in English in *The Late King James's Manifesto answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph. Wherein The Weakness of His Reasons is plainly demonstrated.* London, 1697, 4to. Abridgement in *Life of James II*, ed. J. S. Clarke, London, 1876, ii. 566–71. For date see ibid., p. 572.

England . . .' Statement of their principles of Church government.—3 *printed pp.* (22–23.)

1700. April 25, London. *Sir Robert Southwell to Clarendon*, concerning statement by Sandwich about Oct. 1667 that he, not the late Lord Clarendon, first moved Charles II to part with Dunkirk.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 90, f. 92a–b.) *Cl. S.P.* iii, suppl., p. xxv.

[Saec XVII ex.][1] *Statement* of charges for the King's letter and passing to Patent &c. *total*, £43. 7*s.* 7*d.* [*recte* £43. 17*s.* 7*d.*]. Includes details of fees at the various stages, and *inter alia* 6 days' hire of two horses to Sir R. Leving. (£1. 10*s.*) (Vol. 92, f. 252.)

[Saec XVII.] *Treatise* on divorce in cases of adultery. Argues against Romanist view that the innocent party is not free to re-marry, saying it gives a wicked woman power to deprive her husband of his natural right. Cites rules of Roman Law and passages from the Evangelists.—3¾ *pp.* (288–9.)

[Saec XVII.] *Paper* by the Curriers' Company [of London] giving reasons why they should be free to set themselves on labour. Examines in detail act of 1. Jac. I [c. 22] and asks for a favourable report to the King.[2]—1½ *pp. Endorsed*, 'Monday 3 of the clock at Mr. Attorney Generall's chamber'. (47–48.)

[Saec XVII.][3] *Proposals* by William Johnson for a Bill to enable the King to become the sole general insurer of all houses against fires, fixing of rates for insuring houses, registration of every house, appointment of commissioners to take care of all fires and for provision of engines and utensils for quenching fires. Every ship to pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton insurance against fire.—2 *pp.* (45.) *An incomplete copy follows.* (46.)

[Saec XVII.][4] *Paper* showing the advantages to be produced by free ports when set up by the Lord Lieutenant [of Ireland] pursuant to the trust given by the late Parliament; (1) Strengthening the Kingdom by drawing over artists [i.e. artisans] and greater stocks. (2) Increasing the King's naval power by setting up rich fishings &c. (3) Uniting the King's dominions by mutual

[1] After 1692 when Leving was knighted (see W. A. Shaw, *Knights*, ii. 267).

[2] A Bill for the better Tanning and Dressing of leather was referred by the House of Commons to the Grand Committee of Trade on June 21, 1661 and the same Committee was ordered to hear petitions relating to the Act, July 4, 1661 (*Commons Journals*, pp. 277, 289).

[3] There is no internal evidence to connect this paper directly with the period of the Great Fire.

[4] This may be the project mentioned in Orrery's letter of March 22, 1666/7, above, p. 594.

dependence on each other. (4) Selling native goods more quickly and dearer and buying foreign goods fresher and cheaper. (5) Remedy against dearth or famine by constant good prices. The paper also points out the advantages of Ireland over other countries in Europe as regards commerce and harbours and the advantages of Kingsale in particular. (Vol. 92, ff. 248–9.) *Paper* regarding Kingsale, the best [place] in Munster or in Europe for a free market or free port.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 250–1.)

1700/1. *Narrative* of remarkable passages relating to the Quaker government, 1694–1700/1. Account of divisions between Foxonians and the followers of Keith. Attacks Penn and the government of Pennsylvania. Partiality of the Quaker law-courts and injustice to delinquents who are not Quakers. Relations with pirates. Evil effects of maladministration.—7¼ *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 24–27.)

[1701 ?] *Invoice* of cost and charges of goods shipped on board H.M. ship *The Advice* as part of the King's presents to the Five Nations of the Indians under the protection of the Government of New York. Details of articles. Total cost, £300. (28–29.)

[1701 ?][1] *Paper* concerning the money of Ireland. (i) Gold: guineas at 23*s.* have banished all Spanish pistolets which went but for 17*s.* 6*d.* (ii) Silver: Two sorts of 'cobbs' or 'pieces of eight'; the Plate or Mexican worth 3*d.* the ounce more than the Peruvian. States varieties of ducatoons and half ducatoons with differences of weight and valuation, by which ducatoons abound and other species are carried away. Leases and bonds are paid in above species instead of the good and lawful money of England, so a man loses 10% to 15% a year on his rents. Recommends a re-coinage of all the bullion of the kingdom. Points out difficulties which have to be considered; whether coin to be of the same weight and fineness with England, expedients for bearing loss and the charges of a mint.—2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 88, ff. 292–3.)

1702. May 6. *Disposition* of troops and arrangements for embarkation for the attack [on Cadiz]. Names of regiments and commanders with troops used for bringing them up to strength. (Vol. 90, ff. 93–94.)

May 26. *Message* from the sachems of Onnondage to Johannis Bleeker, mayor, aldermen and sheriff of [Albany] with a request from the Far Nations [of Indians] called Waganhaes for Brother Corlaer [i.e. Cornbury] to meet them at Onnondage. They also

[1] Cf. *Tudor and Stuart Proclamations*, ed. Steele, ii (*Ireland*), No. 1438, dated June 2, 1701.

desire the Schaahkook Indians to be there. Note of acknowledgement appended.—*Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 34–35.)

May 26. Albany. *Johannis Bleecker to Cornbury,* at Fort William Henry enclosing above message and reply. (36–37.) *Seal.*

June 2–4. *Register of orders &c.* despatched by Ormonde at Portsmouth. (i) June 2. To Ranelagh, concerning subsistence of regiments from Ireland. (ii) Postscript to foregoing. (iii) June 2. Note to Sir G. Rooke acknowledging receipt of £800 from contingent money. (iv) June 2. To Col. Henry Holt to move his troops to Portsmouth. (v) June 2. To Sir H. Bellasys about tomorrow's review of forces by the Prince of Denmark. (vi) June 3. To Col. H. Holt. His troops to arrive at Portsmouth on 4th inst. (vii) June 4. To Brig. Gen. Gustavus Hamilton for completing the Isle of Wight regiments from Holt's companies. (viii) June 4. Instructions as to details for filling up Bellasys's, Churchill's, Hara's, Fox's and Lord Shannon's regiments.—7 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 97–100.)

June 8, St. James's. *Instructions* by Queen Anne to James, Duke of Ormonde, commander-in-chief of the forces to be employed on board the fleet. To embark troops and land them at Cadiz. He is to be assisted by Sir G. R[ooke]. If a Council of War decides the attempt is impracticable, the troops are to be taken to Gibraltar, Ponte Vedra, Vigo, Corunna, or any other place belonging to Spain or France thought most proper for an attempt. A Declaration, which has been printed in Spanish, is to be published when thought most fit. No person who submits to the House of Austria will suffer. An admiral to preside in Councils of War held afloat, Ormonde ashore.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (95.)

June 16, Spithead. *Order* by Sir G. Rooke to Capt. Scaley of the fireship *Griffin* to receive on board one officer and 25 men from Ormonde. (101–2.)

June 20. *Further instructions* by the Queen to Ormonde. Oaths of allegiance to Emperor or Archduke Charles to be taken from Spaniards who submit. (95v.–96.)

July 9, Albany. *Propositions* made by two Canada Maquase Sachems to Lord Cornbury.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 38–39.) *New York Docs.*[1] iv. 978–9.

July 15, Albany. *Propositions* by Cornbury to the Five

[1] *Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York,* Albany, 1854. These papers are printed in full. They are also calendared in *Cal. S.P. Colonial,* 1702, Nos. 1009 ii (*a*), (*e*), (*g*), (*h*).

Nations. Announces accession of Queen Anne. Asks for information concerning affairs of Canada and treaties between the Indians and the French. [*Secret proposition*]: Some of the Far Indians called Twichtwighs and Dionondades were scared from the castles of the Five Nations by reports that goods are dearer here than in Canada. They should rather induce them to come hither. Warns them against the French. The more beaver skins that come, the more goods will come and the cheaper they will be.—9 *pp. Draft.* (Vol. 102, ff. 40–45.) *New York Docs.* iv. 982–4a (*omits secret proposition*).

July 16, Dartmouth. *Information* by Capt. Edw. Robinson, Provost-Marshal General, of disloyal words used by Capt. Newy whom Ormonde had ordered to be put ashore as unfit for the expedition. He said he was to go to Portugal and take the Duke a prisoner, or join the French service. (Vol. 90, ff. 103–4.)

July 18, Albany. *Answer* of the Five Nations to Cornbury's propositions.—5½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 46–49.) *New York Docs.* iv. 985–8.

July 19, Albany. *Explanation* by 10 sachems of the Five Nations of some of their propositions made yesterday. Complain of French encroachments. Beg that Mr. Livingston be sent over to acquaint the Queen with their affairs.—*Incomplete copy.* (50–51.) Ibid. (*to bottom of p.* 988).

July 29. Albany. *Account* of Abraham Schuyler's expenses, for journey to Onnondage from 8 Dec. 1701, returning May 13 last; also for journey May 29 last to Onnondage and thence to the Sinnekis country. Total, £39. 17*s.* 3*d.* (52–53.)

1702. Aug. 11/21. *Account* given to [George] Prince Hesse Darmstadt of names and strength of regiments in the garrison of Cadiz.—*Fr.* (Vol. 90, ff. 109–10.)

1702. Aug. 21. On board the *Swiftsure* before Fort S. Catharina. *Sir Stafford Fairborne to Mr. Corry.* Sent yesterday Ormonde's letter to the Admiral with other memoranda. Was soon after with the English and Dutch squadron under his command according to the result of the Council of War. Account of bombardment of the fort. Ordered boats to be sent to intercept all communication between Cadiz and Port St. Mary's. No Spaniards are to be seen either in outworks or about the fort except at the battery. Has received a copy of the further considerations for bombarding Cadiz. Recommends Lieuts. Cony, Cawly and Brooks as deserving rewards for putting boats ashore under enemy's fire.—2 *pp. Copy.* (105–6.)

Aug. 23. *Remarks* [by Ormonde?] on: (i) Complaint of Sir

C. Hara against Ensigne Pearce. Latter died and so justice not done to Hara. (ii) Order desired by Hara to carry what he thought fit on board the fleet. Limited it to between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. and only meant provisions and necessaries for his regiment. Refused leave to a Dutch colonel to bring several bales of goods on board. (107–8.)

Aug. 24. *Resolutions* of Council of War of land and sea generals at S. Catarina for attack on Cadiz. If the army can take Mattagordas, ships will be sent to destroy the French ships and galleys. Arrangements for moving troops. *Signed by Ormonde and others.* (113.) *Copy of foregoing.* (111–12.)

Aug. 27. *Queries and answers* regarding landing the army at the back of Cadiz. Resolved to act on previous resolution to take Mattagordas. Memoranda for landing artillery and horses. (114.)

Sept. 4, Albany. *Examination* of John Baptista van Esp and Laurence Claese, interpreters, who were sent to hear the proposals of the five French Indians from Canada come to the Mohoggs' country, viz. for peace between the Indians in case of war between England and France. The Onnondages, Sinnekis and Cayouges have gone over to the French because goods are extremely dear here, especially powder.—3 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 56–57.)

Sept. 10. *Resolutions* of a council of war (i) to demolish Fort S. Catalina [*sic*], to carry on board the sick men and tents, and to bring provisions of beef and pork ready boiled for the army when it comes to Rotta. (ii) Operation orders for march tomorrow (Sept. 11).—$2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 115–18.)

Sept. 12–14. *Account* of march of the army from S. Victoria to Rotta, demolition of Fort S. Catalina and embarkation of the forces. Rearguard action by a detachment of the Grenadiers left under Col. Fox and a detachment of Dutch under Col. Rook, against Spaniards who were trying to break through the barrier at St. Lucar's post. Good conduct of Col. Fox in carrying out Ormonde's dispositions for the retreat. (119.)

Sept. 21–23. On board the *Ranelagh. Orders* by Ormonde to Maj.-Gen. Tho. Erle or the officer commanding Cole's regiment of foot and to three other colonels for despatch of troops to the West Indies. Details and further orders for drafts of men to be furnished by each, payments, stores, &c.—$5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Rough drafts.* (120–5.)

Sept. 22. On board the *Ranelagh. Resolution* of a council of war on two letters from Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,

dated Lisbon, Sept. 16/27 1702, that the original intention of returning to England be executed after the despatch of the West India squadron. The ambiguous expressions are not understood as encouragements to winter the troops in Spain or Portugal. (Vol. 90, ff. 126–7.)

Oct. 11. *Resolution* of a council of war on method of attacking M. Chateaurenault's squadron near the Rondendello. A detachment of English and Dutch ships of the line to be sent in. The army to attack the Fort on the South side of the Rondendello.—1¼ *pp.* (128–9a.)

Oct. 25. *Description* of the harbour of Vigo taken from the master of the *Ranelagh*, channels, rocks, navigation marks. [*Annexed*:] (i) An account, in pencil, of the attack by the grenadiers under Lord Shannon and capture of a fort and battery which secured the entrance to the harbour. (ii) Copy of Order, dated Oct. 18, by Ormonde to Tho. Robinson, commander of the *Blackiston* transport, to receive on board Major Areskine, Capt. Bradshaw and Capt. Robinson and their three servants.—4 *pp.* (129b–e.)

Nov. 10. *Extract* of resolution of House of Commons thanking Ormonde and Rooke for services by land and sea. *Signed by Paul Jodrell.* (130–1.) *Commons Journals*, xiv. 23.

[1702.] *Case* of Duke of Beaufort concerning prejudice he has received by the separation of the possession of the manor and lordship of the castle of St. Briavells, in the Forest of Dean, from the office of constable and warden of the castle. Lord Berkeley's deputy keeps courts baron and courts leet, which rights belong to Beaufort.—1½ *pp.* (132–3.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1702–3, pp. 630–1.

1703. March 30, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to Cornbury.* Strange Indians have been seen at the Half Moon [fort]. Suspect design of the French Indians. Are sending two spies to Canada. Recommend building of stockade forts at the frontiers.—1¾ *pp.* (Vol. 102, f. 58.)

[April.] *Copy* of 'an act for the quieting many of the inhabitants of this province, in their future possession of their estates of inheritance' annulling from and after 26 April 1703, certain actions grounded upon defects of title &c. before 24 Dec. 1684.—2½ *pp. Endorsed*, 'Recd. 29 April 1703'. (59–60.)

Aug. 5, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian Affairs.* Return of three Mohog spies from Canada. The Governor has sent 300 Indians with some Frenchmen from Quebek to New England. Two French Officers with canoes and company are sent up to

the Sinnekes', Cayouges', Onnondages' and Oneydes' castles. Carpenters are very busy at Montroyall making 'battoes'. (65–66.)

Aug. 21. *Message* from the sachems of Onnondage, brought by two Indians from the Mohogs' country, giving information of arrival of a Frenchman in the Sinnekes' country. Attempt by the governor of Canada to involve the Far Nations in an attack on New England. Though the Jesuits are in their country, they do not from their hearts pray with them.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (61–62.)

Aug. 24, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to Cornbury,* enclosing the foregoing. Report of token sent from the Mohogs' country to Onnondage. Hopes Cornbury's arrival to treat with them and Col. Schuyler going into their country, will have a good effect. (63–64.)

[1703, Sept.?] *Speech* of Lord Cornbury to the Indians. Is ready to hear any proposal they have to make. Is sorry to see some of their people are in danger of being deceived by the French and have received priests contrary to their promise made last year. Commends fidelity of the Mohoks, the Oneides, and the Cayugaes. The priests will by their lies withdraw them from their allegiance, to the crown of England. Gives news of the success of the Queen's armies in the Low Countries and Germany last summer. News of this summer's war. Refers to the ill proceedings of the Indians to the Eastward of New England. Recommends them to allow passage through their country to the Far Nations who wish to trade with the English. Is willing the Five Nations should remain quiet; cannot himself lay down the hatchet while the Queen is at war with the French King.—4½ *pp.* (30–33.)

1703. Oct. 5–23. *Journal* of the General Assembly of the Province of New York. Successive adjournments to Oct. 13. Order for Mr. Andrew Dow to take the oath and sign the Test. Oct. 14. The Governor's speech to them at Fort Anne &c. [as in *Cal. S.P. Colonial,* 1702–3, Nos. 600, 1145, 1156, 1172].—11 *pp. Copy, examined by Gabriel Ludlow, clerk to the assembly.* (67–74.)

1703/4. Jan. 7, Onnondage. *Report* of Johannes Luykasse and Laurence Claese to commissioners for Indian affairs. Return of envoy of the Five Nations from Canada. His speech to the Governor for peace in America in spite of wars of Europe, with Governor's reply.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (75–76.)

1704. April 25. *Affidavit* of Stephen Fouace about maladminis-

tration.—6 *pp. Duplicate.* (Vol. 90, ff. 135–8.) *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1704–5, No. 271.

[1704.] Aug. 27 [last date]. *Statement* of Lord Cornbury's expenses, 20 June 1702–27 Aug. 1704, total, £212. 11*s.* $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* (Vol. 102, ff. 54–55.)

Oct. 17/28, Branles. *Paper*, headed 'of Church Communion' giving definitions, postulates, axioms and propositions concerning the Church, ordination and apostolic succession of bishops. Denies Presbyterians can show a continual series of presbyters distinct from bishops.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 140–1.)

Oct. 25, New York. *Act* for the defence of the frontiers, with minute of its passing the assembly, after three readings: £1,310 to be levied on all real and personal estates for raising fusiliers to be employed as scouts on frontier posts for 60 days ending March 31 next. Provisions for method of raising and spending above sum and appointment of assessors and collectors.—12 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 77a–82b.)

[1704.] *Mr. Denn's account* with Cornbury, 25 May 1702–1704, for furniture, building materials &c.—2 *pp.* (88–89.)

1704. Dec. 13–1704/5. Jan. 19, Albany. *Minutes* of meetings of commissioners for Indian affairs. Dec. 13. News of a meeting of the Five Nations with a Frenchman at Onnondage. Have sent Capt. Abraham Schuyler and the interpreter Claes to the meeting at the desire of the sachems of Oneyda. Recite instructions given to them. Dec. 17. Report from two Indians from Canada of disturbances among the Indians of Cagnawage, who have received powder &c. from the French and are leaving Canada on the 19th inst. with an army of French for Albany. Have instructed Schuyler and Claese if this news is confirmed to desire the assistance of the Five Nations. Jan. 2. News that the Indians of Cagnawage have had several disputes with the French and will come to settle in the Mohogs' country in the spring as formerly desired by Schuyler and others last August. Jan. 8. Return of Schuyler and Claes. The French governor had sent an interpreter to Onnondage to say that the Praying Indians of Canada would not accept the invitation sent last August. Have sent out scouts to keep watch till March 31. Jan. 15. The sachems of Oneyda say they have kept their young men back ready to assist against the French. Their offer is accepted, and they are desired to keep their young men back for 30 days. Jan. 19. Capts. John and Abraham Schuyler and Lieut. Jacob Schoonhooven are sent to stop Schaakook Indians from going into Canada and to pursue and advise those that are gone to return.—$8\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (83–87.)

[1704.] *Extract* of Dr. Halton's will; donation to Queen's College, Oxford, with notice of bequest of books to the library. *Endorsed*, 'From Dr. Holmes'. (Vol. 90, f. 139.)

1704/5. Feb. 19, New York. *Cornbury to the Council of Trade and Plantations*, chiefly concerning his relations with the General Assembly [as in *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1704–5, No. 878].[1]—7¾ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 90–94.)

1705. Oct. *Address* from the assembly of New Jersey to Cornbury thanking him for his speech.—*Copy.* (95–96.)

Nov. 5, Albany. *Col. P. Schuyler to* [*Cornbury*]. Has been at Esopus. Col. Beekman and others have promised satisfaction for Mr. Eborne. Indian affairs. The fort here will be finished in 14 days, that at Schinnechtady is finished. Asks for warrants for payment of small bills for firewood &c. Requires assistance from Col. Beekman's regiment in case of an attack by the French.—2 *pp. Endorsed*, 'Received 9ber. the 18th.' (101–2.)

[Nov.] *Commissioners for Indian Affairs to* [*same*]. Enclose copy of an examination of an Indian from Canada. Have other intelligence of French returning from around the Far Nations and Ottawawa. The Governor has ordered all Indians in Canada to stay home this winter. Fear a French attack this winter. Think spies should be sent out.—1½ *pp. Endorsed*, 'Received 10ber the 3rd.' (97–98.)

Enclosure: Nov. 15, Albany. Examination of a Mohogg Indian who went to Canada last August and has just returned. The Governor told him that he had intended to send an army against Albany last winter because Col. Schuyler was trying to entice French Indians from Canada. Information concerning the movements of Indians of Canada.—2 *pp. Copy.* (99–100.)

1705. [Nov.?] *Information* by three Indian Sachems who went to desire the delivery of their prisoners under custody of the Governor of Canada. Latter tried to incite them to attack subjects of New York. They desire 50 Christians to come and stay in their country which would cause the French priests to depart, who are the cause of all mischiefs. (103.)

[1705 *ad fin.*] *Memorial* by Col. Robert Quary, Surveyor General of customs, to Godolphin. Has just returned from America. The French are possessed of Nova Scotia and the river of Canada; there is communication thence by the lake, and the Messachipi to the Bay of Mexico. To secure to their

[1] The reference given in Andrews and Davenport, op. cit. to *N.Y. Docs.* iv. 1131, is incorrect. It really refers to another letter of the same date, *Cal. S.P. Colonial*, 1704–5, No. 876.

interest all the inland Indians, they send priests to settle among them and encourage intermarriage by the French. They have secured the greatest part of the fur and skin trade on the Maine. Discusses great charge of defences on the various English colonies. Points out the advantages to the crown if Canada be reduced. Cornbury's careful estimate is that there are not more than 3,000 effective men scattered in all parts of Canada. Proposes that 3,000 regular forces, six men-of-war and two bomb-ketches [from England] will answer their end. Further particulars of his design.—3½ *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 157–9.)

1705/6. Jan. *Articles* of agreement between William Lord North and Grey, and John Nash of St. Margaret's, Westminster, that former will endeavour to get a grant of derelict lands in Essex and Kent discovered by Nash and within 3 months transfer one third of said lands to Nash.—3½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 142–5.)

[Jan.] *Petition* by Lord North for issue of an inquisition into discovered derelict lands in Essex and Kent.—*Copy.* (146–7.)

Feb. 6. *Deed* of bargain and sale by Robert Coulson to George Booth of New York, joiner, of an Indian boy aged about 10 or 12 for £4 to be paid within 8 months.—1¾ *pp. Copy, attested by Ja. Puckle, notary public.* (Vol. 102, ff. 104–5.) *Seal.*

1706. May 7–11. *Proceedings* of the Supreme Court of New Jersey held at Burlington, Roger Mompesson Esq., Chief Justice.—12 *pp. Copy.* (108–15.)

June 10. *Order* by Queen in Council reversing decision against Mohigan Indians and referring petition of Wm. Wharton on their behalf to a commission of review. Petition annexed.—1¾ *pp. Copies.* (116–17.) *Cal. S.P. Col.*, 1706–8, Nos. 368, 368 i; in full *N.Y. Docs.* iv. 1176–7.

1706. [June 27.][1] *Speech* by Lord Cornbury adjourning the assembly of New York till Sept. 12 and withholding consent to the two money bills till he receives the Queen's commands.—2 *pp.* (106–7.)

June 11, Onnondage. *Laurens Klasse to the Commissioners for Indian affairs.* Acknowledges letter of June 12. Has been with Henderick de Wyelt in the Onnondage country, which he crossed with nine Waganhaes Indians and a Frenchman to go to Albany. Has received a reply from the Kayouques who promise to admit no priests to their territory, but request as soon as possible a suitable person with someone who speaks French and a smith with a cooper for hammering hoops. The French and

[1] See *Journal of the Legislative Council of New York*, Albany, 1861, i. 240.

the priests here give great presents to the Indians. The French have a great trade in gunpowder here. The chiefs go to Albany to-morrow.

Postscript. It has been a blow to the French that the Waganhaes have made contact with the 3 [*sic*] Nations, who assert that Col. Schuyler is personally allowed to come here, or Robert Lebeston [i.e. Livingston] after not more than eight days. In the evening yesterday a great assembly was called here of the tributary tribes who ask that the chiefs of the Five Nations shall be brought after the tributaries have secured for themselves an advice from the monsieurs. The Five Nations will have been over a week in council.—3 *pp. Dutch.* (118–19.)

June 19, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to Cornbury.* Arrival of sachems of Onnondage with enclosed information. Urge that an agent of Cornbury's should be sent to the Cayougas' castle as they desire. Have dissuaded the Cayougas from receiving a Jesuit. Beg satisfaction for bearers.—2 *pp.* (120–1.)

June 19. *Particulars* of the sachems' information. Attack by Indians on castle of Tiogsagrondie. The French Jesuit and 20 other French were killed. (122–3.)

July 4, Albany. *Minutes* of a meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. Information given by Laurence Claese the interpreter about a meeting of the Five Nations June 30 last to discuss the request of the Tiogsagrondie Indians for assistance against the Ottawawa Indians. The sachems desire a meeting with Cornbury in Albany to ask his advice. Sachems of each nation are appointed to take advice from the governor of Canada.—2 *pp. Copy.* (124–5.)

July 24, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to Cornbury.* Three Mohoggs returning from Canada say four Indians from thence are lying in wait on the New England road for the post. Further particulars of the interpreter's information. Several farmers of the Taghkanick country through fear are breaking up; they have left their corn standing. Need of representatives being sent to dwell among the Five Nations; the French by Jesuits and others are gaining great influence with them.—$2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed,* 'Received Aug. 2d . . .'. (126–7.)

Aug. 23, Albany. *Same to same.* Condolence on death of his wife. *Endorsed,* 'Received Aug. 28th'. (128–9.)

Oct. 11, Albany. *Same to same.* The Five Nations have had a meeting to consider writers' recommendation to them, not to make war against the Far Nations, and resolved to try to

compose their differences. Cornbury's advice with 3 fathoms of strowds[1] and a belt of wampum, are desired by the Indians. (130–1.)

1707. May 9, Albany. *Minutes* of meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. Complaint of Indians who have been hunting towards New England that they were attacked by the English there, some of their peltry taken and traps broken.—*Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 132–3.)

[May.] *Col. P. Schuyler to Cornbury*, enclosing foregoing. The Indians rely wholly on Cornbury to stop these troubles.—1¼ *pp.* (134–5.)

May 28, Albany. *Minutes* of meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. Message from the sachems of Oneyde Castle that the chief sachems of the Five Nations are coming to Albany to condole the death of the Mohog sachem and renew the Covenant chain with Cornbury and the commissioners.—*Copy.* (136.)

July 16, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to Cornbury.* The sachems are expected in three or four days. Believe they have matters of moment to confer. Desire directions. *Endorsed by Cornbury*, 'From Albany, July 25 . . . . answered by same expresse'. (137–8.)

July 25, Albany. *Minutes* of meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. Acquainted the sachems of the Five Nations that Cornbury will meet them on Sept. 12. They replied that the time was too long to stay and so made propositions referring disputes about relations with the Indians of Canada to Cornbury's decision. They have made a peace with a nation of the Far Indians as advised by 'the brethren'. A man of note is desired to be sent to stop a war with the Flat Heads.—3½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed*, 'Received 7ber. the 1st.' (139–40.)

Aug. 2, Albany. *Commissioners for Indian affairs to* [*Cornbury*]. Communicated the contents of his letter of June 20 to the sachems of the Five Nations. Enclose their answer and proposals. Arrival of two Frenchmen who have deserted from the new settlement at Tjughsaghrondie, 300 leagues from Mont Ryall. Have sent word to the Indians to send hither all deserters. Understand latter suffered extremely in the Sinnekus country. They desire to stay and work here. Ask directions.—2 *pp. Endorsed*, 'Received Aug. 8th' (141–2.)

Aug. 8/18, Montreal. *Marq. de Vaudreuil to* [*Cornbury*], concerning arrangements made for the return of English prisoners, as desired by Mr. Dudley. Has sent Sieur de Chambly with five

[1] Material for blankets used in barter with Indians.—*O.E.D.*

men as escort. Asks that latter may be furnished with necessaries for their return. Will honour Chambly's bill.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (143–4.)

Sept. 29, Albany. *Proposals* made by two sachems of Onnondage to Cornbury in presence of commissioners for Indian affairs. Some of the Indians living towards Maryland desire to be included in the covenant chain with the Five Nations. There are ten nations of them and they all speak the one language. Oct. 3. The sachems ask why the brethren of Virginia, Mariland and Pensilvania do not renew the covenant chain with the Five Nations. Cornbury answered that he approved their acquainting him with the design of the ten nations who would be welcome if obedient to the Queen; he will inquire into other matter.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (147–8.)

Oct. 4, Albany. *Minutes* of meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. Report by Laurence Claese the interpreter; most of the Indians of the Five Nations are out fighting against the Far Indians called Flat Heads who live behind Carolina; this war is encouraged by the Governor of Canada, who privately distributes lead and powder to those who will fight the Flat Heads. The sachems desire Cornbury to charge their people not to go out fighting those Far Indians as the country is bare of people and danger from Canada is feared. The Sinnekes are much inclined to the French interest. Account given by the Governor of Canada to sachems from the Sinnekes, Cayouges and Onnondages, about an English expedition against the French by sea.—1¾ *pp. Copy.* (145–6.)

1702–7. *Extracts* from letters and memorials relating to Lord Cornbury while governor of New York. [Taken from papers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, see Andrews and Davenport's *Guide*, pp. 418–19.]—9¼ *pp.* (149–56.)

1707. *Statement* of case between Sir William Penn and Philip Ford, deceased and Bridget his relict, with details ot amounts paid and extravagant charges claimed. (160–1.)

1707/8. Feb. 16, Albany. *Minutes* of meeting of commissioners for Indian affairs. The two Maquase spies sent to Canada on Dec. 20 last, report that the Indians of Canada whom the French instigate to war against the English, are having a general meeting in the spring when they design to live in peace. Before they arrived, there had been rejoicings and illuminations in Canada at news of a general peace. They found no preparations to make any invasion.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (162–3.)

Feb. 28, St. James. *Letters Patent*, 5° Annae, granting to Edward Hyde, eldest son of Edward Lord Cornbury and

nephew of Charles, Duke of Lennox and Lady Catherine Stewart *alias* O'Brien and his heirs, and to Henry, Lord Hyde, eldest son of Laurence, Earl of Rochester, for use of said Edward during his minority, fee-farms, farms &c. and lands of Isle of Isla and appurtenances in Shrievalty of Argyle, at yearly rent of 9,000 Scottish marks. *Latin. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 148–9.)

1708. May 3, New York. *William Anderson to Cornbury*, about 5 barrels of oil writer was directed to seize as belonging to Charles Williamson of Jamaica; he hopes to be allowed to pay as others do. Has observed orders about the negroes in prison. Capt. Norbury sailed on Wednesday last. Encloses letter from Robert Livingstone. Andrew Garner desires pass to Scotland; he goes in Jeffrey's [ship].—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Cornbury*, 'Received May 5th'. (Vol. 102, ff. 164–5.)

May 10, New York. *Same to same.* Acknowledges two warrants for £50 each. Byerley cannot pay the money; the Customs House has not received more than £32 since Christmas; the Excise is to be paid about the 20th inst. Movements of sloops &c.—2 *pp. Endorsed*, 'Received May the 13th'. (166–7.)

June 17 [last date]. Col. De Peyster's account with Cornbury for Madeira wine, total £500. £100 received by two warrants for £50 each on Thomas Byerley. (168–9.)

July 26, Albany. *Minutes* of a meeting between Cornbury and commissioners for Indian affairs and the chief sachem of Onnondage and other sachems appointing a second meeting on Sept. 20 since the sachems of the Five Nations had not arrived, though Cornbury had waited 11 days. He has to communicate the Queen's commands to them.—2¾ *pp. Copy.* (170–1.)

July 26. *Address* by Dekanissore the chief sachem of Onnondage to Cornbury at his leave taking. The French have built a fort at Ochjagere (i.e. the great falls).—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (172–3.)

[1708?] *Examination* of Pierre Barbier de Valenciennes, carpenter. Enrolled at Paris in the marine regiment commanded by M. de Ramsay and came to Canada nine years ago. Was at Detroit a year. Particulars and distribution of forces in Canada. Account of government of Canada, names of settlements, trade and state of country.—*Fr.* 1¾ *pp.* (174–5.)

Aug. 6, Albany. *Minutes* of a meeting of the commissioners for Indian affairs. Relation of three Indians from Canada: an army of French and Indians left Mont Royall in birch canoes. No people were left in Mont Royall but the merchants. These Indians escaped in spite of strict prohibition against Indians coming hither.—2¼ *pp. Copy.* (176–7.)

Aug. 6/16. *Louis Montour to Monseigneur le gouverneur de Lamenade . . .* [*Cornbury?*]. Will fulfil his promises of the spring on his return. Asks favours regarding young girls and a boy [slaves ?] living with the English and Flemish ministers. Specifies nature and amounts of merchandize acquired by writer.—*Fr.* 2 *pp.* (178–9.)

Nov. *Statement* by P. Fauconnière of Cornbury's general account current in New Jersey, Jan. 30, 1706/7 to Nov. 4, 1708. Debit balance, £61. 9*s.* 1*d.*—2 *pp.* (192a–d.)

1708. Dec. 20, Burlington. *Account* by Peter Fauconnière of goods sold at the Point at Burlington for Lord Cornbury, with separate memoranda, regarding goods sent to Col. De Peyster and others.—5 *pp.* (184–90.)

[1708 ?] *List*, in Cornbury's hand, of customs duties payable in New York on imports and exports.—1½ *pp.* (233–4.)

1708/9. Jan. 3. *Statement*, by P. Fauconnière of Cornbury's general account current in New York, Feb. 15, 1705/6 to Jan. 1, 1708/9, showing debit balance of £324. 12*s.* 2*d.*—3 *pp.* (191a–d.)

Jan. 13, New York. *P. Fauconnière to* [*Cornbury*]. States complaints of Mr. de Lancey of the non-payment by Cornbury of a debt of £600 due for over three years. He says Cornbury must have over £14,000 in his hands. Writer fears arrest through actions by his enemies. Encloses Cornbury's final accounts for New York and New Jersey. (195–6.)

Jan. 18. *Memoranda* of household goods sold to Mr. Swift. (193–4.)

Jan. 24 [last date], New York. *Inventory* respecting sale of merchandize at the house of Mr. Abraham Governeur, Nov. 18, 1708, giving list of household goods, prices and names of purchasers. Sales took place on different dates between Nov. 18 and Jan. 24.—4¾ *pp.* (180–3.)

Feb. 28, St. James's. *Order* by Queen Anne to [Lord Lovelace] to co-operate with Col. Vetch in his expedition against the French in Canada.—*Copy.* (201r.) *N.Y. Docs.* v. 70–71 (*dated March 1 and with slight verbal differences*).

1709. April 30, Boston. *Cols. Francis Nicholson and Samuel Vetch to* [*Lovelace*]. Details of voyage. Strength of forces brought from England. 1,500 troops to be raised in New England with all Indians in alliance to march by way of Albany to Montreal. Directions for reconnaissance, communications and supplies by the lake [Champlain]. Asks for the *Maidstone* man-of-war to be sent to Rhode Is. for some stores. An assembly should be called

at New York within 10 or 12 days. Lovelace should then go to Albany and engage the Five Nations in the expedition.—2½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, ff. 201v.–2v.)

May 2, Boston. *Cols. Francis Nicholson and Samuel Vetch to Lovelace.* Find the governor and council of this place zealous to comply with the Queen's orders about this expedition. The government here have declared an embargo to prevent any vessels whatever from sailing except convoyed coasters with provisions. Arrangements made to assist communication with Albany. Col. Schuyler and Livingstone to be given orders to observe if any French Indians come who might carry news.—*Copy.* (202v., 204r.)

May 2, Boston. *Col. Dudley to same,* concerning same matters. —*Copy.* (204.)

1710. April 28, New York. *Clarendon to President and Council of New York colony,* announcing his succession to the peerage since Oct. 31 last and claiming all rights and privileges of a peer of Great Britain in respect to petitions made against the sheriffs for suffering writer to make an escape.—*Copy.* (205–6.)

June 8/18. *Philip V to Clement XI.*[1] Complains that while the Pope is silent about his own pronouncements injurious to Philip's interests, he demands satisfaction for his supposed offences. The Pope's actions are equivalent to the recognition by the King of Spain of a usurper of the Papal throne. Has been acknowledged as the legitimate successor to the Spanish throne bequeathed to him by the King his uncle and as such was recognized by the Holy See. The Pope's support of his opponents has injured not only his own crown but also the cause of all legitimate monarchs. Will uphold his own rights just as the Pope upholds the sacrosanctity of the Papal crown. Cites the actions of his predecessors Ferdinand the Catholic, Charles V and Philip II and justifies his own measures by the law of nations. Protests that though he has been moderate, he is censured in the brief instead of being praised. The brief misrepresents his moderate measures as injurious to Pope and Church and contrary to the spiritual well-being of his subjects. Does not fear such misrepresentation. His enemies triumph and enjoy Papal favour though they have usurped and oppress the

[1] See Ludwig v. Pastor's *History of the Popes,* xxxiii. 71–73, for this dispute. The original, he states, is in the Papal Secret Archives (Misc. Clem. XI, 92, p. 96). It does not appear to have been printed. This dispatch was sent through Philip's emissary at Rome, José Molines, and was in reply to a Papal brief of Feb. 12/22, 1709/10 which had demanded the revocation of Philip's hostile ordinances—in particular expelling the nuncio, closing the nunciatura and the prohibition of all relations with Rome—before Papal confirmation of Philip's nominations to the vacant sees (Pastor, loc. cit.).

fiefs of the Church. When writer was hoping for satisfaction from the Pope he was prohibited from informing the prelates of Spain of the injuries done to him. Challenges the view that the Pope has an arbitrary authority to alter the rights of Christian monarchs and to deprive them of the power of complaining of wrongs done to them: this is repugnant to natural, divine, civil and canon law. Leaves to Papal judgment whether this violent treatment of a monarch will bring Protestant Princes within the net of St. Peter or whether it will not magnify the obstinacy and satires of the North. Refers to the denial of a bull for those presented by him for the church of Toledo and other vacancies and the consequent sufferings of the faithful; and to the exaggerated complaints about the departure of the nuncio and of the other lesser ministers. Claims that his actions are justifiable. Papal ambassadors are not specially privileged apart from the law of nations; quotes, among other precedents, the expulsion of a nuncio from Spain by Ferdinand the Catholic. Took every precaution for the nuncio's safety though compelled to regard him as the ambassador of a prince acting aggressively against the royal rights of Spain. Even if the nuncio's departure has some slight inconvenience it will be less than that caused by the complaints and scandals when his court was open. Some Christian kingdoms have continued without a nunciature as Spain did during certain reigns. Cites his great-grandfather Philip IV's dealings with Urban VIII through [Domingo de] Pimentel the Bishop of Cordova and Jose de Chimacero. Does not accuse the Pope personally nor the Church and is firm in his desire for the re-establishment of the Apostolic Court but on the condition that the usual power must be delegated to one of the prelates of Spain nominated by the King and that subordinate ministers of the said tribunal be appointed in the same way. It was the ancient practice of the Church that bishops native born of their several kingdoms always had the title of legates. This opinion was maintained by his ancestor to Urban VIII with regard to the harm arising from a legatine court composed of foreigners. This is the only means at present of expediting the suits pending in the Pontifical court and the dispensations given by Papal legates. If the Pope will give effect to this proposal, justified by St. Gregory the Great, it will remedy the ills arising from the suspension of the nuncio's tribunal. Otherwise the Pope will have to accept responsibility for the temporal and spiritual prejudices thereby produced. In conclusion, the King suggests two things: (1) that however much he is persuaded by His Holiness's gentle words expressing Apostolic charity, his deeds

are so contrary to his words that writer must judge him by his actions as a tree must be known by its fruit; and (2) that the Pope alone can remove the fatal harm done to his royal prerogatives and the power of his crown. Hopes that his Holiness's sense of justice and his essential duty as a good shepherd, will give him satisfaction for his grievances. Protests his filial veneration for the Holy See.—*Italian.* 16 *pp. Copy.* Vol. 90, ff. 150–7.)

July 24, Fort Anne, N.Y. *Certificate* by Robert Hunter that 21 warrants as specified and of total value of £428. 13*s.* 2*d.* are in the possession of Clarendon and do not appear to have been paid.[1] (Vol. 102, ff. 207–8.)

1710/11. Feb. 3. *Extract* of protestation of the House of Lords concerning the war with Spain.—3 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 158–9.) Cf. *Lords Journals*, xix. 212–13.

1711. April 16/27, Berlin. *Dr. Jablonsky's reflections*, addressed to Baron Printz, on a letter of Mr. Bonnet to the King of Prussia from London. Discusses at length the three principal considerations of that letter. (i) Conformity of the Prussian with the English Church would be very agreeable in England. (ii) In England a conformity in both Liturgy and Church government was much wished. Means of uniting all Protestant Churches through the Church of England's liturgy and ceremonies. General acceptance of Episcopacy by all the Christian churches. (iii) This conformity would be a triumph for the Church of England but would displease the Presbyterians. Comments on the likelihood of the Hanoverian succession; but contends that it does not depend more on the Whigs than the 'real Tories' [i.e. non-Jacobites].—12½ *pp. Copy.* (166–72r.)

April 22/May 3, Charlottenburg. *Baron Printz's reply* to Dr. Jablonsky. Desires him to write down his thoughts as to a way of introducing episcopacy without diminishing the power of the Monarchy regarding spiritual affairs.—*Copy.* (172r.–3.)

April 27, New York. *Benj. Ashe and Capt. Symes to* [*Clarendon*], proposing the establishment of a naval storehouse by the Queen which would save money in careening men-of-war and avoid exorbitant charges by agents employed to buy ships' stores here. Desire appointment as commissioners for this port. —1¼ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 102, f. 209.)

April 30/May 11. *Dr. Jablonsky's project* of introducing episcopacy into King of Prussia's dominions presented to Baron

[1] Andrews and Davenport, *Guide*, p. 419, imply, incorrectly, there was only one warrant.

Printz, director of ecclesiastical affairs. Discusses the relation between monarchy and episcopacy in Protestant countries, theologically and politically.—12 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 160–5.)

May 31. *B. Ashe to Clarendon.* Gives account of his danger of being ruined through lawsuits. Asks Clarendon to procure for him and Symes a commission for them to be commissioners or masters of attendance here with a good salary, so that they can live in spite of Clarendon's enemies.—*Copy.* (Vol. 102, f. 209v.)

June 17 [last date]. *Memoranda* of documents, &c. of various dates relating to will of Sir Francis Bridgman, appended to a statement dated 9 June 1703 addressed to Sir Orlando Bridgman regarding a donation to Queen's College, Oxford and £20 or £30 yearly for a panegyric left to Dr. Coppleston's College in Cambridge.—1¾ *pp.* (Vol. 90, f. 134.)

July 6. *B. Ashe to Clarendon.* Sent a letter by the *Royal Anne* packet boat; this comes by Mr. Burchfield in the Virginia fleet. Arrival of the fleet from England and preparations for expedition. Major Handy says Clarendon will see New York again in a short time. Renews request for post he and Symes have written about, or for writer to be auditor of the men-of-wars' accounts. Gives particulars of money to be saved by adopting their proposals.—1½ *pp. Endorsed*, 'Received, 8ber. the 10th, 1711'. (Vol. 102, f. 210.)

1711/12. Jan. 9. *Sir Edward Northey to Earl of Oxford*, concerning Charles II's grant to the Royal African Company of the coasts and gold mines in Africa. Recites patent of 27 Sept. 1672. Is of opinion that the Queen can lawfully grant away the interest in the two third parts of gold mines therein reserved to the crown.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 192–3.)

1712. Aug. 18, Windsor. *Order* by Queen in council referring petition of William Howell, clerk, teacher of grammar in the alms house of Ewelm, co. Oxon and of the poor almsmen for redress of grievances, to the Lord Keeper to examine and report on allegations therein.—*Copy.* (194–5.) *Presented to Lord Keeper on Sept. 22, 1712.*

Aug. 20. *Jos. Duckett to Clarendon.* Took immense pains in the affair of Madagascar for reclaiming the pirates. Has acquired much knowledge of the island from Capt. Samuel Burgess of New York. Was directed three months ago by Mr. Monckton of the commission of trade and plantations to wait on William Palmes, M.P. to inform him of the nature of the island. Brought one Mr. Bull, a servant of the East India Company, to him for the purpose. Details of Bull's voyages. Bull has waited three

months but nothing has yet been resolved. Therefore lays before Clarendon his sentiments of state of affairs at Madagascar. Account of nature of island, advantages of an English settlement there; a strong fort could be made at St. Marie's Isle; commercial advantages; beneficial trade in slaves; danger of French making settlements.—7 *pp.* (Vol. 90, ff. 174–7.)

[Sept. ?] *Petition* of William Howell &c. to Simon, Lord Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, complaining of injuries done them by Dr. Tadlow, Deputy Master of the Almshouse of Ewelm. Understand that Tadlow in his answer claims a prescription of fourscore years. Beg to see the answer as they can prove the contrary.—*Copy.* (196–7.)

[Sept. ?] *Account* of the state of the Almshouse of Ewelm. Details of original foundation and stipends fixed by founder. All have been since increased but the master's advance is above the statutable proportion, without any authority. Howell complains he is forced to set his hand to these unauthorised things under penalty of losing his stipend. (198–9.)

Dec. 26. *Declaration* by Will. Howell that he has signed the accounts at the audit out of regard to the peace of the house and not by way of approval of them. (200.)

[1712.] *Copy* of a supplementary act to a law about the manner of giving evidence.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 197–8.) *Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania*, ii. 425.

[1712.] *Copy* of an act for impowering religious societies to acquire lands &c.—1½ *pp.* (199–200.) Ibid., p. 424.

1712/13. Jan. 26, New York. *Gov. Ro. Hunter to Rev. Tho. Poyer minister of Jamaica.* As ships-of-war are to sail in the spring, has appointed a meeting of the clergy of New York and New Jersey at New York, for Tuesday, Feb. 24. Desires Poyer's presence.—*Copy.*[1] (211r.) *Subjoined:* (i) Speech of Gov. Hunter to the convention of clergy, denying [Poyer's] imputations that he is endeavouring to ruin the Church here. (ii) Poyer to Hunter, asking to be excused for any harsh words used by him when struggling under great hardships. (iii) Address from part of the clergy, dissociating themselves from the opinions of the minister he complains of. (iv) A short state of the Church of England in provinces of New York and New Jersey, complaining of neglect and unfavourable treatment, by Rev. Jacob Henderson, missionary in Pensilvania [printed *N. Y. Docs.* v. 334–5]. (v) Feb. 27. Col. Lewis Morris to the Convention, enclosing

[1] The references for these entries given in Andrews and Davenport's *Guide*, p. 420, are inaccurate.

copy of Henderson's paper which he sent to the Earl of Winchilsea. Replies in detail to Henderson's criticisms of his attitude to the Church. (vi) Some ministers to Col. L. Morris with reference to his describing the office of consecration as pageantry. (vii) Same to Henderson, forwarding Morris's letter and asking him to reply to charges against him and justify his paper.— $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. in all. Copies in Fauconnière's hand.* (211–14.)

March 16, New York. *P. Fauconnière to* [*Clarendon*]. Fears his former letters have displeased Clarendon; only writes now because the Church has great need of succour. Some ministers assembled here flatter, as protectors, the most dangerous enemies of the Church. Mr. Philips, a missionary, is charged by various pious and zealous persons to give [Clarendon] and others a true account. Suggests taking away salaries undeservedly given to Mr. Beys and Mr. Elias Neau, and giving them to Philips to assist Vezey in teaching the young and slaves. Need of a public school and college. Account of his own misfortunes. Gives particulars of case of a ship taken by the French in 1701; [Clarendon's] interest will be sought but writer's proposals for one third of value recovered to be given to him was not accepted. Hopes through an act of general naturalization to create an interest in opposition to Col. Hunter. Asks [Clarendon's] advice about the matter. Other details of affairs in New York.—3 *pp.* (215–16.)

1713. July 3. *Order* of House of Commons to present an address to the Queen regarding removing the Pretender. (Vol. 90, ff. 201–2.) *Commons Journals*, xvii. 450.

July 11, London. *Proposals* by Rev. John Sharpe, addressed to the Archbishops, bishops, clergy and other patrons of piety and learning in Great Britain, for the foundation of a public school, public library and chapel in New York.—$14\frac{1}{4}$ *pp. Copy.*[1] (Vol. 102, ff. 217–24.)

[1713 ?] *State* of case of Charles Mason against Sir Byby Lake and others. Former has appealed to House of Lords from decision in Court of Chancery of Dec. 1713, regarding loss of money received while Treasurer of the transports. (Vol. 90, ff. 178–9.)

1714. June 10, St. James's. *Warrant* by the Queen to Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, to issue letters patent under Irish Great Seal confirming Edward, Earl of Clarendon's annuity of £2,000 and inserting a clause to release him from the proviso in his

[1] See note below, p. 716.

former grant which prevented him from assigning or transferring his grant.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 203–4.)

June 18, Whitehall. *Oxford to Shrewsbury.* The Queen orders that the pensions of £5,000 per ann. to Ormonde and £2,000 per ann. to Clarendon shall be paid on the Irish Establishment. —*Copy.* (205–6.)

[Reign of Q. Anne.] *Petition* of Narcissus, Archbishop of Armagh and others creditors of Elizabeth, late Countess Dowager of Clancarty, to the Queen to recommend the relief of petitioners to her present Parliament.—*Copy.* (180–1.)

[N.D.] *Calculation* of the number of packs of wool shorn in one year in England (40 counties: 88,400); Wales (12 counties: 20,000); North Brittain (32 counties: 25,000); wool from pelts or skins imported, 80,000; Ireland, 33,333 packs. A farthing per pound would amount to £59,183. 5*s.* Gives reasons for proposal and method of collection.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 276–7.)

[N.D.] *List* of debts of 3rd Earl of Clarendon, total £4,005 [*rectius* £3,985 according to items given]. Mrs. Jane Tothill bought goods to value of £11. 12*s.* 6*d.*—2½ *pp.* (351a–3.)

[N.D.] *List* of pictures mended and repaired for the Earl of Clarendon at Cornbury. Account, totalling £102.—3¼ *pp.* (253–4.)

1715. May 15. *Classified catalogue*[1] of books, chiefly theological given towards foundation of a public library at New York by John Sharpe chaplain of the forces there, *followed by* memorandum of gift dated London, July 15, 1715.—6½ *pp.* (Vol. 102, ff. 225–8.)

[1715?] *Petition* of Edward, Earl of Clarendon to George I for grant of some small islands in the River Delaware. Offers to improve them and grow hemp.—2 *pp. Holograph.* (229–30.)

[N.D.] *Particulars* of an estate in N. Virginia called New Albion from Cape May to Delaware Bay and bordering on Maryland including Plowden's island or Long Island, granted under the Great Seal of Ireland to Sir Edmund Plowden, 24 July 1632. The proprietor is willing to sell. Average yield is £4,200 per annum. (231–2.) Cf. *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1869, pp. 213–19.

[1715?] *Capitulations* given by King of France to Lord Kintyre for raising a Scottish regiment of guards for service of King of Great Britain. Marq. of Herté, ambassador to King is given power to make the treaty.—4¼ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 125–8.)

[1] Originals of this and entry above July 11, 1713 are in Lambeth Palace Library (see Andrews and Davenport, *Guide*, pp. 288, 426. Printed, *N.Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1880, pp. 348–63).

[1715. June.] *Articles* of impeachment against James, Duke of Ormonde.—8½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 90, ff. 207–26.) *Lords Journals*, xx. 155–7.

1718. Nov. 7, London. *M. Stanhope to Gen. St. Saphorin*, protesting against the proposed release of the Princess Sobieski whom the Emperor [Charles VI] has arrested. Desires him to represent to the Emperor the inconveniences of this release and of the marriage of Prince James.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp. Copy.* (227–8.)

[After 1721.] *State* of case of Elijah Charles and Joshua Henzey merchants of the City of Dublin, relating to their erecting an engine or mill to grind dyeing woods as is done in Holland by raspings. Work finished in 1721 at great expense. Since 1721 they have had many tons of dyeing woods out of England and have manufactured them as well as any in Holland. If encouraged by letters patent to keep out competitors, will be able to prevent imports from Holland to Ireland. England will have sole advantage of the wood brought from 'them' in the log and it will increase the King's revenue. Engine goes by both wind and water.—1½ *pp.* (231–2.)

1725/6. [March.] *Paper* concerning fees anciently established for the officers of the House of Lords which have not been paid recently. Fees due for private members bills. Refers to order of 20 April 1709. Asks 'his Lordship' to make a motion agreeable to precedents, before end of present session.—1¼ *pp.* (229–30.) Cf. *Lord Journals*, xxii. 627–9.

ADDENDA

OMITTED AND UNDATED PAPERS, I. 1300–*c.* 1660

[1300] July 8, 'Quindenis S. Johan. Bap. 28° Edw. I' *Copy* of plea before John Wogan, Chief Justiciar of Ireland in suit William de Calno and Rosia his wife against Roger Dene.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Certified by Ol. Grace.*[1] (Vol. 93, ff. 3–4.)

[1312 ?] July 11, York. *Bond* by Robert de Trillawe and others for the loyalty and true service of Edmund de la Beche who has been pardoned for being engaged in war against the King.—*Seventeenth-century copy.* (5–6.) Cf. *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1307–13, p. 547.

1600/1. March 14. *E[dward] Reynolds to Henry Hyde* at Hynton, lamenting the death of the Earl of Essex, writer's master. Extols his virtues, and hopes the state may not want him hereafter. (7).

[*Saec.* XVI *ad fin.* or *Saec.* XVII *ad init.*] *Paper* replying to opinion of those who, though they agree with [the Church of England ?] in all points of doctrine, refuse to come to its churches and congregations and maintain that no prescribed form of prayer ought to be followed.—4 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 5–6.)

1603 (last date). *Copies* of papers relating to Recusants in England. (i) 1594. Form of Commission from Q. Elizabeth for search after and examination of suspected seminary priests and Jesuits who have come into England since 32 Eliz. for treasonable purposes.—$3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (ii) Similar to above, with articles annexed for further instruction to the commissioners how to proceed in executing their commission *viz.* a question to be answered by suspects on oath and other questions to be administered without oath to discover such as are suspected to be priests &c.—$9\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* (iii) [1603 April ?]. Petition of Catholics to James I for toleration, as in *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1603–10, p. 5.—7 *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 8–19.)

[*c.* 1610.][2] *James I to Committee of House of Lords.* Informs them according to his promise last night that he desires £140,000 a year in retribution for the things he is to bargain for with the Parliament.—*Holograph.* (Vol. 91, ff. 1–2.)

[1] This is an inaccurate seventeenth-cent. copy, cf. Sweetman's *Cal. of documents relating to Ireland*, 1293–1301, pp. 346–8.

[2] This seems to refer to the 'Great Contract'.

[1614 Sept. ?] *James I to Christian IV of Denmark.* Hopes he has arrived safely in his kingdom long ere this. Is displeased at the offence taken by that indiscreet and foolish woman Lady Nottingham, through taking in a wrong sense a jesting remark made by the King of Denmark to her husband, the Lord Admiral. All men here commended his bearing during his brief visit.—2½ *pp. Copy by Windebank.* (Vol. 93, ff. 20–21.)

[1621.] *Breviate* of proceedings of Mr. Alesbury concerning Yarmouth Haven and piers, for which the King was petitioned by the town. Mentions reference of the petition to Sec. Calvert and the Council. (Vol. 92, ff. 9–10.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1618–22, p. 260.

1621/2. March 16. *Bond* by Henry Hungerford of Marlborough, Wilts., to pay to Thomas Marler of Lyddiard Treygoze, £20 on 20 April 1622. (Vol. 93, ff. 29–30.) *Seal.*

[1624 ?] *Abstract* of the articles of the league between the Kings of England and France, the states of Venice, and the Duke of Savoy for the liberty of Italy, the Valteline and the Palatinate, *inter alia* the King of England to maintain 12,000 foot and 1,000 horse in the service of the Palatinate. (22.)

[1627 ?] *Petitions* (i) of Robt. Kennedy, Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer to the Chancellor, Chief Baron, and other Commissioners for Reducements of H.M. Casualties, to be Registrar of the said commission. (ii) Of William Tiffin, to continue as Clerk or Registrar in spite of Kennedy's petition until Sir Francis Anneslie comes over. (Vol. 92, f. 13.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Ireland*, 1625–32, p. 290.

1632/3. Feb. 18. *Order* of Privy Council for entry in registers of articles and propositions for accommodating the differences concerning prohibitions between the Courts at Westminster and the Court of Admiralty, with copy of the 5 articles agreed to.—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 93, ff. 31–32.) Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1631–3, pp. 539–40.

Feb. 22. *Order* of Privy Council for withdrawal of prohibitions sent into the Admiralty Court falling under the rules contained in foregoing articles.—*Copy. Endorsed by Clarendon.* (33–34.)

[1634.] April.[1] '*Mr. Hopton's despatch sent by Davis.*' After deciphering 'your' letter, writer went on the 13th to the Con[de] Du[que][2] to discover what he had received about the business from their agent. The Conde said the agent referred him to

[1] This paper is incorrectly bound up with the papers of 1663. (Cf. *Cal.* i. 42 for Hopton's letter from Madrid, April 7, 1634 [N.S.].) It may be intended for Windebank.

[2] i.e. Olivarez.

writer who had particular instructions. Replied that his commission was only to assure the King of Spain of the King of England's sincere affection. Said writer knew the King had ordered some lords of the Council to consult Nicolaldi. Told him the effect of what 'you' wrote about the King putting a powerful Armada in the Narrow Seas.[1] Acquainted him with the business entrusted to writer by Mr. Secr. Coke concerning their men-of-war infesting St. George's Channel and desired speedy redress. Account of interview with the King [of Spain] in which writer presented a memorial, told him the whole business and discussed the situation as regards France and the States. Understands that the resolution of the Council of State is to order Nicolaldi to accept the offer and adjust conditions. He is commissioned to conclude anything offered for the common interest of both crowns. Points out matters which should be noticed in the negotiations; they will chiefly consider the convenience of Bavaria; danger of the King losing mastership of the seas to the Dutch; the need of getting satisfaction regarding the Palatinate; any delays will mean they are compassing their ends by a treaty with France. The treaty would be better concluded in London than here, for no courier can come here but it gives an alarm to all Europe. Refers to news by the Venetian Ambassador of the French agents' proceedings in Vienna. Discusses proceedings of Nicolaldi in the matters of the ships and the soldiers.—7 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 79, ff. 167–70.) *Cl. S.P.* i. 80–85 (*many verbal variations*).

[1637. May 14.] *Dr. John Bastwick to Sir John Banckes.* Has been summoned to appear in the Star Chamber. Is deprived of all counsel. Protests integrity and innocence of his conscience. Attacks bishops as the most unprofitable members in Church and State. Is given to Satan by these reverend fathers only for writing against Father Anti-Christ and for the maintenance of the religion established by authority. Asks him to get the 'foreman of Croyden' to send writer some money; to be admitted '*in forma pauperis* as all our Cathedrall preists are . . .'; and for liberty to exhibit a cross bill against [the Archbishop]. Will meet latter in 'the illustrious assemblies' with more joy than in 'his filthy stinkeing gutter of Inquisition att Lambeth'. *Postscript.* Understands an attachment is out for writer's body.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Dr. Bastwicke.' (Vol. 93, ff. 35–37.)

[1638.] *Pamphlet*[2] entitled 'Reasons why the service booke urged for Scotland ought to be refused.'—$2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (38–39.)

[1] Probably the fleet for which the first ship money writ was issued (see Gardiner, *History of England*, vii. 354–8).

[2] This is an abridgement of *Reasons for which the Service Booke urged upon Scotland ought to bee refused* [n.p.], 4to, 1638.

[1639.] *Memorandum* concerning complaint by Lady [Barbara] Villiers (mother of Lord Grandison and farmer of the customs of gold and silver thread in succession to her late husband Sir Edward Villiers) of evasions of merchants and shippers. She obtained, at great expense, a commission of inquiry and presented the names of delinquents to the Attorney General who refused to prefer the said information in the Star Chamber. The late proclamation[1] has determined the proceeding and left her remediless for the damages and the costs (at least £600). She begs a letter from the King to the Attorney General to proceed in an exemplary way against the delinquents to obtain damages. *Annexure*: Letter as required by Lady Villiers. —2 *pp. Copies, corrected by Hyde.* (Vol. 93, ff. 48–49.)

[Before 1640.] *Memorandum* by Hyde concerning a proposed examination of the accounts of the farmers who bargained to collect the customs for 3 years following the dissolution of the last Parliament. An overplus of about £80,000 seems to have been got by them, which would help the reparation of St. Paul's and advance the King's revenue about £20,000 per annum. A copy of the bargain is in the Auditor's Office in Bishopsgate Street. (41–42.)

1640. Sept. 2, Drury Lane. *Sec. Windebanke to Charles I.* Refers to letters of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Urges calling the Earl of Essex from hence for employment in [York]. Most of the lords previously mentioned have returned into the country. Understands they have resolved to present a petition to the King. Earl of Warwick came lately to Oxford in a coach of Earl of Hertford's and had a long conference with the primate of Ardma[g]h. Thence he came to Lord Say and to London. Encloses duplicate of a letter written lately from Windsor. The Scotch here and elsewhere are grown very high upon the success of Newcastle; feasts in London for the news. The Earl Marshal and writer attended the Queen. Former proposed calling a general council of the nobility now that it was manifest the rebels intended an absolute conquest of the nation. The Queen refers matter to writer's relation but desired him to confer with Archbishop of Canterbury. The proposition was made to the committee today and to the Council this afternoon. It was voted unanimously to be offered to the King as their advice, save that some lords joined with it the calling of a Parliament. Cannot understand what present remedy it could give with the enemy at their gates. They send Mr. Nicholas about this business.

[1] Cf. Crawford, *Proclamations*, i, no. 1712. This was in general terms against grants of privilege.

Delivery of the King's commission of Lieutenancy to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The Earl Marshal told them the Queen and the royal children would reside here. The Lords have promised them powder and an increase in the train bands. Lieutenant of the Tower is discontented since the Lord Constable is there. Suggests giving him some employment at [York]. The Earl Marshal and Lord Cott[ington] are to go to view a place on the other side of the river opposite Limehouse as a powder magazine. Financial and military details.—5 *pp.* [*Apostiled by the King*, York, Sept. 4:] Dislikes council; in any case it must be at York. Refers Windebank to the Archbishop. Orders rescinding the promises re powder and train bands. Asks for names of Lords who suggested a Parliament. (MS. Radcliffe Trust, e. 1.)

[1640.] *Petition*[1] to Charles I by citizens of London for summoning a Parliament.—*Copy.* (Vol. 93, f. 52) Nalson's *Collections*, i. 436–7.

[1640?] *Hyde to Sir J*[*ohn*] *St. J*[*ohn*]. Finds on returning to Sarum from Sir Giles Mumpesson, that he has been traduced. Expresses surprize that these things are credited by [St. John] to whom he protests his faith and honesty. The people he has to deal with are a family which wishes writer's destruction. Wonders that he is suspected in such a business by a man [i.e. St. John] whose prosperity is equally dear to writer as his own.— *Holog. draft.* (40.)

1641. Sept. 20, Dublin. *Letters Patent* creating Dr. Thomas Fulwar Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe with rectory and vicarage of Ringrone, diocese of Cork, to be held in *commendam.* —*Lat.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 83, f. 220.) *Duplicate*[2] of above. (224.)

Sept. 21, Dublin. *General Mandate* by Charles I enjoining obedience to Dr. Thomas Fulwar as bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 83, ff. 222–3.) *Duplicate.* (227.)

Oct. 14, Killaloe. *Notification* by Archibald, Archbishop of Cashel of the consecration of Dr. Thomas Fulwar, as Bishop of Ardfert and Aghadoe.—*Lat.* 2 *pp. Copy.* (221.) *Duplicate.* (225–6.)

[1642.] June 25, The Cockpit. *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery to Charles I.* Regrets the King's displeasure for first

[1] Presented to the Bodleian Library by the late Edward Law Hussey, F.R.C.S., July 1884. [W. D. M.]

[2] Endorsed by *Hyde* 'Instruments for the Collations of bishops in Ireland'. This and the following items are bound up with the papers of Sept. 1665.

soliciting his letter and not obeying it but showing it to the Lords. Protests loyalty and care for the King's just prerogative and service, but had declared before by his vote that no member of the House ought to depart without its leave. If he saw that persons directed their actions by private ends or to promote anything unsuitable to Monarchy and the public good, he would fly from them as from the plague or sin.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 53–54.)

[1642 ?] *An Act* by Charles I with the advice of the Parliament for the better regulation and discipline of officers and soldiers in His Majesty's pay and entertainment; in 50 articles setting out rules, offences, punishments, &c.— 10¼ *pp. Copy.* (56–61.)

[1643. Aug. 18.] *Oath* against belief in Papal Supremacy over the Catholic Church, Transubstantiation, Purgatory, against worship of the Consecrated Host, crucifixes and images, and against all doctrines affirming salvation by works.—*Copy.*[1] *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'The oath of abjuration administered to the Catholiques by ordinance of Parliament'. (Vol. 92, ff. 204–5.) Firth and Rait, *Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum*, i. 255–6.

[1644 ?] *Memorial* to Charles I. Account of the cave called St. Patrick's Purgatory, in the North of Ireland; mentions pilgrims resorting there; cites ecclesiastical writers who refer to it as proving the existence of Purgatory and inquiries concerning it by King James in 1624. Charles I's government has discovered this great imposture and it has been demolished by order of the Lords Justices. Refers to the blind zeal of the Irish for anything that is presented under the pretence of religion. Gives long account of the cruelties inflicted on Protestants in the Irish Rebellions from the time of Elizabeth; these are the fruits of superstition. Criticism of David Roth's book, *An[a]lecta Sacra nova et mira de rebus Catholicorum in Hibernia pro fide et religione gestis*, Cologne 1617.—17¼ *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 62–70.) *An eighteenth century transcript of the first leaf* follows. (71–72.)

[1644 ?] *Petition* of ——. Was lately served with a ticket of £700 into the Haberdashers' Hall; is told he is free of this since he lives in Berkshire above 30 miles from London. Has paid according to the full value of his estate. Was long imprisoned in Windsor Castle through information being given to the Parliament garrison at Wokingham, within 4 miles of writer's house, that he had assisted the enemy's garrison at Reading. The Cavaliers from Reading burnt two of his mills. Was not freed till the Lord General went down. Has not been forwarder in

[1] This copy was probably made after the Restoration, perhaps during the debates about the religious settlement.

contributing to the Parliament owing to his losses. Was thanked by Lt. Col. Bradley for entertainment of his life-guard. Desires to be freed of the opinion of disaffection to his country.—1¼ *pp. Copy. Endorsed* 'The pet. intended to Mr. Stroud.'[1] (73.)

[1646, April 22.] *Petition* by Sir John Packington [*see above*, p. 401.]

[1646].[2] *A*[*nne?*], *Lady Dalkeith to Edward Hide.*[3] 'They' strive to 'blundar' her reputation. Asks him to let her brother know how hard it is for her to endure a delay. Her brother bids her speak to the King. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (44–45.) *Seal.*

[1646]. *Same to* [*same?*]. Complaining of her misfortunes. Lord Kinoule is sworn she is left without hopes of being thought of in that bargain. Lord Morten has supped here these two nights and will discern she avoids him [&c. . . .] (47.) *The address appears defective.*

[N.D.] *Rough draft*[4] of a letter to 'Mr. Derby'. Writer protests he has been faithful to the State and has lost many hundreds of pounds to the Parliament while 'he' has got some thousands. [Appears to refer to particulars of a law-suit.] (51.)

[1646 ?][5] *Memoranda* (i) concerning the collection of the last contribution. Clothes for Irish soldiers. No propositions to be made to the Prince [Charles ?] in private but what the commissioners order. (ii) by Sir Dudley Wiatt. His Highness is content that the provision for the soldiers before Hopton Castle shall not be accounted in the contribution. (Vol. 92, f. 12.)

[1647] May 10/20, Jersey. *Hyde to Sec. Nicholas.* Refers to letter of Apr. 29 [*Cal.* i. 375]. Sends this by Gatford who has remained here since the loss of Pendennis. He is now summoned by his old lord the Earl of Norwitch. Last Thursday two Parliament ships summoned the Governor to surrender. Encloses letters delivered to him with the Governor's answer. Wonders whether this is a prologue to something in earnest. Guernsey has been provisioned and is very ready to rise, but Baldwin Wake lacks the ability to manage such a work. Believes Lord Digby is not yet landed in France and the last prints speak as if he were still in Dublin. Anticipates trouble between Independents and Presbyterians, as the former are not inclined to go to

[1] The editor of the *Cl. S.P.* conjectures this paper was written by someone of the Rich family of Sonning.

[2] See letters of Oct. 24 and Nov. 20, 1646 (*Cl. S.P.* ii. 284–5, *Cal. Clar. S.P.* i. 292–3.)

[3] Beg. 'Worthie Cusen'. A slip in hand of the editor of the *Cl. S.P.* suggests it was written 'before the troubles began.'

[4] At foot of page written upside down is name 'Harry Crowther'.

[5] See Clarendon, *Hist. Reb.* x. 286, 294, 304 § 11; *Cal. Clar. S.P.* i. 317.

Ireland except under their own commanders. If the King be restored by a victory or a well-formed treaty all who have not been traitors will expect too great rewards. Porter's tale of the argument between Lady Marleborough and Mrs. Fretyevill [Frecheville] in this connection. Hopes Nicholas and writer are not to be sent to Paris in the hot season. Has written to Nicholas and Sir Thomas Fanshaw about Mr. Thorndike; for the present they are without a chaplain. Awaits arrival of Will. Hyde [see *Cal.* i. 372]. Hopes to get some money by the sale of a little land in England, but none of all the money owing to writer there. Has almost written a little discourse of the affairs of England in a different manner from any he has yet seen, mostly upon the person of the King. Will have it translated into French here, as if originally written in that language; if Nicholas thinks fit he can have them printed and spread in England. Supposes Nicholas will shortly go to Valoringe [i.e. Valognes] where, by the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke [Cherbourg] he will be better able to correspond with England.—1½ *pp. Copy.*[1] (Vol. 93, ff. 74–75.)

[June]. *Motion* from the Army to the Parliament and votes of the Commons thereupon. Sets out nine complaints.—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (78.)

[1647.] *Extracts* by Hyde of papers printed by order Sept. 27, viz. from *Solemn Engagement*, June 5; *Declaration*, June 14; and *Humble Remonstrance*, June 23.—2 *pp.* (76–77.) Rushworth, iv. i. 510–12, 564–70, 585–91.

[1647 ?] *Paper* combating opinion that it is lawful to take up arms against the Prince, examining in particular the case of England. Mentions Edwards's answer to the Independents' *Apology.*[2]—5 *pp. Endorsed by Hyde* 'Dr. Henshaw'. (Vol. 92, ff. 14–16.)

1648, Sept. 11/21, The Hague. *Notarial attestation* by Daniel Guyot of the protest of a bill accepted by Justus Collimaer, merchant at Antwerp.—2½ *pp. Dutch.* (Vol. 93, ff. 79–80.)

[*c.* 1646–8.] *Commission* by Charles I to Capt. Erasmus Purling to be captain of the frigate *Erasmus*, with power to make prizes of any of the King's rebel subjects in England and to convey them to the Silly Is. to a judge of the Admiralty or to Jersey or to a port in Munster.—1¼ *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 59, ff. 316–17.)

[1] The contemporary copyist sometimes fails through the difficulties of Hyde's writing.

[2] Tho. Edwards's *Gangraena* (1646) was in some respects an answer to the *Apologetical Narration* (1644) of the Independents.

[1649.] *Analysis* of contents of treatise *'The Rights of the Kingdom'* [published, London 1649, 4to] under the name of John Sadler.[1]—7¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde,* 'Sjt. Jo. Wild against Sadler.' (Vol. 93, ff. 82–85.)

[1649 ?] [*Hyde to the Internuncio*], thanking him for recommendations procured at Rome. Refers to the misfortunes of writer's journey. *Draft by Bellings.* (Vol. 92, f. 11.)

[1649 ?] Dec. 15/25. *C. S.* [*?*][2] *to William Alesbury at Antwerp.* Christmas greetings. Excuses silence as he has been absent from Brussels 7 or 8 days. Shall be glad to hear Aylesbury is friendly with 'my lord' [Buckingham ?]. Hopes to wait on him within this fortnight. (Vol. 93, f. 81.)

[1649/50.] Jan. 28/Feb. 7, Paris. *Dr. J. Cosin to Mr. Cordel,* concerning the Church of England communicating with French Protestants.—6 *pp. Copy by Edgeman. Endorsed by Hyde.* (86–89.) Printed Cosin's *Works* (Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theology), iv. 401–9.

1650. Dec. 20, Perth. *Commission* by Charles II to [John de Kerckhoven] Lord of Heenvliet continuing him as Superintendent in the Court and affairs of the Princess Mary. *Parchment.* (90.) *Faintly written.*

[1651.] Nov. 8/18 Vlis[singen]. *J H*[*arman*] *to Edgeman.* The 'gentlewomen' were prevented from coming from Middleborough to Antwerp by a storm. Is troubled as he knows Mrs. Langford's [Hyde's?] being so long in these parts may prove disadvantageous to 'my good lord's' business. Has hardly enough money left for his passage. If he had not assisted 'Dick' he would have had to sell his spoons, which would go near his heart, for poor Mr. Deane's sake. Is glad Edgeman has cleared Sir G. Carteret of those aspersions cast on him by the royal party in this town. Knows he would not quit his charge on unworthy terms. Mr. Trethewey seⁿ. passed this way today towards Callis. Col. Carew is waiting for a passage to France. (91.)

[1651 ?] *Reply* of Mr. Dillon and other Irish to Count Waldeck's project. Hears by the last letters from Ireland that there are two considerable [Irish armies there] under Richard Farrell[3]

[1] Assigned by T. Hearne in a manuscript note on the Bodleian copy to Henry Parker of Gray's Inn [W. D. M.].

[2] The initials are doubtful. *Beg.* 'My honoured deare Sir'. The sign of the cross at the head of the page indicates a Catholic writer. Aylesbury was apparently at Antwerp in 1649 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii. 37).

[3] See *Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii. 114. This and the following paper were apparently written after Ormonde left Ireland in Dec. 1650 and before the surrender of Galway in July 1652.

(who lately fought in Germany) and John Burke, in Ulster and Connaught respectively. Plans for capture of Inish Boffin alias Horshe in the printed chart.—*Lat.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed by Sec. Nicholas.* (Vol. 92, 257–8.)

[1651 ?] *Memorial* by same of points on which further information is required concerning the 19 heads of Count Waldeck's project.—*Fr.* 2 *pp. Endorsed by Sec. Nicholas.* (282.)

[1652] *Charles II to* [*J. Hamilton, a minister in Scotland*], in reply to his of May 26 [*Cal.* ii. 134]. Hopes to follow his good counsel. Desires him not to regard scandals to writer's prejudice but still to use his old freedom. Hopes they will profit by their present afflictions. *Draft by Hyde.* (Vol. 93, f. 94.)

[1652 ?] *Paper*[1] [by Ormonde] vindicating his conduct in Ireland, in reply to a defamatory libel by Nicholas French, R.C. Bishop of Ferns, addressed to their 'lordships' [the Roman Catholic nobility of Ireland ?]; but not merely to them but also to the city of Paris and the whole world.—12½ *pp. Copy by Sir G. Lane.* (96–104.)

[1653. April.] *Draft* by Hyde of instructions by Charles II to Theobald, viscount Taffe and Dr. Caloghan [i.e. J. O'Callaghan] employed on 'our especial affairs to the Court of Rome'.[2] 5 *pp.* (107–10.) See *Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii. 190–2.

[1653 *ad init.* ?][3] *Relation* by Bellings of his interview with the Nuncio. Was informed by the Nuncio that Lord Taaf and Fr. Callaghan, designed to be sent to Rome by Charles II, had disclosed the King's goodwill and favour towards his Catholic subjects and that they had particular instructions for the benefit and increase of the Catholic religion. They desired [the Nuncio's ?] letters [of recommendation ?]. He replied that His Holiness had twice sent subsidies to Ireland for the Confederate Catholics and had spent much money for strengthening the position of the Catholic religion, but was only able to

[1] The substance of a portion of this paper is embodied in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion in Ireland*, London, 1756, pp. 7–13, 15–16. The omitted portion gives Ormonde's reasons for making this reply. There are several verbal alterations. It is stated at the beginning of Clarendon's Irish History, on the authority of Archbishop King, that it was written while Clarendon was at Cologne, but French's tract appears to have been published in 1651. See also Peter Walsh's *History of the Irish Remonstrance* (fol. 1674), p. 15. [*Abridged from manuscript note by W. D. M.*]

[2] This embassy was abandoned before April 25 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii, p. 197).

[3] Lord Taaffe and Dr. J. O'Callaghan were reported as about to go to Rome March 4/14 and March 25/April 4, 1652/3 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii. 179, 183, 190). It would appear that Bellings's interview with the Nuncio was at the Diet of Ratisbon and that it took place about the same time (ibid. 180). During the interview several events of an earlier date were mentioned.

contemplate his losses through the unfortunate development of events. Then the Queen had sent Lord Digby to Rome. His Holiness had even then promised to provide further subsidies for a month for the support of a Catholic army in England, so that the King's enemies might be overthrown, but by the unfortunate result of that treaty, the Blessed Father's best intentions were thwarted so far as those designed by the King for Rome were concerned. He did not say to them or to anyone else that they were less able for that employment on account of these circumstances, [but that] it seemed more fitting that His Holiness's inclinations should first be discovered before they were sent hence. To this they replied that it was already decided that they should depart at the first opportunity.—*Lat.* 1½ *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 19–20.)

[1653 Oct.] *Note* of Alterations desired by Mr. O'Sullivan in a commission for Ireland proposed to be issued to him. Desires insertion of name of Dermod O'Sullivan and that payment be allowed out of the King's Irish revenues for arms, corn, ammunition and other necessaries of war. (Vol. 93, f. 111.) Cf. *Cal. Clar. S.P.* ii. 268.

[1653.] *The King to* [*Lord Andover*?] Has finally instructed bearer how to answer [Andover's ?] proposals. Hopes when they meet to satisfy him about reasons for not consenting to them. Has kept them secret except from the two persons named by him. *Copy by J. Nicholas* (Vol. 92, f. 21f.) Cf. ibid. ii. 210 (May 31, 1653).

[1653 ?][1] [*Dr. Morley to Hyde.*] The cause of Lord Gerrard's coming hither was to meet Col. Wheeler, who on his return from Venice visited Prince Rupert and stayed with him for some weeks. Doubtless Wheeler had some message from the Prince to Gerrard. Is afraid the Prince would fain be as he was before, especially if there is anything to do in England. Perhaps [Gerrard ?] will join that party amongst the Royalists which is too strong already.[2] He has never been sick at all, so the late report of his death is groundless. *A fragment, possibly a postscript.* (Vol. 67, f. 328.)

[1654. April to May 1655.] *Memorandum*[3] of certain passages during the correspondence which De Witt, Bevering and

[1] This letter was apparently written before Prince Rupert went to Germany in June 1654. (See above, *Cal.* ii. 178, 295, 341, 361, 364.)

[2] i.e. The Roman Catholic party.

[3] Though this paper refers to the year 1654, the memorandum was transmitted by Downing after the Restoration. The abstract was then endorsed by Clarendon 'De Witt's clarke, Oct. 3', who doubtless compiled the memorandum for Downing.

Nieuport held with Cromwell concerning the exclusion of the Prince of Orange from the Stadtholdership.—*Fr.* 3½ *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 124–5.) *Translation* by *R. Bellings follows* (126–9.) *Abstract of foregoing in another hand* (130–1.)

[1654?] Sept. 25, Br[ussels]. *Sir H. de Vic to Edgeman.* Mr. Wake being here, writer acquainted him with what related to him in Edgeman's last. Thanks for care of writer's patent. Sends additions for his cipher with Mr. Chancellor. Asks for letters from him when Mr. Chancellor does not write. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (134–5.)

[1654. Oct. 30.] *Speech* of 'Col. Spickett', knight for Devon,[1] on the motion to establish the kingdoms on the Protector and his heirs. *Annexed*: Satirical verses[2] (16 lines) *beg.* 'What's a protector? 'Tis a stately thing . . .' *ends* '. . . From whom the King of Kings protect us all.'—2 *pp. Copy.* (Vol. 92, ff. 21^{d-e}). *Another copy is in* vol. 93, f. 174. *An inferior rendering of the verses is in* Thurloe S.P. iii. 75.

[1654 Oct?] *Satirical Verses* entitled 'An elegie written on the unhappy accident which befell the Lord Protector'. *Two copies.*[3] (Vol. 93, ff. 122–3.)

[1654?] *A paper concerning Catholics assisting the King,* setting out the reasons why they should assist the restoration of the King, from whom alone they can hope for the repeal or modification of the penal laws. Shows their subjection under the present tyranny. *Beg*: 'They who are unacquainted with the temper and constitution of the Kingdom of England. . . .'—2½ *pp. Draft by Hyde, endorsed by him* as in heading. (Vol. 67, ff. 307–8.)

Latin translation of the foregoing, in a different hand. *Beg.* 'Hi qui minus explorata conditione et natura regni Angliae . . .' *Endorsed by Edgeman.* (309–10.) The editor of the *Cl. S.P.* conjectures that this is in Dr. Earle's hand. *Followed by a modern copy.* (313–16.)[4]

[1] Printed, single sheet [n.p. or d.], fol. On Nov. 7 1654, Parliament ordered that all copies of this pamphlet should be seized, after Col. Shapcott had complained of it to the House (*C.J.* vii. 383).

[2] Supposed to be by Col. Overton.

[3] Printed with the wrong date, July, and some verbal discrepancies in Peck's appendix to his *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell,* London, 1711 no. xix. Cromwell threw himself from his coach box when the horses got out of control, Friday, Sept. 29/Oct. 9 1654 (*Cal. Venetian S.P.*, 1653–4, p. 269).

[4] The Editor of the *Cl. S.P.* notes upon this [copy] that the paper 'seems to have been circulated just after the Battle of Worcester,' and the fact of the endorsement of the preceding paper i.e. the Latin version, by Hyde's secretary, Edgeman shows that it must have been written before 1655, at the beginning of which year he died.

[N.D.] *Copies by Hyde of letters from Charles II* sent by Ni. Armo[rer], (i) *To Mr. Ceely*, thanking him for evidence of his affection received from persons of trust. Is in such straits that he requires the assistance of friends. Ceely shall convey anything friends commit to his charge. Will take care to repay as soon as he is able any money delivered into Ceely's hands; it will not be applied to any private purpose, but reserved towards a stock for an undertaking that may benefit all. (ii) *To Mr. Tho. Cox.* Archer has told writer of his good-will. Assures him of reward. *Endorsed by Hyde* 'Dr. Wi[lde ?] and Mr. Cruso'. (Vol. 93, f. 132.)

[N.D.] *Names* of officers of state who have come to the Court with the King of Hungary with comments on each viz. Count Trotmansdorfe, Count Buckham and Curtius (designed as commissioners for the treaty of Collen). (Vol. 92, f. 97.)

1655. May 1. *Note* of votes by several towns of States of Holland [for the expulsion of the Duke of Gloucester]; resolution withheld on account of news of the Duke's intended departure. *Endorsed by Clarendon.* (Vol. 93, ff. 115, 117.) See *Cal.* iii. 36.

May 10. *Grant* by Lord Lorne to the Earl of Louthiane, Maj. Gen. Hollburne and Lieut. Col. Campbell, of power to treat and conclude on his behalf with Monck. (137–8.)

May 16. *Charles II to Elector of Mentz.* Is informed by Earl of Rochester of his goodwill; will make acknowledgement at first opportunity. Friendly assistance may not be useless at the present conjuncture of affairs in England.—*Fr.* 1½ *pp. Draft endorsed by Hyde.* (112–13.)

May 16. *Same to Elector Palatine*, to similar effect. Begs him to use his interest with the Emperor, to whom he will return all the good offices he may now do, if writer is restored to his inheritance. *Draft by Hyde.* (114.)

May 17. *Articles of capitulation*[1] of Archibald, Lord Lorne, made by his deputies with Gen. Monck.—3 *pp. Autog. signatures of parties and three witnesses. 4 seals. Endorsed as received on May 30, and read Aug. 7, 1655.* (136, 139.)

Nov. 1. *Paper* by Hyde endorsed 'Consideracions of the present state of affaires'. Comments on the advantage to the King of the breach between Spain and Crumwell, which he must try to widen. Conjectures about the action of France. Means to be adopted for persuading the States General and the province of Holland to advance Charles II's interest. It cannot

[1] Printed C. H. Firth, *Scotland and the Protectorate* (Scottish Historical Society, 1899), pp. 269–72 from a copy among the Clarke MSS., which has verbal differences from the original.

be imagined they will so join with Spain as to make France their declared enemy, nor that they will join with France and Crumwell against Spain. Concludes preserving the Spaniard is most essential to Dutch interests. Overtures on Charles II's behalf to Dutch should assure them they will not be involved in war with France or Spain. Plans for intrigues with particular persons.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 140–1.)

[Nov.] *Secret article* between Cromwell and the King of France for the expulsion from France of Charles II, his brothers and 17 prominent Royalists. *Eighteenth-century copy.*[1] (142–3.)

[1655 ?] '*Directions how to write to my friend at Cullen.*' Those for Mr. Zacharias Johnson are to be sent to Mr. Adam Borne, under cover to Mr. John Jennings, merchant, in Antwerp; those formerly for Mr. Gregson, now to Mr. Henry Manwaring, under cover to Mr. Robert Cudner, merchant, in Antwerp; those for Mr. Andrew Burton, now to Mr. Edward Dicket, under cover to Mr. David Wickett merchant near the Exchange on the Meyre in Antwerp. (Vol. 67, f. 363.)

[1655 ?][2] *Henrietta Maria to Charles II.* Nothing can prevent her from offering her help. Sends Thom. Cooke to see in what way she may be useful. Awaits his news with impatience.—*Holog.* (Vol. 91, ff. 75–76.)

[1655 ?] *Petition* of Josias Moxon, preacher of God's word, to Cromwell for rectory of Mongchesilver, co. Somerset. (Vol. 92, f. 21^{g-h}.)

[1655 ?] *Information* by Hen. Manning,[3] concerning means of communication with Col. Charles Jennings. He may be spoken with at his house in a garden adjoining Mr. Newton's, the printing house in Blackfriars. If he is to be spoken with about the business, it must be in writer's name using certain tokens [*details follow*]. Letters to Jennings must be addressed Mr. John Browne enclosed in a cover in Dutch or French to Mr. James Bolteel, merchant in London. It is to treat of Mr. Robert Smith and Mr. Thomson. Dr. Earles knows how to send commands to writer. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 93, f. 144.)

[1655/6. Feb.] 'Antwerp this Tuesday in the evening'. *De Vic to* ——, enclosing copy of a letter received this morning from Fuensaldaigne. By this and by Hyde's letter, it is plain the King should not remove before the return of writer's express

[1] Note on back by Dr. Scrope 'The original written in vellum is in the possession of Thomas Astle Esq.'

[2] Thomas Cooke died about the beginning of Sept. 1656.

[3] He was found dead near Cologne in Dec. 1655 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 77, 90).

from Brussels with the Archduke's reply concerning the King's reception and treatment. (Vol. 93, ff. 150–1.)

[1656. *ad init*?] *Memoranda* by Hyde of the addresses to Rome prepared for C. D. R. [i.e. Card. de Retz].[1] Charles when Prince of Wales sent Ormonde to Ireland to make peace with his Catholic subjects to whom he granted privileges and immunities they never before enjoyed in point of their religion. On his accession he confirmed all he promised as Prince. Disturbance of the peace by the Pope's nuncio. Recounts the King's fruitless endeavours to negotiate secretly with the Pope through a secular priest [Robert Meynell].—1¼ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (120–1.)

[1656?], July 22, Waterbech. *K. Fre. to 'Hur loving unkel, Doctor Martine in Youtrik'* [Utrecht].[2] Her cousin Browne says the enclosed is all the account he can give of Martin's business. He doubts there is but small hopes at Queen's College Cambridge because one of the chief witnesses is dead. *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Sir Ro. Shirley'. (154.)

[1656.] Aug. 3–23. *Memoranda* by H. Hyde of payments to Col. Steaphens, Capt. Lendall, Sir E. Hyde, and Mr. Harding and receipts from Mr. Shaw and Mr. Blootaker. (155.)

[1656?] 'September our 13'. *Sir Robert Walsh to* [*Charles II*?] Since writer's last which acknowledged his of Aug. 1, has again spoken with his fellow solicitor, who had not waited upon [Charles II?], as he intended, because he could not rely on any of their friends to bring them together. Believes that the knowledge of it would as much prejudice [Charles II's?] affairs there as here. 812 thinks he is less trusted upon the account of the friends 'there'. Wishes he would remove himself or at least 325 before the time mentioned. 812 does nothing in the meantime. Writer supposes that he will seem biased and will lose [Charles II's?] confidence. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 67, f. 330.)

[1656, *ad. fin.*] *Intelligence* [from Paris]. Mazarin replied to overtures by Cromwell for an offensive and defensive league that Louis XIV will not refuse provided that Cromwell made the government of England hereditary. Latter replied that he intends to take royalty on himself, to restore the two Houses

[1] The Cardinal de Retz was in Rome in 1655 and 1656. It is possible, however, that the paper was prepared for the negotiations through de Retz in 1658 (see F. J. Routledge, *Trans. Royal Hist. Soc.*, 5th series, vol. 6, 1956).

[2] This may be the covering letter of the letter of even date, signed 'W. B.' from Shirley to Charles II (cf. *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 152, 164). Dr. Martin was the ejected President of Queen's College and also an accommodation address for letters to Charles II.

and govern by the ancient laws. The French will await the issue of this promise. Apprehensions that Holland will hold to Spain and break with France as well as England. Believes this is why France does not close with Cromwell's propositions.—1½ *pp.* (Vol. 93, f. 118.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 328–9.

[1656. Nov. *ad init*?][1] *Charles II to Earl of Bristol*, desiring him to press Don Juan to declare what orders are sent from Spain for the necessary provisions for an enterprise this winter. Letters come every week from friends in England to know what time they are expected to be ready. If this winter pass without any attempt, he will take little pleasure in living until the next. *Draft by Hyde.* (Vol. 67, ff. 356–7.)

[1656?] *Paper* containing points for consideration for procuring from the King of Spain that all prizes taken by virtue of Charles II's commissions may be disposed of in harbours belonging to him in Flanders. If it is refused Spain's enemies will be enriched and Dunkirk strengthened.—2½ *pp. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 93, ff. 92–93.)

[1656?][2] *Memorial* pressing for a declaration by Spain of the liberty of ports of Spain, Flanders and Italy to those English ships which will come over to Charles II. There are several squadrons in the Mediterranean and he has many friends among the officers and seamen. A fleet of 14 frigates under Capt. Stainer is ready to sail from the Thames to the Canaries and Terceiras to intercept Spanish galleons. Some of these might repair to the King if they knew whither they could go.—1½ *pp. Draft by Hyde.* (153.)

[1656?] *Papers* given to Don Alonso for the ports; (i) Points out the abating of Cromwell's naval strength equally concerns both Kings. Many faithful men have purposely engaged themselves in the rebels' fleet to be able to serve the King. Therefore the King solicits a declaration of the liberty of Spanish ports for such ships as may be encouraged to repair to these places. Denies that the King presses this business for the purpose of gaining advantages from prizes. Aims only at drawing off the naval power of England. (ii) Notes of proposals as above to be made after a preamble expressing affection towards King of Spain.—2 *pp. Copies by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 21[b–c].)

[1] This may be the letter acknowledged in Bristol's to Charles II, Brussels, Nov. 8/18, 1656 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 202) or it may be *c.* Oct. 1657 (cf. ibid. 368).

[2] Ormonde mentions the business of the ports May 10 and 19 [N.S.], 1656 and in a memorial on May 20. Other references occur June–Aug. (ibid. 128, 132–3, 142, 155, 168). Stayner was with Blake's fleet which sailed to the Canaries early in 1657. (C. H. Firth, *Last Years of the Protectorate*, i. 245 sqq.). Hyde endorsed this paper '. . . delivered to Lord Berkeley, 27 Oct. 1658.'

[1656?] *'Complaints against Dr. Earles by the Archbishop of Machlin'*, that the praying ministers of the King of England wear long black gowns in Brussels like those of priests of the Roman Church in the Netherlands; and that they enter Catholic Chapels in these vestments whence various scandals arise, &c. *Endorsed by Hyde with above heading.* (Vol. 92, ff. 21^{cc-dd}.)

[1656?] *Memoranda* headed: 'Considerations in order to the business of Italy.': a proposed negotiation with Italian states for money and freedom of their ports with queries by [Talbot?] *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Sir Gilbert Talbot'. (Vol. 59, f. 335.)

[1656/7. Jan.?] '341' [*Ossory?*[1]] *to 'yourself'* [*Hyde*]. Will do nothing without knowledge of Ormonde's friend, but believes his stay will be useless to the King. Urges in order to gratify so deserving a person as Harry Norwood, that his request for a letter from the King to Lord Newport be granted.[2] Norwood would be the fittest person to convey it as he is much trusted by Newport. Rumbold considers it would be of great advantage. This is writer's first letter since his journey. Refers to coming of the King and his brother.—2½ *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 146–7.) *Names in cypher deciphered by H. Hyde.*

1656/7, Jan. 26/Feb. 5. *Hyde to Sir H. De Vic.* Reproves him for want of vigour in dealing with the Spanish Governors about the disregard of what has been agreed for the liberty of ports for the King's ships. The Marquis de Leda bids De Vic give particular instances; cites cases of Capt. Galbreth, Capt. Golding (heretofore one of Pr. Rupert's fleet.) who were expelled from Ostend. Urges him to end this business once for all.—1¾ *pp. Extract by H. Hyde.* (159.)

1657. Apr. 4. *F[rancis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury to Charles II]*. Acknowledges two letters since parting from him, one received about three years ago, the other recently. Excuses his delay. Bearer will relate affairs here. Professions of loyalty. *Endorsed by Ormonde.* (160–1.) *Seal.*

[April?] [*Louis XIV to Charles II*], complaining of proceedings of Duke of York, of which Charles II's Resident will have informed him. He has violated a solemn capitulation and debauched writer's soldiers and induced Col. O'Meara treacherously to give up a place entrusted to him. Demands full satisfaction.—1¾ *pp. Translation by Ormonde.* (162.) *Clar. S.P.* iii. 381 (*with incorrect heading*).

[1] 340 in the cipher stands for 'Ormonde'.
[2] Cf. *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 193, 221, 263.

May 6/16, Paris. *Lockhart to Sir Wm. Godolphin*, in England. Condoles with him on death of his wife. Advises him to repair to Thurloe regarding his business and estate.—*Copy by Marcés.* (Vol. 93, f. 163.) *An intercepted letter.*

May *Advertisements from Ch. Darc. to Mr. Cooper.* [This is calendared in *Cal.* iii. pp. 298–9] (Vol. 62, f. 209.)

June 2/12, St. Germain's-en-Lay. [*Col. Bampfylde to Thurloe*]. Presumes he has received from Amb. [Lockhart] the information from a letter of Sec. Nicholas to Bennet at Madrid intercepted [at Bruges]. Now sends the rest of the decipher of that letter. It says that Middleton is like to have good success in his business; the design is reasonable and hopeful and this is an excellent conjuncture, but it will not be improved by the delays of the Spanish Court or the incapacities of those in Flanders. It also says the English soldiers sent to France are very mutinous and [the Royalists] hope to have the greatest number of them before long. If half the sum of money (£100,000) mentioned in Bennet's letter of Apr. 22, could be had now, without waiting for it to come from the Canaries, they could have 5,000 Germans which would do their business. The King can now lend a more actual assistance to the King of Spain against their enemies. Enclosed in this letter is a large narrative of affairs in England, written in another hand, which shows that their intelligence is not ill. It speaks much of advertisements from one Gondemore and of advice he has given them particularly in the case of the Duke of York. One way of finding who Gondemore is, also other particulars, is to draw over to England one Baron, a merchant of Callaice who receives packets weekly out of England for those at Bridges, from a seaman in each of the packet-boats to and from Dover. Explains how to discover these intrigues. Baron often goes to Dover to Lord Strangford's house, where Col. Algernon [Sidney] usually visits. If he is taken it will open the way to more important discoveries. Middleton may be gone privately to Scotland. It is believed that Buckingham is privately in England with [Thurloe's] consent and treating for a marriage with Lord Fairfax's daughter. This seems a little romantic. Will stay here 12 days longer.[1]—2 *pp.* (Vol. 93, f. 164.)

June 15/25, Ghent. *Fr. Peter Talbot to Hyde.* Desired bearer, Fr. Garland, to communicate his business to Hyde, which if approved will be of great advantage to the King. Bearer, and many, resent the Pope's naming bishops without any regard to the King or his interests. They say Dr. Enos is endeavouring to be

[1] For other intelligence given by Bampfield see *Thurloe S.P.* vi. 337, 363, *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 299, and *Cl. S.P.* iii. 344.

archbishop of Dublin. Thinks Mr. Beling or other gentleman ought to be sent to the Internuncio to know why the King's declared enemies are preferred. Fr. Reyly, named for Armach, is the best of that gang. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 93ff. 168–9.)

[July]. *Instructions for Mr. Bellings*, about the King's reply to the proposal of the Sieur d'Aubigny for the conversion of the Duke of Gloucester. [Another copy is noted in *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 326.] (Vol. 67, ff. 353, 355.) *Thurloe S.P.* i. 744.

[1657. July *ad. fin.* ?] *Drafts by Ormonde* of letters from Charles II to: (i) Mr. James Walton [Richard Hopton].[1] Thanks him for his of June 30 [*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 322] with assurance of his recovery [i.e. release from prison]; the good office his friend intends to do is of so great importance that writer needs not to say how grateful he will be. Asks to be remembered to friends especially to J. and C. (ii) To Mr. Robert Welsh [John Weston]. Has received his of the 14th. Gives perfect credit to him and his. Is steadfastly resolved to give his tenants [the Royalists ?] full satisfaction when they give him an opportunity. *Endorsed by Ormonde.* (Vol. 59, f. 325.)

[July 24/Aug. 3 ?] *Draft* by Hyde of a commission from Charles II to Leonard Clarke appointing him consul at Teneriffe and elsewhere in the Canaries in consequence of the expulsion from Spanish dominions of the English who adhere to the rebels in England. (Vol. 93, f. 145.) See *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 352. (Bennet to Hyde, 29 Aug. 1657.)

[1657 ?] Sept. 5/15, Nantes. *Robert Tomson* [*Hyde*] *to Mr. Fisher* [*William Howard*]. Mr. Smith [Charles II] is troubled at not hearing from him, hence his letting bearer hazard going to speak with him. Asks whether 'Mr. Stephens' will perform what he has promised. [Charles II] depends chiefly on Stephens's affection; if assured of that he will be near at the time agreed upon, with a sufficient power to preserve them both.—*Holog. draft.* (Vol. 59, f. 323.) *The date of place is fictitious.*

[1657] Sept. 8/18, Tuesday night. [*J. Shaw to Hyde*]. Acknowledges his of 16th; will find enclosure due conveyance. Is glad there is reason for keeping up their spirits. Forwards letters from France. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 93, f. 170–1.) *Seal.*

[1657 ?] Oct. 25 '*A*' [*Sir Allen Apsley*] *to Mr. Jonathan Nash* [*Hyde*]. Desires instructions how to write to 'Nash' himself. It is frequently reported that Bristol has been put to death in Flanders for treason. Disbelieves it. The widow is much altered since she lost her best guide. *Endorsed by Hyde.* 'N.A.'[2] (Vol. 92, ff. 61–62.)

[1] The letter to Hopton is mentioned in *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 342.
[2] Cf. ibid. 242.

[1657.] Dec. 17/27. *Thurloe to Lockhart.* Finds by his of Dec. 11/21 that no letters have been received for a long time: has written at least once a week. No little stir about Mardike because of French demands for supplies[1]: hears they have eaten up all provisions laid in to last till Jan. 20th. There are here now the sons of Marshals Gramont and d'Aumont, Marq. of Belfount and other French gallants. Will send to salute Manchini.—*Copy by Marcés. Intercepted letter.* (Vol. 59, f. 298.)

[1657]. Dec. 18/28, Bruges. *Charles II to Don Alonso.* Sends bearer, Blage, to express writer's indignation at the affront put upon his regiment.[2] Would break his regiment a thousand times over rather than suffer an affront never yet offered to any private colonel. Commands him to tell Don Juan this. Demands a positive answer without delay.—*Holog. draft.* (Vol. 93, ff. 172–3.) *Cl. S.P.* iii. 317 (the date 1656 is not in the original).

[1657.] *Fragment* of a letter [from Broderick ?] giving intelligence about the Commonwealth Army in Ireland, England and Scotland, with names of Colonels of some of the regiments. In England, there are 10 regiments of horse and 2 in Scotland; there are 8 regiments of foot besides 3 scattered in various garrisons. The new militia is 6,000 maintained by decimations. (175–6.)

[1657.] *Fragment* of a letter of intelligence [to Thurloe] respecting the Duke of York. Mentions 12 English men-of-war shut up by contrary winds in an Italian port. Lords Taffe and Jermin offered to procure money for the Duke of York's journey to Italy to receive them, under colour of seeing his aunt. An offer of marriage made to the Duke with a vast sum of money was refused. The Duke draws a pension of 6,000 pistoles from France. The King of Spain's treaty is to little purpose. (177.) *An intercepted letter, chiefly cipher, imperfectly deciphered by H. Hyde.*

[1657 ?] *Advertisement of the Rebels sending to Rome.* Mentions the departure from England of Father Colman, with Signori Salvaggi, Wiczuahen and a relative of Cromwell's, and that next September 2,000 [Jesuit] fathers and an infinite number of various religious orders will come in the character of artizans. The King's father, though not a bigot, was bitter against the priestly order, but Cromwell notwithstanding his partisans is friendly disposed and will let the Catholics live in peace and preach in a church near the Royal Palace if they do not treat

[1] Lockhart refers to this in his letter to Thurloe, Dec. 26/Jan. 5, 1657/8. (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 2.)

[2] Cf. *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 395, 401–2, 405.

of any point of religion which might give offence, but only of politics, to make themselves popular.—*Ital. Copy. Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 67, f. 317.)

[1657 ?][1] *R. M[ason?] to Sir Marmaduke Langdale*, at Bruges. After Langdale's departure, writer went to Rotterdam and perceived that he, of whom they had spoken was going away. Wrote to him by a friend but has had no reply. He has not come this way [i.e. *via* Rotterdam] 'into the Maise' since: last week he was ordered this way but received a counter-command to go to the North. Has imparted the other business to a trusty friend who is going over and has great interest in the parties mentioned by writer. He will write or come over and if the wind permit will be gone in eight days. (301-2.)

[1657 ?] *Copy by Henry Hyde* of proclamation to be issued by Charles II [cf. *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 407–8].[2]—4 *pp.* (Vol. 59, ff. 321–2.)

[1657 ?] —— *to 'Mr. Chancellor'*[3] [*Hyde?*], criticizing a book on the distribution of powers in a Commonwealth between King, Lords and Commons, in particular for numbering the King as one order among the voters. *Ends* '... I wonder much your booke can make soe good conclusions uppon soe ill grounds.'—2 *pp.* (Vol. 92, ff. 17–18.)

[1657/8.] Jan. 6 o.s. *Extract* by Hyde of a letter from England referring under terms of a bargain in broadcloths to royalist preparations for a rising. Mentions *inter alios* Mr. Tomson sent with £240 to dispatch a suit at Frankfort. (Vol. 59, f. 333.)

[1658 ?] July 8/18, Brussels, *Charles II to Hyde.* 'I send this expresse to lett you know I will be without faile on teusday next at Antwerp where I would have you and my Ld. Lt. meete me. I deferre my journy till then, because I will stay for the french letters by which we shall see clearly whether the K. of France be dead, for though the last letters from Paris say that on the 10 he was on the mending hande, yett by the enimies army doeing nothing and being as our last intelligence sayes retired to Cassel, 'tis not unreasonable to beleeve that he is farre from being out of danger, if not dead. I will write this night to my Lord of Bristol to meet me likewise on Theusday at Antwerp, you will then know what his cleere opinion is, how I should

[1] Cf. letter from Langdale dated Bruges, May 30, 1657, which recommends Capt. Mason for employment. An alternative date is [1655 ?], when Langdale was negotiating with Overton and Sexby (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iii. 39, 297).

[2] This copy was revised by Hyde after Oliver Cromwell's death. The copy here noticed was purchased at an auction in Oct. 1887 and is bound with the papers of Dec. 1658.

[3] The address suggests Hyde was still Chancellor of the Exchequer.

dispose of myselfe of which though he hath entertained me at large, I must confesse I am not of his opinion for many reasons, and I beleeve when you have heard him, you will be likewise of my minde. Dick Belinge will give you an account what he hath done concerning Dr. Enos, so as I referr you to him. Though Sir H. Manering's booke be in printe yett if you will bring the manuscript with you I shall thank you for it.'—*Holograph. Add.* 'For my Lord Chancellor.' *Endorsed by Hyde* 'The Kinge 18 July.' *Sealed with small royal signet.* (Vol. 62, ff. 1–2.)

[1658 ?] Oct. 22. *Ed. Elson* [*Philip Honeywood*] *to Mr. Mackland* at Dort [*Hyde*].[1] Delivered commands to most of persons addressed. Indiscretion or malice of some forced writer to seek shelter. Mr. Hancock [Broderick] has so great a belief in himself that he never joined in advice with Mr. Brockwell [Sir R. Willis] or Mr. Fitch [Edward Villiers] who assure [Hyde] and Mr. Edmundson [Charles II] of their readiness to serve. Letters for Willis to be sent to Mr. Brombriggs or by ship to John Bigs at Gravesend under cover for Mr. Elson, Mr. Hart or the Doctor.—1¼ *pp. In disguised language.* (Vol. 59, ff. 326–8.)

[1658 ?][2] Oct. 26, *st. vet.*—— to ——. Received yesterday letters of 28th and 31st. All the rest were received in his last by Abraham Darrell which may arrive after this for he has delayed beginning his journey. A pain in his foot prevents him from writing until the next post to London. Sends this for Dr. By. . . . Wishes he could send a liberal supply. The box from Mr. Wiseman came with the two last letters. Nothing in the affairs of England lessens his hopes: sees no reason why sober men should make desperate conclusions.—*Copy in Hyde's hand.* (Vol. 67, ff. 280–1.)

[1658.][3] Nov. 23/Dec. 3, Breda. *Honora Harding to Hyde.* Is still uncertain about going to England. The Princess, on coming from the Hague, has now given her an assignment on the rent masters for 3,000 guilders but M. Hemflett and Mr. Oudart cannot assure speedy payment. Dr. Morley will give more particulars.—2 *pp.* (13–14.)

[1658 ?][4] *Col. Gilbert Talbot to* [*Ormonde.*] Cannot put all he desires to tell him into a letter. Will make his brother Peter

[1] Hyde was at Dordrecht early in 1655 and at Cologne in October and November but internal evidence suggests a later date and that the Dort address was one for forwarding letters.

[2] A letter from Hyde to Broderick of Oct. 17/27, 1658 was carried 'by Dorrell' (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 101).

[3] Cf. ibid. 83, 94, 106, 122.

[4] Dated 'From the Hage vis a vis au butcherie'. A letter in *Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 171 refers to Ormonde as Gilbert Talbot's great enemy.

repent of the injustice he has done him. Will never cease to serve Ormonde for all the Jesuits and friars in Flanders or elsewhere. His brother left him to perish in Lille. Those two, Peter and Tom, were acting a most pernicious business against Ormonde, which writer with Dic's [Richard Talbot's] assistance thwarted. Asks for loan of 3 pistoles to buy food.—3 *pp. Endorsed by Ormonde.* (Vol. 59, ff. 314–15.)

[1659, May ?][1] *R. H. to Mr. Will Denman* [*Hyde?*]. Received his of Oct. 4. Wishes [Hyde ?] could add to, rather than decrease, his credit as he may soon need what little he has. By an order of the House of Commons, they are now under the jurisdiction of the Committee of Westminster and forthwith to be sold. They have not yet met though a week is gone over; wishes they never may. Supposes one place whence supply may come, meant by [Hyde ?], is a parcel of 'stuff' for which writer innocently made affidavit. Has tried to furnish servants here with necessaries so that they may go abroad. Leaves the gentleman himself to discover the unknown letter. Prays for the safety and health of Mr. Johnson [The King]. Compliments to Mr. Hugh May. *Apparently in disguised language.* (Vol. 67, ff. 284–5.) *Seal.*

[1659, May ?][2] *Charles II to* ——. *Beg.* 'My good frendes . . .' Their letter whenever written, was not delivered before 14th ult. Was troubled that when such great changes were taking place, he had nothing from his friends there. In spite of the misfortunes of 'either' of them, has taken care of their security and so did not write. Is glad to hear that they hope their condition will soon be improved. Understands they do not expect him to attempt anything: '. . . you can only judge upon the place what is in your power and what is proper for you to do upon any changes and accidents which fall out . . .' Presumes they will advertise him when they think the occasion is ripe: for their sakes will not enter on any negotiation 'there' till he hears further, 'not doubting but that you do all you can to worke upon them. . . .' *Holog. draft.* (Vol. 71, f. 367.)

[1659 ?] Sept. [19/]29, Monday morning.——*to Hyde.* Beg: 'I went to Mr. Bellings on Saturday morning to speak to him . . .' *Endorsed,* 'Mr. W.' (Vol. 67, ff. 338–9.)

[1] There is an endorsement 'Mr. Hollins'. This is in a hand like that of Richard Bellings and to it has been added the date '1659' by the eighteenth-century editor. This date is confirmed by reference to the order of the House of Commons of May 16 of that year (see *Commons Journals,* vii. 655–6).

[2] Cf. Charles II's and Hyde's letters to Mordaunt of May 6/16 and Hyde's to Rumbold May 20/30. (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 196 and 207 and *Camden Soc.,* 3rd series, lxix. 13.

[1659 *ad fin.* ?] *Propositions* from Sir Ro. Welsh to Caracena. (Vol. 59, ff. 331–2.)

[1659 ?] *Declaration* by Charles II of mercy and pardon to all cities, towns corporate and market towns in England and Wales. Calls on all his subjects to join him against the enemies of their peace, laws and religion. Has enlisted foreign aid because his English subjects are not strong enough to defeat the all-ruling Army. Those who cannot repair to his place of landing are to choose officers and form themselves into bands. Will pardon all who help him.—1½ *pp.* (319–20.)

1659/60. Dec. 24/Jan. 3, Madrid. *Sir H. Bennet to Hyde* (No. 3). Has received his of Nov. 29 and Dec. 6, nos. 28 and 29. Grimaldi's unhandsome dealing: yet having paid part he leaves no room for Bennet to complain. Knows nothing of the King's judgment of affairs in England, for which Don Luis daily calls, but what Mr. O'Neile has casually written. Whatever he promises here, take heed of letting go any hold had from France, since as the case stands that is the better of the two; besides other disadvantages everybody believes that the business of Portugal will not be easy. This may be relied on, that if the King of France will join, the King of Spain will at his meeting his sister this spring conclude a declared union for the King.—3¼ *pp. Some cipher deciphered by H. Hyde.* (350–1.)

[1659/60 ?] Feb. 21.[1] *Mordaunt to Hyde.* Complains of being chidden for crimes of which he is innocent. Will in all things be just to him. *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 74, f. 207.) *Seal.*

1659/60 March [17/27 ?][2] *Hyde to Bennet* (no. 46). Acknowledges his (no. 10) of Feb. 10/20. Fears his letters are intercepted. Sends by both extraordinaries and ordinaries: the former are irregular but freer from interception. Answered his of the 13th by the same express who waited for the Duke of York's acceptance of what was proposed. Is sorry that supplies and orders promised by Don Luis are delayed by ill news from England: Fr. Peter Talbot's arrival here is daily awaited. Gives Bennet weekly accounts of events in England. There is only one way in which the nation can be settled but the sober majority who now govern need the concurrence of many who are corrupted by their passions and appetites. Every day some with courage say

[1] Bound up with papers of 1660/1. This appears to be the reply to Hyde's letter of Feb. 10/20, 1659/60; cf. Mordaunt to Charles II, Feb. 21, 1659/60 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 555, 570).

[2] This draft refers to events mentioned in various letters from England of March 9 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 594–5) which Hyde acknowledged on March 17/27. The manuscript was bought for Bodley's at Sotheby's sale of 14 April 1959 (lot no. 420) and inserted in vol. 71.

they cannot send out writs for another Parliament without the King. Power at present is in the hands of the Presbyterians who, Hyde thinks, use the Covenant as an expedient to mention the King. Presumes they intend no more than a treaty so that they can bring in the King on their own conditions. Monck may do what he finds convenient but he has refused to join with officers of Lambert's army in a remonstrance against a Single Person or House of Peers: he has cashiered several of them. Lambert is a prisoner in Booth's lodgings in the Tower. Overton, governor of Hull, is voted out of his office by the present government. Lawson their Vice-Admiral is suspected to wish him well, therefore Montague is made Admiral to preserve the Fleet from revolting. Asks for precise orders to Grimaldi. Friends in England want the King to be ready to transport some force with him, therefore Bennet will see the necessity for these orders so that the men may be embarked from here and that they be not put to march with France.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Draft by Bulteale with addition by Hyde.* (Vol. 71, ff. 6^{b-c}.)

[1660. April ?][1] *A. Eyre* [*Lady Bristol?*] *to* [*Hyde?*]. . . . Notwithstanding the comfort given to writer of the cordialty of Mrs. Eyre's friends since her change, she cannot but much fear it until some real marks of it are seen from Mrs. Browne [Charles II]. Writer's last two letters and this have been sent through Mr. Parr. (Vol. 67, f. 350.)

[1660. April ?]. *Charles II to* [*Lenthall?*].[2] 'Your friend' will tell 'you' he was less welcome to writer for returning no better instructed from 'you' by the ill accident of their not meeting together as was intended. Refers the way of doing it to 'your' discretion, knowing that by 'your not declaring your good will to me, you will be more able to obstruct the proceedings most prejudicial to my interests'. Bearer will inform 'you' of my purposes and resolutions. Will recompense 'your' service in a manner that will be manifest to all men. *Draft by Hyde addressed,* 'For the Kinge'. (Vol. 93, ff. 148–9.)

[N.D.] *Drafts by Hyde of letters from Charles II to* (i) '*R*'. Is assured by a friend of his affection and resolution to serve him. If he has received writer's messages and letters, he will know the value set upon him as a person of interest and ability. His service will be rewarded as he wishes. (ii) Fragment of a letter to —— apparently to similar effect. (106.)

[1] Mrs. A. Eyre was a pseudonym for the Countess of Bristol and Mr. Browne for Charles II (cf. her letter to Hyde, April 27, 1660 (*Cal. Clar. S.P.* iv. 680).

[2] This is a very tentative conjecture based on letters to and from Herne (ibid. 649, 669.)

[N.D.] Particulars of the days of the week on which the different ordinary posts depart from and arrive at Brussels.—*Fr.* 2¼ *pp.* (Vol. 67, ff. 340–3.)

[N.D.] Note of address for letters 'For Mr. Zacharie Johnson at An[t]werp. Putt upon the cover, To Mr. Henry May at Mr. Twiddie's House in the Owde Strate in Antwerp.' (362.)

[N.D.] [*S. Morland?*] *to M. de la Voisière à Paris.* Asks for news and assures him of his service.—*Fr.* (348–9.) *Signed in a cipher, chiefly in Greek characters. Seal imperfect.*

[N.D.] Saturday morning *Richard Lovell's challenge to M. Van der Doore.* Suspects him to be the author of an affront done openly to Lovell but contrived secretly.—*Copy by J. Nicholas* (?;) *Endorsed by Hyde.* (Vol. 92, ff. 21ff–gg.)

[N.D.] *Paper* headed 'Part of an answer to a letter'. Discusses nature of schism and early Christian tradition in relation thereto. Argues that if the charity of St. Cyprian is kept it is plain that the English Reformation is free from schism.—4½ *pp.* (278–81.)

[N.D.[1]] *Notes* in Hyde's hand; (i) taken from Coke on Littleton; (ii) of various statutes 24 Hen. VIII to Jac. I, chiefly concerning ecclesiastical matters and high treason; (iii) of statutes referring to the King's ministers, praemunire, the rights of the crown, succession, Parliament, the Church, &c. 1 Edw. III to 13 Eliz.—12½ *pp.* (297–304.)

[N.D.] *Note* of debts of Sir E. Hyde for satin, &c., total: £78. 7*s.* (21a.)

[N.D.] *Declaration* by Charles II that he will pay when he is able a Privy Seal for £883. 12*s.*, granted by Charles I to his chirugion in ordinary, H. Choqueux, 6 Feb. 1643/4 and confirm the pension for which a warrant was issued 23 Dec. 1644.—*Draft by Hyde.* (21n.)

[N.D.] *Paper*, partly in Hyde's hand headed 'Mr. Howard', with addresses, in Antwerp and London for forwarding letters and money, including money for the Duke, the King and 'myself' to Henry Edwards, James Pickering and Edward Lloyd respectively. *Endorsed by Hyde*, 'Directions for and with London'. (Vol. 59, ff. 334.)

[N.D.] *Memorandum* in Rumbold's hand, addressed to 'Mr. Brabant merchant at Dort' about the general state of [Royalist]

[1] These notes may have been made during the first session of the Long Parliament. The handwriting is more legible than that of Hyde's later years.

affairs. An attempt is being made to persuade them to send an express with their opinions of various proposals. Mentions a peace with Spain. *Partly undeciphered cipher.* (Vol. 59, f. 324.)

[N.D.] *Anonymous letter to Charles II* with thanks for remembering her 'that is most affectionately your humble servant'. Her husband has withdrawn his small stock from trading as the times are dangerous. Prays for his welfare. (318.) *In disguised language.*

II. POST-RESTORATION.

[1660?] *Baron de Bateville to Charles II.* Acknowledges a letter and expresses respect and desire to serve him. (329–30.)

[1660–5?][1] *Report* to 'My lord' from a committee of royalists who have been permitted by the King to meet and consult for the relief of distressed Cavaliers. Some have seen relief and many petitions to the King intercepted. Will continue to meet or to dissolve as directed. *Signed* by Her[bert] Lunsford, Charles Finch, Fra[ncis] Lovelace and 14 others.—2 *pp.* (Vol. 93, ff. 156–7.)

[1660–5?] *List* of names[2]: Herbert Springett, Henry Goring of Heighden, Thomas Nath[an?], Sir John Pelham, Richard Bridger, Denys Ashburnham, Sackfeild Graves, John Oliver, Nizell Rivers, Major Smith, Henry Mallory, Thomas Geare (?), Coll. Covet, Anthony Stapley, George Parker. (Vol. 75, f. 294.)

[1660–7?] *Paper*, entitled 'The risks and advantages of the Exchange Banckes of Amsterdam and how they may bee put in Practice in England'.[3] The States found that their making foreign coins current at values above their own in proportion to weight and fineness caused exportation of their own mint and difficulties of exchange from other dominions because the deliverer could not ascertain the intrinsic value of the coin he would receive. The States then enacted that all foreign bills of exchange should be paid in a public bank of exchange only in Imperial dollars at 50 stivers and bank dollars of their own coining of equal alloy. The town and all its public estate where this was erected was to be security for the money brought in.

[1] Lovelace became deputy governor of Long Island in 1665 and Lunsford died the same year.

[2] Written in a hand resembling Orrery's.

[3] Pepys records a discussion of the merits of a bank in 1666 (*Diary*, Aug. 17).

When the payer had paid in the money for the bill, the payee could receive it out of the bank in specie or assign it to any other without fee. Explains advantages of the bank and how the Bank of Amsterdam secured use of all money that answers the course of exchange of that town or any other town of these provinces having foreign trade. Hears 7,000,000 pounds sterling were deposited in the bank yearly 1643–1652. Little reserve in cash is needed as most payments are merely transferring sums in their books. The bank pays no interest. A bank for lending is erected to supply traders at interest from the same stock. Emergencies of state are supplied at moderate interest on the security of the public revenue. The town will gain by the bank the interest of at least £5,000,000, which at 6% amounts to £300,000 per annum. Salaries, &c. will amount to £10,000 at most. Discusses objections against such a bank in London: that there is danger of the monarchy seizing the treasure; and that so much stock in the hands of the magistrates of the city might be dangerous to the King and Kingdom. A proclamation to be made for foreign coin of gold and silver to be current in payment for commodities bought, of a certain date and at such rates as the like alloy and weight of metal would yield from the Mint. Act of Parliament for a public bank of exchange to be erected in London, the inspection and direction to be invested in the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City. If the bank is only allowed to make payment in English coins, foreign coins being current only in payment of merchandise and wares bought, people will be compelled to buy English coin from the bank with foreign coin to pay other obligations. The King and the City may agree each to take half of profits of the bank.—$3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* (Vol. 83, ff. 419–20.)

[*c.* 1670.] *Extracts* by [Clarendon?] from Latin writers concerning ingratitude, flattery, &c.; also about the opinions of Alphonsus, King of Castile and Sicily and of Lorenzo de' Medici as to their recovering from disease by reading Livy, Curtius and the History of Conrad III; extract from St. Gregory Lib. 9, Ep. 39.—*Lat.* (Vol. 92, ff. 305–10.)

[*c.* 1670?] *Memoranda* by Clarendon of various contemporary political tracts: (*inter alia*) 1. Letters during the late troubles. 2. The Prince's speech upon the treaty of 1648. Irish Remonstrance. 3. Siege of Treadagh. 4. Unlawfulness of taking arms against the sovereign. 5. *Vindiciae pro rege Angliae* and some declarations. 6. The war begun by the Parliament. 7. *Postnati*. 8. Civil Wars under K. Henry III, &c. [*in another hand*:] List of miscellaneous books.—$1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* (344.)

[1671 April][1] *Memoranda*, numbered '8' and '9' of points at issue between the two Houses of Parliament. The Lords do not desire to diminish the value and esteem of the Commons with the King and the whole Kingdom, but they cannot give way to the extent of under-valuing the House of Peers. They deny any desire to obstruct this gift as was hinted at the last conference and complain that any obstruction will be due to the attempts of the Commons to assume more than belongs to them. (197.)

[*c.* 1672?] *Vincentius Gargam O.F.M. to Clarendon* commenting on certain passages in the Roman edition of Baronius's *Annales*.—*Lat.* 4 *pp.* (333–4.)

[1667–74?] *Notes*, in Cornbury's hand on early history of France and the Dukes of Normandy to death of Duke Robert, 1134.—1¼ *pp.* (346–7.)

[Saec. XVII.] *Verses*, (6 *lines*) beg.

'And on Aprill the one and thirtieth day
Each shall receive his ready pay. . .' (342.)

Note on *peccatores fideles* quoting different theological authorities to show that they belong to the body of the Church though not in a state of Grace.—*Lat.* 2 *pp.* (345.)

[Saec. XVII–XVIII] *Miscellanea*, various dates, covers of letters, cookery recipes and slips (in eighteenth-century hand) relating to sale of Clarendon MSS. (348, 351^{b}, 354–5^{a}, 356–9.)

Memoranda, in various modern hands, of papers in Clarendon collection, including (*inter alia*) Sir R. Walsh's narrative of 1657. (363^{v}.)

[Saec. XVII] *Directions* for making a horoscope.—5 *pp.* (1–4.)

[1] These memoranda evidently refer to the dispute between the two Houses about the amendment of money bills (see *Lords Journals*, xii. 504 sqq.).

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

VOL. IV

Preface p. v, lines 18–19 Amend to read 'Mr. Samborne' is probably the H. Slingsby who became Master of the Mint

p. 28. *For* H. B. *read* H. B[rabant ?]

p. 33. The undated letter from M. N. may be bound up in the wrong volume; it may belong to 1659 (cf. p. 262)

pp. 34, 35, 37, 40. T. Kingstonn may be J. Kingstonn, i.e. John, Baron Kingston. Hyde endorsed the letters 'M^r. Kingston'

p. 37. The date assigned to Visc. Dillon's letter is doubtful. Perhaps it should be dated 1656 or 1657 (see *Cal.* iii, pp. 126, 131, 170, 181, 202, 228, 249)

p. 49. Dr. Tiercelin is most likely a pseudonym for an agent of Card. de Retz in Paris

pp. 70, 74, 84. *For* M. Alb. A *read* M. Alba

p. 95. *For* Gomara *read* Gamara

p. 171. 'P' is Col. Preston

pp. 118, 369, 417, 442. *For* Ant. Silby *read* Ant. Gilby

p. 309. *For* Clark *read* Clack

p. 312. *For* [Col. Richard] *read* [Col. Gilbert]

p. 323, line 8. *Insert* [Col. Gilbert] before Ireland

p. 394, lines 17 and 10 from bottom. *For* [Sept ?] *read* [Nov.] and *for* Mr. N[ugent ?] *read* Mr. N[icholls] (cf. *Nich. Papers*, iv. 189)

p. 408. Mordaunt's letter may be dated Oct. 24 [O.S.]

p. 427. *For* Charles Hatton *read* Christopher Hatton

p. 436, line 14 from bottom. *For* the Marq. *read* Marc.

p. 609. *For* T. Barry *read* J. Barry

p. 610, line 10 from bottom. *Amend to read* from Flanders to Holland

p. 646. *For* Meutisse *read* Mentisse

p. 654. Letter from T. R. to Col. — is probably from T. R[oss] to Col. [Holles] (cf. p. 667)

p. 688, n. 2. Delete

VOL. V

p. 14, line 23. *For* [A. Slingsby] *read* [H. Slingsby]

p. 19, line 30. *For* [Countess of] Hertford *read* [Marchioness of] Hertford

p. 19, line 34. *For* Earl of Hertford *read* Marquis of Hertford

p. 47, footnote. See below, p. 62

p. 54, line 24. *For* April 15 *read* August 13

p. 76, lines 33–34. *For* Lord Temple *read* Mr. Temple

p. 88, line 25. *For* Rothesay *read* Rothesse

p. 131, line 15. *For* Teller *read* Telles

p. 205, line 17. *For* [1662 ?] *read* [1663 ?]

p. 210, line 6. *For* Minus *read* Minns

p. 297, line 17. *For* [Clarendon's] cousin *read* [Orrery's] cousin

p. 401, line 3. *For* Sir W. Armorer *read* Sir N. Armorer

pp. 404–5 (vol. 81, ff. 264–5). Sir Robert Hyde L.C.J. died May 1, 1665. This letter therefore belongs to the year 1665.

p. 463, line 39. *Delete* matter in brackets
p. 494, line 31. *For* Fleet *read* fleet
p. 554, line 4. *For* Chansy *read* Chausy
p. 576, line 31. *For* cookes ship *read* cookes shop
p. 581, line 18. *For* Mrs. Cockayne *read* Mr. Cockayne
p. 581, line 39. After *Jerome* insert [Alexander ?] (see Hist. MSS. Com.: Ormonde MSS. N.S. iii. 260)
p. 632, line 4. *For* [1668 ?] *read* [1669]. Anglesey's petition was considered by the House of Lords, November 18, 1669 (*see* Lords Journals, xii. 269–70)
p. 640, line 15. *For* Norwich *read* Suffolk
p. 651, line 10. *For* Sir John Shaen *read* Sir James Shaen
p. 652, line 30. *For* [B. Whitlock's] *read* [B. Whitelock's]
p. 659, line 9. *Add* and received *after* Dutton
p. 664, line 9. *For* writer's *read* writers'
p. 672, line 31. *For* Dean of Clogher *read* Dean of Dromore
p. 700, line 40. *After* Indian Affairs *add* to Cornbury

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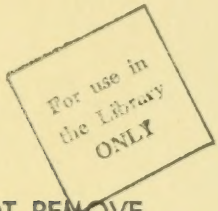

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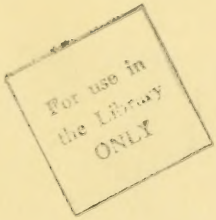
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